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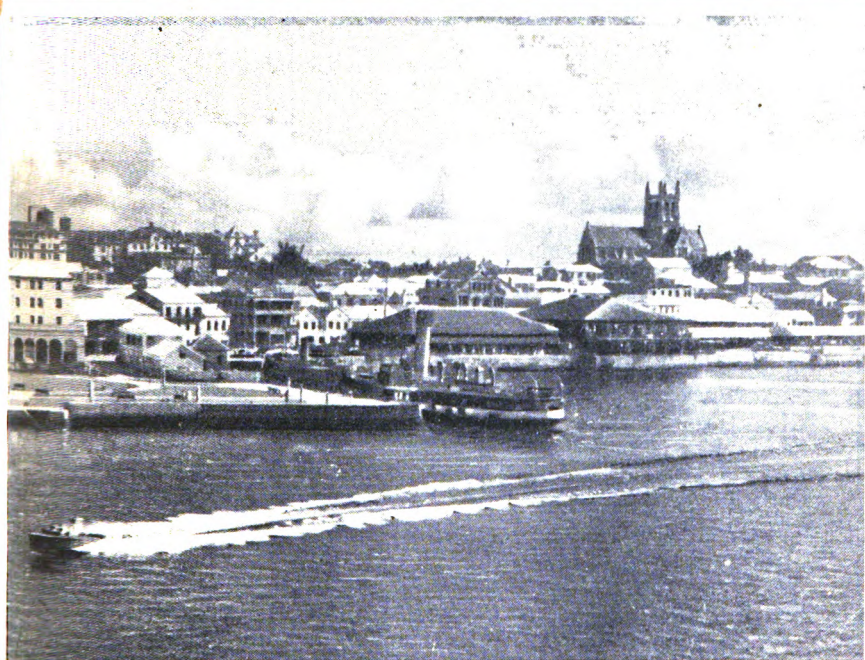
182



COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORT

Bermuda

1946



IN 1940. PUBLICATION OF THE SERIES OF Colonial Annual Reports was suspended. The Reports now being issued cover the events of the first year after the war, and in many cases reference is made to progress during the war years.

All issues in the new series will have a pictorial cover and most will contain four pages of illustrations and a map of the Dependency concerned.

Particulars of the series are given inside the back cover.

PART I

General Review of the Period

ADMIRAL Sir Ralph Leatham assumed the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief on the 6th of May.

The tourist trade, on which Bermuda so much depends, commenced to regain some of its pre-war magnitude. Three of the large hotels, which had been used by Service personnel, were opened again for visitors, and numerous guest houses were re-opened. Expansion of the trade was limited by the lack of suitable sea transport. The luxury ships, the *Monarch* and *Queen of Bermuda*, which were built to serve the tourist trade were still on war service and small ships, not well suited, were used. Three large hotels remained closed. Many of the visitors travelled by air either from Baltimore by British Overseas Airways Corporation or from New York by Pan American Airways.

The Ocean Race from Long Island to Bermuda was sailed for the first time since the war and other international sporting events were planned for the following year.

The supply position did not greatly improve though it was necessary only to ration sugar and fats.

A conference between delegates of the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America was held in January, at which Civil Aviation problems were discussed and at which heads of agreement for use by civil aircraft of leased Air Bases, including Kindley Field, were drawn up.

It is improbable that any other piece of legislation has caused such a conspicuous effect on the Colony as the Motor Car Act, 1946, which passed both Houses of the Legislature in August.

Until its enactment a very restricted civilian use of motor vehicles was permitted. They were allowed to be used only by the Governor and medical practitioners and as ambulances, fire engines, refuse carts and commercial lorries. The new Act permitted the inauguration of motor-taxi services, and a restricted use by private owners of motor cars and auto-bicycles. By the end of the year there were 118 licensed taxis, 381 licensed private cars and 215 licensed auto-bicycles. Neither taxis nor private cars may exceed 10 h.p.

The railway, connecting the two extremities of the Colony with Hamilton in the centre, which was formally opened in 1931, was purchased by the Government for £115,000. The Company which constructed and owned the railway and which had never paid a dividend was unwilling to continue to function. A public omnibus service was started by the Government.

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GENERAL REVIEW

3

Another important piece of legislation was the Trades Union and Trades Disputes Act, which was introduced into the Statute Book for the first time. The local Act is principally based on the United Kingdom Act prior to its amendment in 1913, though some of the provisions of the 1927 United Kingdom Act were also included.

PART II

Chapter I: Population

THE estimated civil population of Bermuda at the 31st December, 1946, was 34,965 of whom 12,892 were white and 22,073 coloured, the male and female figures being 6,341, 6,551; 10,802 and 11,271 respectively. Births exceeded deaths during the year by 530, total living births being 878 of which 221, or 25.6 per cent of the total were illegitimate.

The estimated population in 1945 was 34,435, births in that year exceeding deaths by 549 with 27.3 per cent (or 228) of the births being illegitimate.

During 1944 the population was estimated at 33,925 and at 33,428 in 1943, births exceeding deaths by 542 and 612 respectively, the rates of illegitimacy being 27.6 per cent and 25.7 per cent.

Chapter II: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organization

Bermuda is primarily a base for the Royal Navy and some 500 Bermudians were employed in H.M. Dockyard. In 1941 Naval and Air Bases were constructed by and leased to the United States of America for 99 years. These two bases together were employing about 800 Bermudians at the end of 1946. A company of British Infantry was stationed in the Islands.

Apart from these military commitments the Colony derives most of its income from the fact that it is a tourist resort. There are no other industries or factories of any importance.

Before attaining its present position as a high-class resort, Bermuda enjoyed a flourishing agricultural export trade with the United States and Canada. This, however, gradually diminished owing to various factors, including the imposition of tariff barriers in the United States, and now all edible agricultural produce is consumed locally. The trade in lily bulbs and blooms has retained its position fairly well, due partly to the fact that Japan was not in a position to compete in the American markets.

The following table shows (a) the principal occupations; (b) prevailing wage rates; (c) the number of persons so employed and (d) the number of hours worked weekly: (the figures given under heading (c) are estimated).

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Clerks, male	£5 - £15	500	34 - 44
Shop assistants, male . .	£7 - £14	400	40 - 48
Carpenters	3/3 - 4/11 per hr.	250	50 - 54
Masons	3/3 - 4/3 „ „	250	50 - 54
*Farm labourers		250	50 - 60
Painters	3/6 - 4/- „ „	150	53 - 54
Waiters	1/11- 3/4 „ „	150	40 - 56
Labourers (Public Works Dept.)	2/2 - 2/5 „ „	111	50
Plumbers	3/6 - 4/3 „ „	100	48 - 53

* Most of the agricultural labourers are Portuguese, under contract. In cases where a cottage is provided, together with milk and vegetables in season, the average wage is £5 weekly and £6 weekly without accommodation.

In addition to the occupations listed above, it is estimated that there are 1,000 housemaids, the majority coloured, who are employed in private houses. Their wages vary from £2 10s. od. to £5 weekly, according to the number of hours worked and whether or not meals are provided. The Hotels and Guest Houses employ about 600 persons in various capacities, while the Bermuda Electric Light Company, Ltd. has 284 employees on its staff.

The cost of living index at the 1st December, 1946, was 187.06 as compared with 158.39 in December, 1945, the figures being based on 100 in June, 1939. During the twelve months under review, food registered an increase of 26.6 points, rent 40 points, sundries 11.3, the greatest advance being in clothing,—48.2 points. The weighted system is used in assessing the cost of living.

The soaring prices, which affect all classes of the community, are due chiefly to increases in the costs of foodstuffs and manufactured goods in the United States and Canada from which countries Bermuda obtains the greater part of its imports. Other factors can be attributed to the establishing of the Canadian dollar on parity with the American dollar and the abolition of price controls in the United States, the latter having a serious effect on the landed cost of goods.

Although Bermuda is without a Labour Department, there is a legally constituted Labour Board with authority to arbitrate in labour disputes. In addition, the Board, whose present chairman is a member of the Colonial Parliament, serves as an Employment Bureau which has proved of inestimable value, especially in meeting the demand for labour at the two United States Bases.

Since the promulgation of the Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Enquiry) Act in October, 1945, only one minor labour dispute has arisen. In September, 1946, longshoremen employed at the Hamilton docks threatened to strike for higher wages. With the consent of the

longshoremen and their employers, the Governor appointed an Arbitration Tribunal in pursuance of the provisions of the Act. Evidence was taken from both parties in the dispute and after several hearings the Tribunal established the fact that although living costs had greatly increased since 1939, the longshoremen were better off financially in 1946 than they were seven years previously, this being due to the fact that several increases in wages had been granted in the meantime. The Tribunal, in its findings, made various suggestions as to how other employment could be taken by longshoremen during the time they were not engaged on the docks. The men concerned accepted the report and have continued working without interruption.

Legislation providing for Trade Unions was passed in October, 1946, but by the end of the year, no Trade Union had registered. Workmen enjoy a high standard of living in Bermuda and the number of men employed in individual trades or occupations is limited, as will be seen on reference to the table at the beginning of this chapter.

Although legislation covering compensation for accidents, sickness and old age pensions is not yet on the Statute Book, the matter has been fully covered and now awaits the drafting of the necessary Bill.

The Colony has no need for factory legislation in the absence of industrial undertakings.

Chapter III: Public Finance and Taxation

The following summary shows the Revenue and Expenditure during 1946 under the main heads, together with comparative figures for the three preceding years.

<i>Revenue, 1946</i>		<i>Expenditure, 1946</i>	
	£		£
Miscellaneous . . .	69,185	Administration of Justice	14,708
Departmental . . .	204,989	Agriculture . . .	47,640
Customs . . .	791,928	Airport Board . . .	2,198
		Audit . . .	2,948
		Board of Trade . . .	28,998
		Colonial Secretary's Dept.	7,849
		Debt, Public . . .	25,722
		Defence . . .	16,222
		Education . . .	95,027
		Executive . . .	12,669
		Gaols . . .	15,759
		Hospital, King Edward VII	41,500
		Hospital, No. 2 (Mental)	13,305
		Hospital, No. 3 (Isolation)	2,216
c/f. 1,066,102		c/f. 326,761	

*Revenue, 1946—(Contd.)**Expenditure, 1946—(Contd.)*

b/f.	£	b/f.	£
	1,066,102		326,761
		Immigration . . .	4,063
		Legislative . . .	9,585
		Library . . .	3,234
		Miscellaneous . . .	23,796
		Police . . .	48,526
		Post Office . . .	50,409
		Public Health . . .	37,571
		Registration . . .	235
		Revenue Department . . .	36,938
		Superannuation . . .	22,399
		Trade Development Board	75,532
		Transport Control Board	128,063
		War Pensions . . .	5,598
		Works Department . . .	231,418
		Extraordinary Exp'diture	17,576
<hr/> Total Revenue £1,066,102		<hr/> Total Expenditure £1,021,704	

	1945	1944	1943
	£	£	£
Total Revenue	815,657	801,571	774,839
Total Expenditure	836,129	847,885	751,648

Four local loans were raised in 1919, 1925, 1927 and 1930, in all totalling £75,000, of which £50,000 is repayable in 1950, £5,000 in 1955 and £20,000 in 1957. All are fully covered by investments in the Sinking Funds. In addition £800,000 was raised for reloan to H.M. Government free of interest during the war (£200,000 in 1941 and £600,000 in 1943).

Assets over liabilities at the 31st December, 1946, amounted to £65,512, with approximately £332,000 in the Reserve Fund.

During the year 74.28 per cent, or £791,928, of the total revenue was derived from Customs receipts. Stamp taxes collected by the Revenue Department amounted to £8,018. This amount does not represent the total sum collected under the provisions of the Stamp Duties Acts, as a large part of the revenue from this source was derived from the Post Offices. The income arising from the registration of motor vehicles and drivers was £18,843, while Entertainment tax netted another £12,577.

Milk and cream, rice, sugar, and tea, whether of British or foreign origin, are admitted to the Colony duty free. Flour of British origin pays a duty of 9d. per 98 lb. bag, foreign flour being taxed at the same rate but paying a 2½ per cent *ad valorem* duty in addition. The duty payable on other main items is as listed hereunder:

Grain and animal feeds, British: average duty 3d. per 100 lb.

Grain and animal feeds, Foreign: 3*d.* per 100 lb., plus 25 per cent surtax.

Fruits and meats, canned, British: 15 per cent *ad valorem*. Foreign: 15 per cent, plus 25 per cent surtax.

Citrus fruits, British: free. Foreign: 5 per cent *ad valorem*, plus 25 per cent surtax.

Butter, British: 2*d.* per lb. Foreign: 3½*d.* per lb.

Fresh meats, British: 1*d.* per lb. Foreign: 1*d.* per lb., plus 25 per cent surtax.

Pickled meats in bulk, British: 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Foreign: 11 per cent *ad valorem*.

Fish, canned, British: 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Foreign: 11 per cent *ad valorem*.

Agricultural implements: free.

Aircraft and accessories, British: free. Foreign: 10 per cent *ad valorem*, plus 25 per cent surtax.

All box material for the exportation of local produce: free.

Cinematograph films, British: 1*s.* per 100 feet. Foreign: 3*s.* per 100 feet, plus 25 per cent surtax.

Electrical appliances, British: 15 per cent *ad valorem*. Foreign: 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

Fertilisers and insecticides: free.

Furniture, British: 15 per cent *ad valorem*. Foreign: 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

Gasolene, British: 3*d.* per imperial gallon. Foreign: 3*d.* per imperial gallon, plus 25 per cent surtax.

Motor vehicles and parts, including tyres, British: 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Foreign: 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

Hardware, British: 12½ per cent *ad valorem*. Foreign, 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

Lumber, British: 11½ per cent *ad valorem*. Foreign: 12½ per cent *ad valorem*.

Beers, bottled, British: 8*s.* per dozen quarts. Foreign: 8*s.* per dozen quarts, plus 2½ per cent surtax.

Whisky, British: 72*s.* per proof gallon. Foreign: 72*s.* per proof gallon, plus 2½ per cent surtax.

Cigarettes, British: 3*s.* per lb. 10 per cent *ad valorem*, 22½ per cent surtax and 16*s.* 3*d.* per 1,000.

Cigarettes, Foreign: 3*s.* per lb. 10 per cent *ad valorem*, 25 per cent surtax and 16*s.* 3*d.* per 1,000.

A stamp tax of 12*s.* 6*d.* is collected on each passenger departing from the Colony by ship or plane. Cheques are subject to a tax of 1*d.* each, while receipts for sums of £1 and upwards are chargeable with a stamp tax of 1*d.*

Bermuda has no poll tax, hut tax nor income tax, neither is any tax levied against the estates of deceased persons.

Chapter IV: Currency and Banking

The value of Bermuda currency notes in circulation on the 31st December, 1946, was £783,422. The note issue is covered by investments in the Note Security Fund, the value of which on the 31st August, 1946, was £763,161.

United Kingdom bank notes are not legal tender in Bermuda at the present time due to the continued operation of currency and exchange control regulations which were instituted during the war. The coinage is sterling, although American notes and coins are in widespread use, being brought into Bermuda by the tourists.

Two local banks operate in the Colony—the Bank of Bermuda, with its head office in Hamilton and branches in St. George's and Somerset, and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Ltd., with headquarters in Hamilton and one branch in St. George's.

The Bank of Bermuda was established in 1889 and incorporated in 1890. For many years it has been the sole depository in Bermuda of the Imperial Government, in addition to which it transacts a wide range of banking and trust facilities.

The Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Ltd., was incorporated in 1904, but has existed as a banking house since 1858. It offers a complete banking service and is a qualified depository of the United States Treasury.

Chapter V: Commerce

The total value of imports during 1946 amounted to £3,612,128 as compared with £2,444,472 during 1945, the comparative values from the main exporting countries being as follows:

	1946 £	1945 £
United Kingdom	547,150	163,591
Dominion of Canada	990,011	599,113
United States of America	1,946,105	1,601,789
Other countries	128,862	79,979

Goods to the value of £259,427 were exported during 1946 against £142,920 the preceding year.

The values of the ten leading imports are enumerated below, comparative figures for the preceding year being shown.

	1946 £	1945 £		1946 £	1945 £
Beef, fresh	136,113	117,041	Electrical goods	61,403	40,075
Leather goods	129,295	84,604	Milk, canned	58,247	40,716
Cotton goods	123,824	94,784	Flour	55,018	51,277
Woollen clothing	86,944	58,685	Fruit, fresh	40,235	42,658
Hardware	61,588	47,377	Butter	26,676	39,340

With the exception of two commodities (i.e. fresh fruit and butter), imports of the leading items showed an increase over the previous year's figures. In the case of fresh fruit, the cultivation locally of citrus fruit is being intensified and the estimated value of production in 1946 amounted to £4,000, which is greater than the reduction in the value of imports. Butter continued in short supply throughout the year, the weekly ration being cut to 2 oz. per person for some considerable time, which accounts for the drop in imports.

Although the tourist trade in no way compared with pre-war figures, the increased spending power of visitors and local persons alike contributed mainly to the exceptional turnover in business during the past twelve months and this, coupled with the higher landed cost of goods, was the means of establishing an all-time record in Customs receipts, always a reliable guide on business trends in the Colony.

Chapter VI: Production

Bermuda grows a variety of vegetables, the majority being for local consumption, and the following table shows at a glance the main crops, yield, etc. :

Type	Area under crop in acres	Average yield per acre in lbs.	Total yield in lbs.	Farm value £
Beans	60	4,000	240,000	12,000
Beets	40	12,000	480,000	8,000
Broccoli	20	3,000	60,000	3,000
Cabbage	50	12,000	600,000	10,000
Carrots	60	12,000	720,000	12,000
Onions	20	10,000	200,000	5,000
Potatoes, Irish	375	8,000	3,000,000	37,000
Potatoes, Sweet	30	8,000	240,000	3,500
Tomatoes	40	10,000	400,000	13,200
Miscellaneous	40	8,000	320,000	8,000
Bananas	85	16,000	1,360,000	28,000
Totals	820		7,620,000	£139,700

The cultivation of citrus fruits is being intensified and there were 40 acres with 5,000 trees yielding 20,000 dozen fruit to a value of £4,000 during 1946.

Lily bulbs and blooms are Bermuda's chief export and there is a steady demand in the United States. During the year under review, 561,200 bulbs were exported, together with 10,000 flower stems to a total value of £22,100.

Local meat production is quite inadequate to meet the demand, necessitating the importation of supplies from the United States. Beef and veal totalling 124,225 lb. was produced and sold during the past year. The 1,163 cows produced 600,000 gallons of milk.

The total hog population was 2,500 and 369,400 lb. of pork was sold. No accurate estimate of the goat milk yield is available, but the total goat population was 800.

Of the 750 horses, 250 were used wholly or part time for farm work, the others being of the carriage type. Most horses are imported from the United States and Canada.

The total egg production is estimated at 6,240,000 from the 52,000 head of poultry. The value of the eggs so produced was £117,000.

The Colony is without a Forestry Department, and there are no forest lands or mines of any type.

Agricultural production is maintained by small farmers who employ imported Portuguese labour. Holdings, on the whole, are small, the majority being of less than ten acres in extent. The yield is good, chiefly due to Bermuda's evenly distributed rainfall, abundant sunshine and complete absence of frost.

At one time citrus fruits were extensively grown, being introduced from the Bahamas in 1816. The production of citrus fruits was seriously affected between 1855 and 1870 through the introduction of certain scale insects which rapidly spread throughout the Colony. The newly-formed Citrus Growers' Association, fully alive to the possibilities of re-establishing this important local industry, is making much headway and the future appears exceptionally bright.

It is interesting to recall that the first bunch of bananas seen in England came from Bermuda, being exhibited in London in April, 1633.

Maximum production of both animal and vegetable produce was impeded in 1946 by the irregular delivery of imported animal food and fertiliser, while skilled agricultural labour was difficult to obtain.

Late in 1946 a severe outbreak of wireworm had a damaging effect on potatoes, crucifers and other crops.

Fish is a food vitally important to the health of the community and about 90 men are employed on a full-time basis in this industry. The estimated catch during the year was 854,000 lb. to a value of approximately £43,000. The value of lobsters (*Panulirus argus*), a most popular crustacean and in great demand locally, is estimated at £4,185 from a catch numbering 27,900.

Three forms of fishing are engaged in, by the use of wire fish traps (known as fish pots), by handline and by seines. A reasonably accurate breakdown of the annual catch for 1946 would be 70 per cent by traps, 15 per cent by seines and 15 per cent by handline.

Generally speaking, fish are classified into two groups by the fishermen, bottom fish and floating fish. The former consists principally of such species as grouper, rockfish, hind, hogfish, porgy, red snapper and yellow-tail, these feeding almost entirely on or near the bottom of the sea, while floating fish are those which are normally migratory and feed at or near the surface. They are invariably seasonal and are captured only by handline or seine. The most prolific floating fish are mackerel, amber-fish, tuna, the local bonita and several species of jacks.

The important fishing areas are around and beyond the reefs from three to ten miles from the shore on the West, North and East and on the two adjacent banks ten to fifteen miles to the South-west.

Bermuda has one Co-operative Society with two branches at the western end of the Colony, most of the 209 registered customers being employees of H.M. Dockyard. There are no branches in thickly populated districts.

Chapter VII: Social Services

(a) EDUCATION

The general administration of education in Bermuda is vested in the Board of Education, consisting of a Chairman and nine members who are appointed annually by the Governor. The Director of Education is the official advisor to the Board and attends all meetings.

The system of education is somewhat unique, in that there are strictly speaking, no Government schools, no denominational schools (with the exception of two unaided schools) and no free schools. The system is, in theory, one of private schools aided by Government grants, although the tendency in recent years has been for all aided schools to depend more and more on Government assistance for improvements in buildings, salaries and equipment.

So far as management is concerned, there are two main types of schools, known respectively as "vested" and "non-vested". In the former, the management is vested in school committees or governing bodies to whom the Board of Education makes annual grants under certain conditions. The appointment of teachers comes under the jurisdiction of the school committees but these appointments and the salaries paid are subject to the approval of the Board. The fees collected are paid into the general revenue of the school.

In the case of non-vested schools, there is no committee between the head teacher and the Board of Education. The appointment of teachers rests with the Board and salaries or grants are paid according to the scales laid down in the Board's Code of Rules. The fees, after certain

expenses are paid, are retained, as a general rule, by the head teachers as part of their emoluments.

The fees charged vary from sixpence a week in a number of the primary schools to about £25 per annum in the top forms of one of the schools in which secondary education is provided. Provision is made for the payment of special grants by the Board in respect of the fees of children whose parents are unable to pay the small amount charged.

The Colony has 26 aided schools of which 11 are for white and 15 for coloured pupils. Of the 11 schools for white students, 5 provide secondary as well as primary education. One of the schools for coloured children is a secondary school with no primary department. The general standard reached in the secondary schools is that of the School Certificate, but two or three schools have prepared pupils for the Higher School Certificate Examination.

There is no university or teachers' training college but one Rhodes Scholarship is allotted to Bermuda annually and four scholarships, (two for boys and two for girls) tenable at educational institutions abroad are offered every year by the Bermuda Government. Since 1931, teachers' training scholarships tenable at training colleges abroad have been provided by the Board of Education, five of these scholarships being awarded in 1946.

Local summer courses for teachers are also provided and during the past two years arrangements have been made for six teachers to take summer courses in Canada with the aid of special grants by the Board.

During the year under review, a comprehensive survey was made covering the question of teachers' salaries and, as a result, substantial increases were made, especially in the cases of assistant teachers.

No new buildings were commenced during the year but one fine building was completed and extensive additions were made to another school, necessitating the expenditure of a sum of £11,945 although the total cost was considerably higher. Both buildings house coloured pupils.

Attendance at school is compulsory for all children over seven years of age and it is intended to raise the school leaving age, at present thirteen years, to fourteen years as soon as possible. The average enrolment of pupils in the aided schools during 1946 was 5,344, the average attendance being 88 per cent of enrolment. In addition to the pupils attending aided schools, there were 1,071 enrolled in private schools of whom 512 were attending one school.

The total expenditure on education, including that of school buildings, was £110,392, or £3 3s. 2d. per head of the population.

While figures to show the exact position are not available, it is believed that there are comparatively few illiterate persons in the Colony.

In the field of adult education, evening classes giving commercial training are held in two aided schools and in one or two private institutions. Unfortunately, attempts to provide similar classes for general education have not proved very successful.

Three manual training centres are established together with a domestic science school which, in addition to its main centre in Hamilton, has three branches in other parts of the Colony. These centres are maintained either directly or indirectly by the Board of Education which is also responsible for the supervision and maintenance of the institution for the training of delinquent boys as mentioned in Chapter 9.

(b) HEALTH

The general health of Bermuda during 1946 was excellent.

One case of typhoid was reported as compared with seven cases in 1945 and five in 1944. The low incidence of this disease is gratifying although there still remain a number of hygienic deficiencies to overcome.

The following communicable diseases were reported during the year, comparative figures for 1945 also being given. (All figures include the Armed Forces).

	1946	1945
Chickenpox	12	158
Diphtheria	1	3
Encephalitis	4	0
Hepatitis, infectious	26	0
Influenza	17	12
Leprosy	1	0
Measles	17	82
Meningitis	2	4
Mumps	11	19
Pneumonia	8	14
Poliomyelitis	2	0
Rubella	2	0
Scarlet Fever	2	2
Tetanus	2	4
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	9	5
Typhoid	1	7
Undulant Fever (recurrent)	1	1
Vincent's Agina	7	10
Whooping Cough	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	126	312
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Mortality arising from the principal groups of diseases are listed on page 15, mortality rates for the previous year also being quoted.

	1946	1945
1. Infectious and parasitic diseases:		
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	6	2
Tuberculosis, other forms	1	0
Syphilis	1	2
Purulent infections non puerperal	3	1
Leprosy	2	0
Other infections	1	1
2. Cancer and other tumours	40	38
3. Rheumatic diseases, diseases of nutrition and of endocrine glands	10	10
4. Diseases of the blood and Haematopoietic organs	2	2
5. Chronic poisonings (alcoholism)	1	1
6. Diseases of the Nervous System and organs of special sense	53	54
7. Diseases of the circulatory system	97	96
8. Diseases of the respiratory system	9	7
9. Diseases of the digestive system	19	9
10. Diseases of the genito-urinary system	24	25
11. Pregnancy, labour and puerperal state	4	4
12. Congenital malformations	1	1
13. Infancy	45	46
14. Senility	10	4

None of the above diseases can be attributed to any particular occupation, as labour works under clean and healthy surroundings throughout the whole of Bermuda.

Among the 342 deaths in the resident population were 35 octogenarians averaging 84 years and 8 nonogenarians averaging 94 years.

The incidence of tuberculosis continues to be low. Nevertheless a special service to combat the existing cases was started during the year and the mass X-ray survey programmed for early 1947 will, it is hoped, confirm the results of previous examinations. Valuable data will be obtained through this medium and it is intended to build in 1947 a pavilion for active cases.

For the fifth consecutive year an anti-mosquito campaign was waged under the direction of an expert from the United States. With the assistance of inspectors and labourers, a considerable area of marsh was reclaimed and other measures taken, the cumulative effect of the programme, which cost £5,000 during 1946, resulted in a great reduction in the number of mosquitoes found.

Since the completion of the sewerage project at St. George's in 1944, more than 100 houses have been connected to the system, work on the remaining 82 awaits further plumbing fixtures which continue in short supply. A part of the unsewered district of Hamilton and other populous areas were surveyed during 1946 and the Legislature has been

requested to acquire the rights of way for the projected new sewer which will eventually serve the districts.

The Colony's sanitary service is adequately staffed and efficiently operated under a Chief Sanitary Inspector with 15 assistants; all are under the direction of the Board of Public Health.

School hygiene played an important part under the general health programme. Where cases of subnutrition were found they have responded exceptionally well to dietary treatment, gains in weight up to 7 lbs. over a period of 4 weeks were not infrequent.

Resulting from a test of the Colony's school children, 10 per cent were found to be in need of eye treatment. Examinations were given and glasses supplied at cost, financial assistance was given when required.

The immunizing of children against tetanus was commenced during the year, this was done jointly with diphtheria immunization. A total of 420 children were vaccinated against smallpox.

The Department of Public Health issued a number of pamphlets which were sent to the parents of school children and films dealing with child care and welfare were shown throughout the Colony.

Restaurants, bakeries, food stores and food handlers were examined on a number of occasions and the comprehensive bye-laws made in 1944 were enforced. The standard of cleanliness showed a further improvement and would have been greater had building and plumbing materials not been in short supply.

The Bermuda Welfare Society which received a Government grant amounting to £2,644 in 1946 maintained fully qualified nurses in each of the nine parishes in addition to which up-to-date facilities for hospital treatment were available at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital which received a grant in aid of £41,500 from the Bermuda Government. The Bermuda Nursing Home received a grant of £3,700 and expenditure at the Mental Hospital amounted to £13,305.

(c) HOUSING

The Colony is fortunate in not having any large slum areas. Most of the houses are substantially built of local stone, each having a tank, usually beneath the dwelling, in which water is stored. This is necessary in the absence of an adequate fresh water supply, rain being run off the white lime-washed roofs directly into the tanks. (See Chapter 10—Public Utilities, which gives a short account of a subsidiary water supply.)

Very few houses situated in what might be termed the "poorer section" have less than four rooms, and, although overcrowding may exist to some extent, it is limited.

During the war years, construction of dwellings for all classes was severely hampered by the shortage of essential materials. However, 1946 brought increased supplies and a number of houses were built although an intensified construction programme is required to provide

adequate housing facilities, especially for persons in the lower rental brackets.

Three of the large hotels are now open for the accommodation of tourists but many visitors prefer to rent small houses and cottages. As tourists are in a position to pay much higher rents than the average local inhabitant, a number of tenants have been compelled to vacate their houses which, after renovation, were leased to visitors. A Bill to implement rent control failed to pass the Legislature in 1942, resulting in a certain amount of hardship to some families who were unable to pay the higher rents demanded.

Future building operations will be controlled when Rules covering land development have been implemented.

(d) SOCIAL WELFARE

During 1946 and in preceding years, much progress was made in this field, although activities for the promotion of community life were not undertaken.

Relief of the destitute and disabled is undertaken by three bodies.—(i) the Parish Vestries, (ii) the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association, and (iii) the committee administering the Packwood Home.

The Parish Vestries are responsible under the Poor Relief Act, 1930, for the relief of destitution and the care of orphans and the needy sick. Cases of destitution are investigated by the Parish Overseers of the Poor and out-relief is given either in weekly cash allowances or groceries. Four of the nine parishes administer poorhouses for the care of destitute, disabled and homeless persons. Orphans who become the responsibility of the Parish Vestries are boarded out with foster-parents or placed in a Children's Home, fees being paid by the Vestries.

The Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association works on the lines of a family welfare agency and co-operates with the Parish Vestries, Churches, Salvation Army, Hospitals and other organisations in the relief of distress. Assistance is given in the form of regular or temporary cash allowances, grocery orders or rent allowances, help with school fees, dentist's bills, clothes, spectacles, etc., and the provision of loans and bonds needed by persons proceeding to the United States for medical treatment. All cases are investigated by voluntary workers.

During 1946, the Association allocated £1,200, raised by voluntary subscription, to its case work. Between 40 and 50 regular cases were helped throughout the year and the Cases Committee dealt with a total of 73 cases during 1946.

The Packwood Home is a small home for old coloured persons and is administered by a committee and supported by voluntary subscriptions.

Under the provisions of the Special Courts Act, 1944, delinquents under the age of 16 years are dealt with by Special Courts for which a panel of lay persons is appointed. The Police Magistrate for the District is the permanent Chairman of the Special Court and sits with two

members of the panel, one of whom must be a woman. In the Central Police District, Special Court sittings are held in a building not connected with the Police Court. The public is not admitted when a Special Court is in session and the Press does not report any names or give other information which is likely to lead to the identification of an offender. When possible, reports dealing with the offender's home and school are obtained before the Court hearing and, on a finding of guilt, are presented to the Panel by the Probation Officer. The Children's Officer also attends all sittings of the Special Courts.

Prior to 1945 probation work on a part-time basis was done by a Salvation Army Officer and in that year the Government grant was increased in order to provide the salary of a full-time Salvation Army Officer for service as Government Probation Officer. In 1946 the service was further expanded by the appointment of members of the clergy and certain other persons to assist as voluntary probation workers.

Since the passing of the Criminal Code Amendment Act, 1945, which extended probation to adult offenders, six such offenders have been placed under the supervision of the Probation Officer. Of Special Court cases, the proportion placed on probation rose from 22.5 per cent in 1945 to 35 per cent in 1946.

Information on the Training Schools for delinquent boys and girls will be found in Chapter 9 under the heading of Justice, Police and Prisons.

Since the passing of the Protection of Children Act in 1943 and the appointment of a Children's Officer, a total of 149 cases have been dealt with by the appointed Officer who works under the Protection of Children Committee of the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association. The cases range from family difficulties or poverty to those of wilful neglect or ill-treatment. Actual prosecutions under the Act are few (only 3 in 1946). Children who have no parent or guardian, or whose parent or guardian is deemed by the Special Court to be unfit to exercise guardianship, may be committed to the care of the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association until the age of 18 is attained, the Association has at present 20 such "wards".

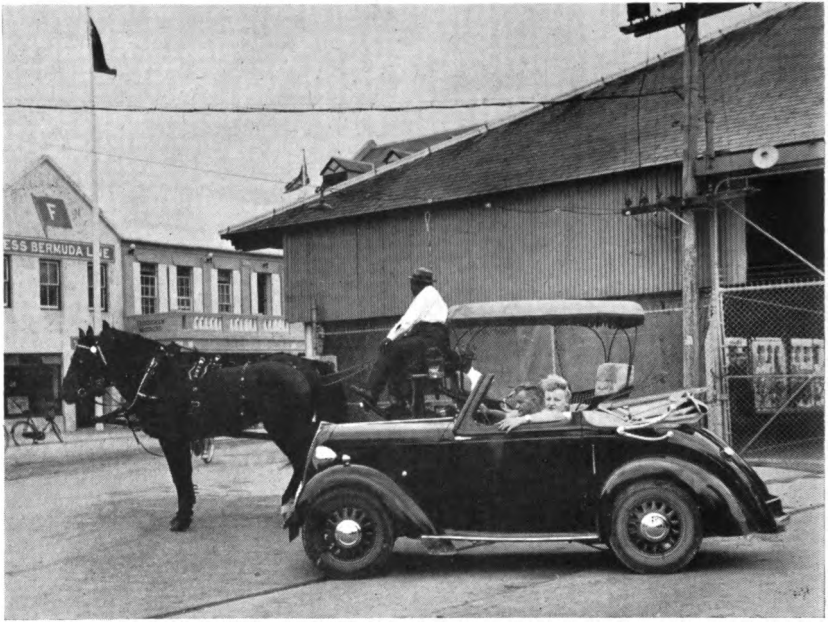
Children living in unsatisfactory home surroundings are placed wherever possible either in a Children's Home or with foster parents. In such cases the parent is expected to contribute to the child's maintenance according to his means and the balance is provided by a Parish Vestry or the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association. The Association receives a Government grant of £1,000 per annum for its work under the Protection of Children Act which includes the salary of the Children's Officer.

Two Homes are administered for children of poor parents.

The Ridgeway Home is for white children between the ages of 3 and 13 years. After being closed temporarily, it was reopened in April, 1946, by the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association. At December



FISHERMAN WITH CATCH AT QUAYSIDE, HAMILTON, BERMUDA



BERMUDA TRANSPORTATION

Cars are limited to 160 inches in length and ten horsepower



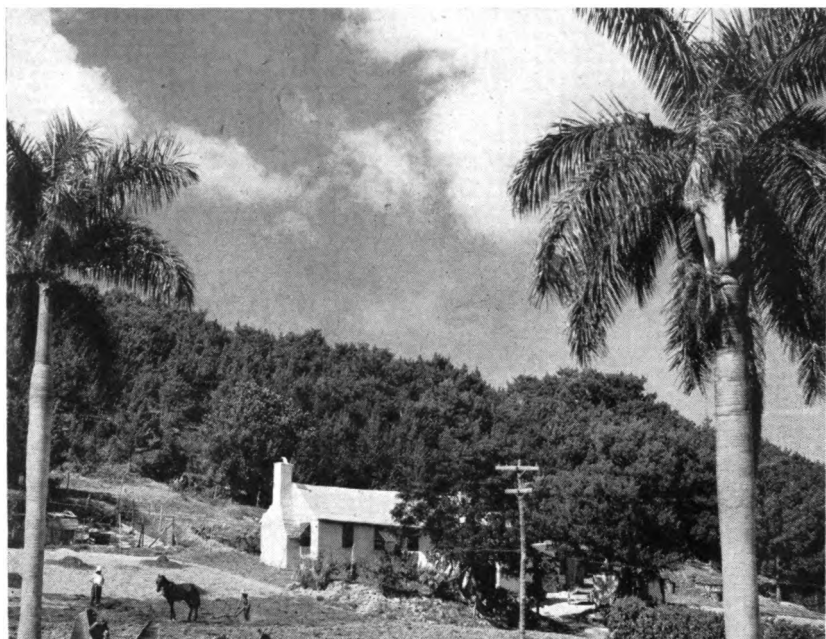
Bicycling is popular in Bermuda, and the roads are admirable for it



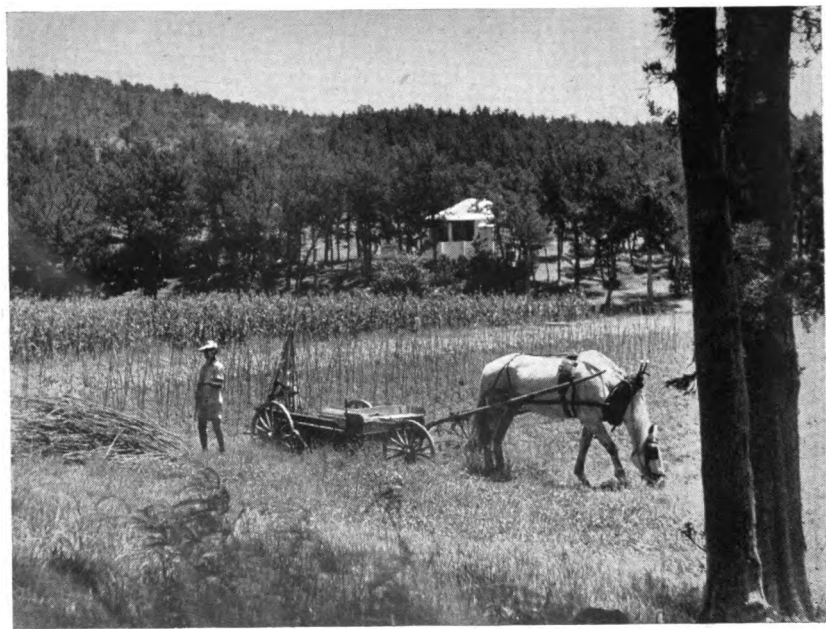
A FIELD OF EASTER LILIES



BATHING BEACH, SOUTHERN SHORE, BERMUDA



TYPICAL BERMUDA FARM-HOUSE



FARMING SCENE, BERMUDA
Tomato seedlings staked in foreground, Indian Corn in background

31st, 1946, there were 18 children in the Home which has accommodation for 24. The staff consists of a man and wife as superintendent and matron, together with domestic help. The children of school age attend a local school. A Government grant of £600 per annum is made to the Home.

The Sunshine League, a Home for coloured children between the ages of 1 and 8 years is administered by the Sunshine League, a coloured charitable organisation. The League is in receipt of a Government grant of £600 per annum towards the expenses of the Home which can accommodate 24 children. Owing to lack of space and funds, the Sunshine League cannot increase the accommodation and there is a waiting list of considerable length.

The Matron of the Home is at present attending a course in child care in England under the National Council of Associated Children's Homes.

Plans are being made by a group in the community to establish a Home for coloured children over 8 years of age.

Under the provisions of the Adoption of Children Act, 1944, legal adoption cases are heard in a Special Court, thorough investigations being made beforehand by the Children's Officer or the Probation Officer. During the two years in which the Act has been in force, 12 adoption orders have been made.

In Youth Work the Colony has branches of the following organisations: Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Cadet Corps and Cadets of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Small recreational clubs for children and young people are organised by many of the Churches, by some adult clubs in the form of junior branches, in connection with schools and by individual persons. There is more provision in this respect for school children than for boys and girls who have just left school.

Lack of club premises, both indoor and outdoor, shortage of leaders and the difficulty of co-operation are the main obstacles to an expansion of youth work in Bermuda.

The following is a brief summary of the work during 1946 of the Bermuda Council of Social Welfare.

The Council assisted the Government in inaugurating the scheme for voluntary probation workers.

It issued a report on the Colony's existing provisions for homeless, neglected and poor children, and for the institutional treatment of juvenile delinquents.

At the request of the Executive, the Council reported on two items of draft legislation concerning matters of social welfare.

A standing committee was maintained in connection with the encouragement and expansion of youth work.

The Council's secretary, in addition to her normal duties, acted as part-time Children's Officer from January to June during a temporary vacancy in that position.

Largely due to the generosity of the British Council, the Council acquired the nucleus of a social welfare reference library.

Towards the end of the year, the Council decided to undertake a comprehensive and detailed survey of existing social services, both official and voluntary, throughout the Colony. The survey is not yet complete.

A special committee was appointed in December to investigate the problem of prison accommodation for the offender between the ages of 16 and 22 years and to report on the possibility of providing separate accommodation for such prisoners and of introducing some form of remedial treatment. The committee had not completed its investigations at the end of the year.

Chapter VIII: Legislation

Legislation of paramount importance to the Colony was enacted during 1946.

The pressing need for an efficient public transportation service was mooted on numerous occasions in both branches of the Legislature. Prior to the opening of the railway in November, 1931, Bermuda depended on horse and water transportation, which, together with the many thousand bicycles, served the needs of the travelling public.

During the war, the Bermuda Railway Company Ltd. was unable to effect the necessary repairs to track and rolling stock and its services were often disrupted and cancelled owing to breakdowns and shortage of equipment.

The Company, which, throughout its operation, had incurred heavy losses, intimated that it could not continue providing an efficient service and as the loss of transport facilities would have been a serious matter, the Bermuda Government bought out the Company including all real and personal property, powers, rights, franchises and monopoly for the sum of £115,000.

An agreement was reached under which the Company, on specified terms, operated the railway as agents for the Government until the end of 1946.

Whether the railway will continue to be operated indefinitely or whether an alternative form of transport will be provided on the permanent way has yet to be decided.

One of the most contentious measures in the history of Bermuda, the Motor Car Act, finally became law in August, 1946. The use of motor vehicles on the Colony's highways, with the exception of ambulances, fire trucks and other certain essential services, had been prohibited since 1908.

During World War II and following the establishment of the American Bases, a number of extra vehicles were allowed to operate under the emergency then existing.

Previous efforts to legalise the use of motor vehicles had resulted in an impasse between the two branches of the Legislature and during consideration of the present Act, a petition signed by 5,000 persons who were against the general use of cars was presented.

After lengthy proceedings and much bitterness between the pro and anti-motorists, the use of motor vehicles, subject to certain limitations on size and horsepower, became law.

The use of private cars, taxis and buses has considerably eased the burden on the over-worked railway whose receipts have shown a decided drop. For the tourists and local inhabitants who prefer the older method of transportation, horse-drawn carriages still operate in their leisurely pre-war manner.

In 1941 a Trade Union and Trade Disputes Bill was rejected by the House of Assembly. During 1946 another Bill of the same title was passed with negligible opposition. The change of views was probably induced by a more liberal outlook on labour questions and by the fact that a number of local employees had joined a Workers Association.

While most of the provisions of the Act follow the form of other Colonies, it falls short of modern trade union law inasmuch as a trade union registered under the Act is precluded from applying its funds to the furtherance of political objects. It is also prohibited from publishing a newspaper for profit and from engaging in commercial activities.

Chapter IX: Justice, Police and Prisons

The Colony has two Police Magistrates, one of whom is a barrister. The areas of their jurisdiction are the Eastern and Western Districts. The Magistrate of the Eastern District takes in six of the nine Parishes, including the City of Hamilton and the town of St. George's, while the Western District comprises the remaining three Parishes. The Magistrates exercise the jurisdiction in criminal, civil and other cases conferred upon them by law.

In indictable charges a Magistrate conducts the examination of witnesses and either commits an accused person for trial in the Supreme Court or, if a *prima facie* case has not been made out by the prosecution, dismisses the charge.

In civil action, the Magistrates are empowered to determine cases for the recovery of debts not exceeding £100 in value.

Under the provisions of the Supreme Court Act, 1905, and amendments, a Superior Court was formed embracing the Court of General Assize, Chancery, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, Ordinary and Bankruptcy under the title of "The Supreme Court of Bermuda".

The Supreme Court also deals with all types of criminal and civil

appeal, although persons, if aggrieved by a Supreme Court judgment, may finally appeal to the Privy Council.

Three General Assizes are held annually, Hilary, Trinity and Michaelmas, in February, June and November respectively. The main type of cases dealt with are burglary, shopbreaking, theft and serious assaults.

Although there were no cases of outstanding importance during the year, two cases of interest may be mentioned.

Robbery

A grocer in a rural district was cycling home from work when he was brutally attacked and robbed by three assailants. The attack was of such a severe nature that on being found the victim was unrecognisable and of no assistance to the police in their investigations.

However, a felt hat with a peacock feather in the band led to the arrest of four men, one of whom had withdrawn from the original conspiracy. At the Hilary Assizes, all four were convicted, three for robbery and the fourth of conspiracy to commit robbery.

An interesting exhibit in the case was a local "Gombey" dancer's head dress which is made up of tall peacock feathers and the owner of the felt hat found at the scene of the robbery had used one of the smaller feathers to decorate it.

(A Gombey Dance is of African origin and is performed annually by a number of coloured citizens who dress in ritual clothes and dance in the streets to the rhythm of tom-toms.)

Burglary

A most troublesome burglar who also added sexual attacks to his list of crimes, met his Waterloo through the thoughtful action of a Chinese restaurant-keeper.

The burglar stole a number of \$50.00 notes and tendered one in payment for certain goods at a Chinese restaurant. The proprietor took the \$50.00 to the police and gave a good description of the man from whom he had received it. The man was arrested, and this led to the recovery of additional stolen property including two revolvers, and several cases were cleared up. Unfortunately a *nolle prosequi* had to be entered in one of the most serious cases owing to the inability to give evidence, for medical reasons, by the chief witness, an elderly female, whose condition was due in part to the ordeal which she had undergone at the hands of the criminal.

The Police Force is composed of a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, two Superintendents, one Assistant Superintendent, one Chief Inspector, four Inspectors, seven Sergeants and sixty-six Constables.

In addition there is a Criminal Investigation Department of one 1st Class Detective, two 2nd Class and three 3rd Class; these rank with an Inspector, Sergeants and 1st Class Constables respectively.

Up to the rank of Sergeant, the uniformed personnel are of both the white and coloured race, salaries being on the same scale.

There are three police districts, Eastern, Western and Central; Headquarters are located in the Central District. The Eastern District is in charge of the Chief Inspector, while the Western District is under an Inspector; a Superintendent supervises both.

The Criminal Investigation Department is housed at Headquarters in Hamilton and has photographic and finger-print departments.

With the inauguration of motor transportation in the Colony, it became necessary to make the Police Department mobile and it now has three jeeps, a truck and a small car. It is hoped to institute a two-way radio communication between all motor vehicles and the Police Stations.

No special training is given to recruits, their duties and general principles of law enforcement are taught by the officers and sergeants. Most of the recruits have had military training prior to joining the Force.

Various local Societies, founded with the object of promoting social, moral and spiritual guidance, appear to have been the Colony's earliest steps in the prevention of crime. The Societies and the Institutions they maintain have done much, through the nature of their activities, towards alleviating distress and preventing its natural corollary, the acquisition of criminal tendencies in the poorer classes.

A Reform School, operated on Naval lines, was founded in 1934. Now under the supervision of the Department of Education, it houses and trains juvenile delinquents who are sent there by the Courts until they attain the age of sixteen years. Elementary education is given, in addition to which the boys are taught a trade. Most of the boys, on discharge, have completely reformed and grow up as useful and law-abiding citizens.

A Remand Home for girls was founded in 1937 and serves a similar purpose as the Reform School for boys. Both suffer from a shortage of accommodation. The Home for girls is operated by the Salvation Army to whom the Government makes an annual grant varying with the number of inmates.

Bermuda has no Borstal system, the need for which has often drawn comments from Judges in the Supreme Court.

The formation of a Bureau of Criminal Investigation in 1924 and its extension in 1943, together with a gradual increase in the number and efficiency of its members has done much towards the suppression of crime.

During the year 1946, serious crime showed no appreciable increase although at the Michaelmas Assize, the heaviest on record, forty-two cases were dealt with. These included cattle stealing, burglary, shop-breaking, wounding and rape. Some of these offences were committed in previous years but were solved in 1946 through the maintenance of an

effective record system in the form of a *modus operandi* and indentifiable property index.

The incidence of criminal offences is given in the following tables:

Year -	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Offences against property	459	460	462	499	526	444	421	447	480
Offences against the person	121	119	126	123	185	172	165	135	126
Other offences (treated summarily)	1156	985	1033	1863	3300	1445	1115	1172	1271

The large increase in summary offences during the years 1941 and 1942 was due to the influx of workers engaged in building the American bases.

The Colony has two prisons, one in Hamilton with 41 cells for males and 5 for females and the other situated in St. George's with 38 cells for this purpose, where only males are accommodated.

The Commissioner of Police is the Chief Executive Officer of the Gaols. There is a staff of two Chief Warders, two Senior Warders, fifteen Warders, and one Matron.

All prisoners serving a sentence of hard labour or performing special tasks are credited with a gratuity not exceeding 9d. a day, but on discharge the maximum which may be paid to any prisoner is £5, except for prisoners who are serving a term exceeding two years when the gratuity payable may not exceed £10. The amount of gratuity varies according to the conduct and industry of the prisoner.

Religious services are held every Sunday in the prisons and are conducted either by the chaplain or ministers of other denominations.

A mark system is in force by which prisoners serving terms of imprisonment exceeding six months under sentence of the Supreme Court may, by special industry and good conduct, be released on licence for a period of their sentence not exceeding one quarter in the case of males and one third in the case of females.

Any breach of the conditions of a licence is a summary offence and a prisoner convicted of such breach is remanded to gaol to await the decision of the Governor-in-Council as to whether his licence shall or shall not be revoked or the terms altered.

At the expiration of the third year of a sentence exceeding that time, the Chief Executive Officer submits a report to the Governor on the prisoner's conduct, which enables a periodic review of the circumstances to be made.

Chapter X: Public Utilities

The Bermuda Electric Light, Power and Traction Co. Ltd., incorporated in 1904 with a monopoly for twenty-five years, is the only company of this nature in the Colony.

Since its formation, the power lines have been gradually extended and the company now supplies current to all parts of Bermuda.

During World War II and following the establishment of the United States Bases, the Company's output was strained to meet the heavy demands imposed, but supplies were maintained to consumers without disruption.

The power house, constructed to harmonise with the local architecture, contains seven main diesel-driven generators, six of which are English and one of American manufacture. The plant capacity is 12,500 Kva. or approximately 10,000 Kw. at 80 per cent power.

Diesel oil is used exclusively, being pumped direct from the Hamilton docks to the plant.

Current is generated at 2,300 volts, 60 cycles, and an order has been placed with the English Electric Company Ltd. for another generating set with a capacity of 2,000 Kw.

The Company's staff number 284 and it is the largest private employer of labour in the Colony.

In 1932 a private company, the Watlington Waterworks Ltd., was promoted with the object of providing a constant supply of water to the thickly populated areas.

Bermuda has always been dependent on rain water which is stored in tanks below the houses, but in times of drought, which are not of frequent occurrence, the water stored falls short of essential requirements, and a supplementary source to be used for washing and other domestic purposes was considered desirable.

Water is drawn laterally from a hillside situated about two miles from Hamilton. Rain falling on the hill is absorbed into the ground and continues its downward course until it meets some obstacle. In a porous hill of comparatively uniform composition, such an obstacle is provided by the sea water which permeates the base of the hill. In these circumstances the percolating rain water mixes to only a very limited extent with the heavier sea water and a cushion of fresh water forms and lies upon the sea water.

The water in the hill, debarred from escape downwards, finds its escape laterally, the existence of which provides a ready means of obtaining fresh water supplies.

After receiving chemical treatment and being filtered, the water is stored and run into pipes to the consumers.

Although conforming to the highest bacteriological standard, the water is seldom used for drinking purposes owing to its saline taste, but it fulfils a much needed want in the domestic field.

The Bermuda Telephone Company Limited, incorporated in 1886, commenced its service the following year. An automatic dialling system was inaugurated in 1931.

The 2,600 subscribers, who pay a yearly rental, are entitled to make an unlimited number of local calls; a twenty-four hour service is maintained. There are facilities for telephonic communication with most countries of the world from any telephone in Bermuda.

Chapter XI: Communications

During 1946, 283 vessels of 883,443 tons entered the ports of Hamilton and St. George's as compared with 153 vessels of 396,125 tons in 1945.

Of those entering during the year under review, 156 were American, 99 British and 10 Panamanian, the others being of Norwegian, Spanish, Argentine, Greek, French, Russian, Dutch and Swedish registration. The tonnage of the first three countries named amounted to 569,864, 241,224 and 20,598 respectively. In all, 6,649 passengers were brought to the Colony with 2,160 in transit.

As stated in Chapter 8, the Bermuda Government assumed control of the railway following its purchase in 1946.

The line, twenty-five miles in length, runs from Sandys Parish at the western end of the Colony to St. George's at the eastern extremity, passing through Hamilton *en route*. There are no branch lines and it is a single track throughout the entire journey, except at a number of places where trains pass.

Passenger receipts in 1946 amounted to £47,916, a decrease of just over £30,000 on the previous year's working. This reduction in receipts is partially due to the operation of a Government-operated bus service together with the advent of private cars and taxis.

The goods traffic receipts showed a marked increase during the year—£2,416 as compared with £430 in 1945—the total goods tonnage being 2,722 as against 716.

The Colony has a total of 109 miles of roads. Eighty miles are all-weather roads and suitable for vehicular traffic, the introduction of which necessitated the conversion of the waterbound macadam to a more suitable and longer wearing surface.

Difficulties were encountered in procuring new road-making equipment and most of the main roads were resurfaced with asphalt by the "penetration" method, the existing equipment being utilised for this purpose.

Widening and improvements were carried out to give, where possible, a full 20-ft. width and many corners, quite safe for horse-drawn traffic but hazardous for speedier transportation, were greatly improved.

The road running along the South Shore between the United States Naval Operating Base and the Military Base at Fort Bell was resurfaced

by the American authorities in accordance with an agreement made with the Bermuda Government which contributed £37,500 towards the cost.

Following the enactment of legislation permitting the use of motor vehicles, 352 private cars, 144 taxis and 426 commercial vehicles were in use at the end of 1946, together with 18,348 bicycles, still a favourite form of transportation.

Aeroplanes played an increasing part in Bermuda's communication system, 1,495 landed in 1946 as against 564 the previous year, and 44,394 passengers as against 8,744.

British Overseas Airways Corporation used Boeing seaplanes, which land at Darrell's Island Airport, and Pan-American Airways Constellations, which land at Kindley Field. This aerodrome, built during the war, maintained a regular service between the United States and Bermuda throughout the year. Lancastrian planes of the British South American Airways, in their weekly service between the United Kingdom and South America, made stops at Bermuda.

With its head office situated in Hamilton, Bermuda has a total of fourteen Post Offices, Money Order business being transacted in four of them.

Bags of mail received in 1946 numbered 13,803, an increase of 5,628 over the previous year's figure, while 3,746,498 postal packets were despatched and 1,914,842 received as compared with 2,413,077 and 1,267,777 in 1945. The number of parcels despatched was 26,475, a total exceeding that of the previous year by 8,219. Those received numbered 37,963 as against 25,164 in 1945.

The Postal Department showed an excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to £40,493 16s. *od.* during the year, an all-time record, profit for the previous year was £10,986 4s. *od.*

The Bermuda Broadcasting Company Limited, Station ZBM, 1240 kilocycles, 240 metres, went on the air for the first time on the 12th May, 1946. Incorporated in 1943, the station maintained an 18-hour service daily, the majority of the programmes, which are recordings, were sponsored by the merchant community.

Events outside the Colony, usually of a sporting nature, were occasionally broadcast, the programmes being picked up on a short-wave receiver and re-broadcast.

The number of radio receivers licensed during the year 1946 was 6,765, a fee of 7s. 6*d.* being payable for each set operated. The local broadcasting station is not subsidised, all licence fees were paid into general revenue.

Information on the public telephone service will be found in Chapter 10: Public Utilities.

The overseas telegraph and telephone communication system was operated by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., a subsidiary of Cable and Wireless Ltd., London, and now nationalised.

PART III

Chapter I: Geography and Climate

THE Bermudas or Somers Islands are a singular agglomeration of small islands numbering about 300, submarine sandhills and coral reefs, forming together an irregular oval ring measuring about 22 miles in length. Situated in lat. $32^{\circ} 15' N.$ and long. $64^{\circ} 51' W.$, the islands comprise an area of about 21 square miles.

The largest island is about 14 miles in length with an average width of about one mile, on the highest point of which is erected a lighthouse, 240 feet above sea level.

The city of Hamilton is situated about the centre of the largest or main island, where a deep inlet running up for two or three miles into the land forms a safe and convenient harbour.

Next in importance is St. George's Island, on which stands the town of St. George, so named after Admiral Sir George Somers. This town was formerly the capital of the Colony and although shorn of much of its importance by the transfer of the seat of Government to Hamilton in 1815, is still a town of considerable trade, its harbour being extensively used by vessels calling for bunkers.

Ireland Island, at the western end of the Colony, contains H.M. Dockyard and a number of other Naval establishments.

The larger islands form a continuous chain and there is uninterrupted communication by roads, bridges and causeways.

Early in 1941 negotiations were completed between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States of America for a 99-years lease of certain lands in Bermuda. St. David's Island, at the eastern end of the Colony, was partially taken over by the American authorities under the terms of the lease, and after a considerable area of water had been filled in, a large up-to-date airport was constructed, together with military establishments. Two small islands were joined to a portion of the western end of the main island and now form the United States Naval Operating Base.

The nearest point of the neighbouring American continent is Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, 580 miles to the westward. The distance from Liverpool is about 2,900 miles, while Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and New York are 730 and 677 miles respectively, the nearest West Indian island being about 800 miles away.

The climate of Bermuda has long been famed for its mildness and salubrity, comparing favourably with the Riviera and without sudden extremes in temperature.

Average minimum temperatures during the four seasons of the year

are: spring 67° summer 79°, autumn 73° and winter 63°. During the summer it will occasionally reach 90° and drop to 45° during the winter, but these extremes are most rare.

The heat of summer is invariably tempered by a sea breeze while winter visitors coming by air from the United States and Canada leave a land in the grip of ice and snow and disembark a few hours later in Bermuda in brilliant sunshine and with flowers blooming.

Chapter II: History of the Bermudas

The exact date of Bermuda's discovery is undetermined, but there is every reason to believe that the islands were known prior to 1510, as "La Bermuda" is marked in approximately the correct position on a map contained in the first edition of Peter Martyr's *Legatio Babylonica*, which was printed in 1511.

According to the Spanish navigator and historian, Ferdinand d'Oveido, who visited the islands in 1615, they were discovered by Juan de Bermudez, after whom they were named.

It is not known whether Bermudez made a landing, but, in any case, he took no steps to form a settlement and the islands remained uninhabited.

In 1527 Fernando Camelo obtained a grant of the Bermuda Islands from Philip II of Spain. It is supposed that Camelo visited the islands in 1543 as there is a monogram with a cross and the figures "1543" inscribed on a rock about 70 feet above sea level on the South Shore. If the inscription can be accounted to Camelo, he did not remain for long, and a gap remains in the history of the Colony until 1609.

In that year a flotilla of nine vessels, under Admiral Sir George Somers in his flagship *The Sea Venture*, sailed from Plymouth with the object of taking a party of colonists to the new plantations in Virginia.

During the voyage a storm arose, the vessels became scattered and *The Sea Venture*, which was also carrying Sir Thomas Gates, the Deputy Governor of Virginia, sprang a leak. Bailing continued day and night, and on the fourth day, the 28th July, land was seen and proclaimed by the navigators as Bermuda. Although the islands were marked on the charts, no information was given about the numerous sunken reefs, and the vessel struck on what is still known to this day as "The Sea Venture Flat".

Without further mishap the crew and colonists were brought ashore, together with the remaining provisions, and shortly after their arrival a long-boat was built from the cedars which were found growing so prolifically. In this boat one officer and six men set sail for Virginia, but nothing was heard of them again.

During the next few months two other larger vessels were constructed and sailed on the 10th May, 1610, for the new Colony of Virginia.

Fourteen days later Jamestown was reached, but the mariners found the settlement in the grip of famine.

Admiral Somers gave a glowing account of the abundance of fish and game to be found in the islands which he had left and it was decided that one of the two vessels should return, with Admiral Somers in command, to stock up with supplies and then return to Virginia, where the food was so badly needed.

During the voyage the 30-ton vessel encountered severe storms and although she arrived safely, Admiral Somers died shortly afterwards. His companions, probably ignorant of the prior claim of Juan de Bermudez, named the group the "Somers Islands".

The vessel returned to Virginia. The fertility and beauty of the Somers Islands induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their Charter, in which they wished to include the new islands, and this was granted by James I.

The first Governor, Richard Moore, arrived with sixty settlers in 1612, the seat of Government then being situated on Smith's Island. Later settlers brought the first potatoes and these have been one of the staple crops throughout the years.

Some time during 1613 the Virginia Company sold their rights to a new body of adventurers who called themselves "The Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Islands". Shortly afterwards the seat of Government was moved to St. George's and a number of fortifications were erected, including forts at commanding points.

A new Charter was granted to the Company in 1615 by James I, which included authority to form a General Assembly with powers to make laws, provided that they were in accordance with the laws of England.

Daniel Tucker became the first Governor under the new Charter and the land in the Colony was divided into parishes or tribes, much work was done towards clearing the ground for agricultural purposes, tobacco being the main crop.

In 1619 the population had risen to 1,500 persons, and the following year saw the first General Assembly, which dealt with thirty-two Bills.

During the Commonwealth the colonists in Bermuda adopted a rebellious attitude, and in reprisal the Long Parliament prohibited trade between the new Colonies in the Western Hemisphere and England until they had sworn allegiance.

Growing dissatisfaction by the people of Bermuda against the parent Company culminated in a petition being sent to Charles II in 1679, praying that the existing Charter be annulled and that responsible government be vested in the inhabitants who, by that time, owned most of the land, which they had purchased from the Company.

The petition was granted in 1684 and Colonel Richard Coney was appointed the first Governor under the Crown which, incidentally, did not provide any means for the defence of the Colony. The forts fell into disrepair and one of the first acts of the new legislature was to raise two

troops of horse. Imperial troops first arrived in 1797, being sent from the Bahamas.

Under the new Constitution much more scope was offered the colonists towards furthering their own trade and shipbuilding was actively engaged in. A large fleet of merchantmen grew into being and the salt carrying trade between Turks Island and ports in North America proved of great importance.

However, with the outbreak of war between England and the American colonies, Bermuda's trade suffered a major setback, especially on account of the embargo which had been placed upon trading with the revolting colonies.

A serious situation developed locally as the production of essential foodstuffs had taken second place following the discovery of the lucrative business which could be found in shipbuilding and manning.

An agreement was then reached between certain Bermudians and the leaders of the American Revolution whereby the trading embargo would be lifted in return for a supply of gunpowder.

In August, 1775, a powder magazine was broken into and 100 kegs of gunpowder were stolen and placed on board an American frigate at St. George's. This powder was eventually used against the British forces and compelled their evacuation of Boston in 1776.

In considering this deed on the part of the local inhabitants, it must be borne in mind that many of them had family and business ties with Virginia and other American colonies, and it was perhaps this close relationship and the lack of food rather than any act of deliberate treason against the Crown which prompted the stealing of the powder.

With the cessation of hostilities Bermuda's carrying trade increased by leaps and bounds; forty new vessels were built in 1789. Certain losses were caused by French Privateers, but with the advent of the second war between Great Britain and the United States during 1812 to 1815, Bermuda vessels were fully occupied in trading between the West Indies and Newfoundland.

As in the West Indies, slavery was permitted from the Colony's earliest days, but following the crusade of William Wilberforce in England, it was abolished in Bermuda during the year 1834, the sum of £20 being paid to the master of every slave freed.

Later in the nineteenth century and following the inauguration of steamship services, Bermuda, in addition to enjoying a profitable agricultural export trade in vegetables, gradually became noted for its climate and charm. Slowly the tourist trade grew, many visitors coming annually to escape the rigorous North American winters and, as larger and faster ships were built and hotels erected, it finally became the Colony's most important business.

Bermuda has, except between 1902 and 1913, been the headquarters of a British fleet since 1767.

In 1809 the Imperial Government purchased the north-westerly extremity of the Colony known as Ireland Island and the following year

preliminary operations were commenced for the establishment of a Naval Dockyard. The work was first carried out by slave labour under the supervision of skilled artisans from England.

In 1818 a Naval Hospital was built, and in 1819 a detachment of Royal Engineers was sent out to assist in the work. Convict labour was substituted for slave labour in 1824, and continued to be used until the removal of the convict station in Australia in 1863. The first floating dock arrived from England in 1869. It was 381 feet long, 124 feet broad and 74 feet deep and was the largest in the world. It weighed 8,200 tons and cost £250,000. This dock was replaced in 1902 by a much superior one, 545 feet long. During World War II it was of inestimable service. In 1944 alone 142 ships were docked in it.

Chapter III: Administration

The laws of the Colony are enacted by a Legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of four official and three unofficial members who are appointed by the Crown. The Legislative Council is composed of nine members, of whom three are official and six nominated unofficial, the Chief Justice being President.

The House of Assembly is made up of thirty-six members, elected for a term of five years, four representing each of the nine parishes.

The franchise is limited, electoral qualification being the possession of freehold property of not less than £60 in value. A number of persons own property in several parishes, thus being entitled to vote in each parish in which their property is situated.

Prior to 1944, only males were permitted to vote or seek election to the House of Assembly (the qualification for which is possession of freehold property exceeding £240 in value), but in that year, with the passing of the Women's Suffrage Act, distinction between the sexes ceased.

Members of the Executive Council, Legislative Council and the House of Assembly are paid at the rate of 16s. a day for each day's attendance.

A number of Government Departments are controlled by Executive Boards, composed of unofficials nominated by the Governor, with the head of the department acting in an advisory capacity. In most cases the Chairman of a Board is a member of the House of Assembly.

Hamilton was made a city by an Act of the Legislature in 1897 and is governed by a Corporation. The water and dock facilities are the Corporation's main source of revenue, although municipal taxes are levied.

The town of St. George's, one of the oldest continuous settlements in the Western Hemisphere, was founded in 1612 and remained the capital of the Colony until 1815. As in the case of Hamilton, municipal taxes are levied, this right also is exercised by each of the nine parishes, which appoint their own vestries annually.

Chapter IV: Weights and Measures

Imperial Standard Weights and Measures are used in the Colony.

Chapter V: Newspapers and Periodicals

Three newspapers are published in the Colony.

The *Royal Gazette*, the oldest newspaper, has a certified daily circulation of 6,700. It is published each morning with the exception of Sundays at 3*d.* per copy.

The other daily newspaper, the *Mid-Ocean News*, is published each afternoon, Sundays excepted. On sale at 3*d.* per copy and 6*d.* on Saturdays, it has a reputed circulation of 4,760 daily with 7,500 each Saturday.

Published on Wednesdays at 3*d.* and Saturdays at 6*d.*, the *Recorder* is read almost entirely by the coloured community. It has a reputed circulation of 2,000 and 4,000 respectively.

A monthly magazine, the *Bermudian*, is produced primarily for tourists. It is a well-printed periodical for tourists, with articles of current local interest and excellent photographs, having quite a large sale in the United States.

Chapter VI: Bibliography, etc.

Architecture

BERMUDA HOUSES. John S. Humphreys. Boston. Jones. c. 1923.

A book with excellent illustrations and plans of houses typical of the best era in architecture in the Colony.

Biography

JOURNAL OF RICHARD NORWOOD. Richard Norwood. N.Y. Scholars' Facsimiles and Reprints. 1945.

A diary kept by the famous surveyor, which gives a vivid picture of life in the Islands during the 17th Century.

Botany

FLORA OF BERMUDA. Nathaniel Lord. N.Y. Schribner's. 1918.

BERMUDA'S OLDEST INHABITANTS. Louisa Hutchings Smith. Seven-oaks. Salmon. 1934.

The standard work on the subject of Botany in Bermuda. A book dealing with plants indigenous to the islands.

Description

BERMUDA PAST AND PRESENT. Walter B. Hayward. N.Y. Dodd. 1933.

A reliable and readable account of interest to the average visitor.

STORY OF BERMUDA. Hudson Strode. N.Y. Smith. 1932 and 1946.

A volume containing outstanding photographs and of much interest to visitors.

BERMUDIANA. R. J. Williams. N.Y. Rinehart. 1946.

A book containing excellent photographs which depict various aspects of local life.

BERMUDA JOURNEY. W. E. S. Zuill. N.Y. Coward-McCann. 1946.

A well-written description of places of historical interest and of life in the Colony at the present time. With drawings.

Fish

FIELD BOOK OF THE SHORE FISHES OF BERMUDA. Charles William Beebe. N.Y. Putman. 1933.

HALF MILE DOWN. Charles William Beebe. N.Y. Harcourt Brace. c. 1934.

NONSUCH, LAND OF WATER. Charles William Beebe. N.Y. Putman. 1932.

All of these books by the noted scientist contain much interesting information on the local waters and its denizens.

Handbooks

BEAUTIFUL BERMUDA. E. Y. Bell and Associates. 1946.

A comprehensive handbook giving a wealth of information. Profusely illustrated.

PICTURESQUE BERMUDA. J. J. Bushell, Editor. Published annually until 1939. A handbook containing information relative to the Colony, some of which is now out of date.

History

MEMORIALS OF THE DISCOVERY AND EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE BERMUDAS OR SOMERS ISLANDS—1515-1685. J. H. Lefroy. London. Longmans. 1877.

The standard work on Bermuda's earlier history. Reprinted in 1932. Bermuda Government Library.

ADVENTURERS OF BERMUDA. Henry Wilkinson. Lond. Ox. Univ. Press. 1933.

Another well-written volume giving an account of the Colony in its younger days.

BERMUDA SAMPLER. W. E. S. Zuill. Bermuda Book Stores. 1937.

Excerpts from local newspapers between the years 1815 and 1850, and containing a general picture of life in Bermuda.

Résumé of the Years 1939 to 1945

Bermuda's economic structure, based chiefly on the income derived from its tourist trade, suffered serious disruption with the outbreak of war in September, 1939.

The palatial *Monarch of Bermuda* and *Queen of Bermuda*, luxury liners built for the New York-Bermuda run, were requisitioned by the Admiralty for war service and the number of tourists visiting the Colony dropped to negligible figures.

Steps were taken by the Bermuda Government to obtain other shipping facilities under a neutral flag, and the *New Amsterdam*, flagship of the Holland-America Line was heavily subsidised on a few runs to Bermuda. However, it was evident that visitors from the United States were loath to travel abroad, especially to a Colony at war and the plans failed to accomplish any useful purpose.

Unemployment figures rose and it became necessary for the Government to provide some form of relief work. A Labour Corps was formed with marsh reclamation as one of its main objects. For this work the men engaged were paid at the rate of 5s. per day. Although the wage was small, the cost of living had not at that time attained the high figure of later years and the labourers were able to subsist.

The Colony was fortunate in one respect, inasmuch as H.M. Dockyard, always a steady source of employment, greatly increased in importance with a consequential larger staff which absorbed many artisans who were without regular employment.

In August, 1940, a small detachment of the Imperial Censorship arrived, these persons being the forerunners of a staff which, at its peak in 1942, numbered well over 1,000 of both sexes. Two of the largest hotels were taken over for accommodation and offices and much of the money paid to the Censorship employees circulated locally.

Conscription for both white and coloured citizens was brought in during October, 1940, all males between the ages of 18 and 35 becoming liable for military service in the local forces. Due to the need for maintaining essential services, only those up to 29 years of age were called up and a Tribunal was appointed to consider applications for exemption.

Between the promulgation of the regulations and March, 1945, 506 men were conscripted and 244 volunteered, many proceeding overseas.

The signing of the Agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States of America in 1941 under which the latter Government was granted the right to construct and operate naval and military bases on certain British territories in the Western Hemisphere had far-reaching effects on the economic position of the Colony.

Thousands of employees were required for the construction of the local bases and all available labour was quickly absorbed. In addition,

the large number of highly paid labourers and technicians brought from the United States took the place of the departed tourists, and shopkeepers and merchants made large profits from their sales. The value of the increased sales will be readily seen on comparing the total imports into the Colony between the years 1940-1942.

Considered as a year of depression, imports in 1940 amounted to £1,469,504. In 1941 they rose to £2,422,106, and attained a peak of £4,388,935 the following year.

On completion of the bases, the highly paid personnel departed from the Colony and were replaced by United States Armed Forces, although over 1,000 local civilians continued in employment.

With the end of hostilities against Japan in 1945, Bermuda looked towards the restoration of its tourist trade and most of the large hotels, closed during the war, were reconditioned for the return of the visitors.

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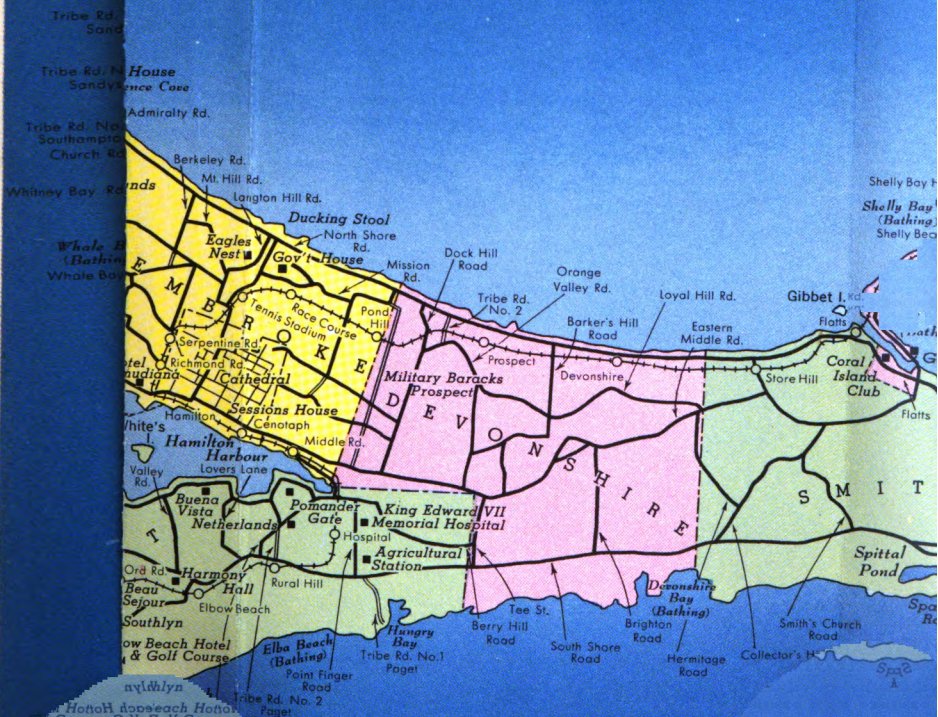
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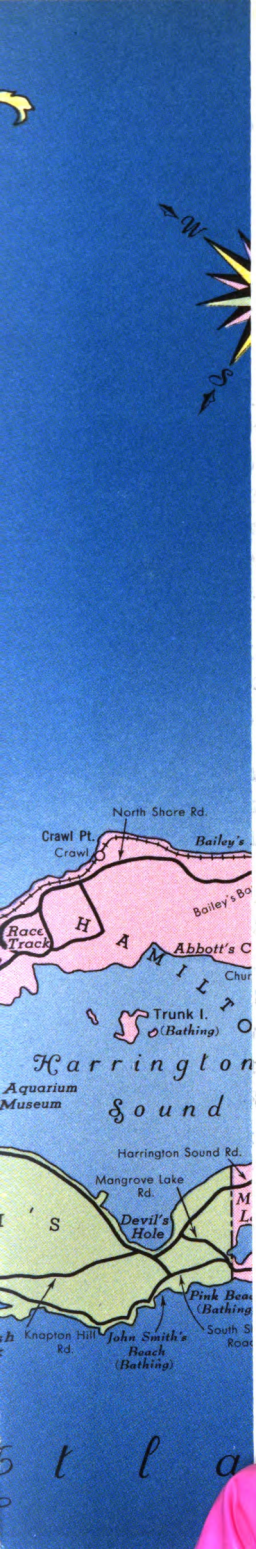
THE BERMUDA ISLANDS

Discovered—by Juan de Bermudez (Spanish)—1515
by Sir George Somers (British)—1609

Colonized—by The Virginia Company (British)—1612
by The Bermuda Company (British)—1614

Scale of Miles





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for which 1947 Reports are being published will, with
some additions, be the same as for the previous year
(see list on cover page 3).

ANNUAL REPORT ON BERMUDA

FOR THE YEAR

1947

Contents

	PAGE
PART I Review of 1947	3
PART II CHAPTER 1 Population	4
CHAPTER 2 Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation	4
CHAPTER 3 Public Finance and Taxation	6
CHAPTER 4 Currency and Banking	8
CHAPTER 5 Commerce	9
CHAPTER 6 Production	10
CHAPTER 7 Social Services	12
CHAPTER 8 Legislation	19
CHAPTER 9 Justice, Police and Prisons	20
CHAPTER 10 Public Utilities	22
CHAPTER 11 Communications	24
PART III CHAPTER 1 Geography and Climate	26
CHAPTER 2 History	27
CHAPTER 3 Administration	30
CHAPTER 4 Weights and Measures	30
CHAPTER 5 Newspapers and Periodicals	31
CHAPTER 6 Bibliography	31
MAP	<i>At end</i>

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1949

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The cover illustration shows
Gibbs Hill Lighthouse

PART I

Review of 1947

ADMIRAL Sir Ralph Leatham continued in office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The tourist trade on which Bermuda so much depends continued to regain some of its pre-war magnitude; another of the large hotels and several more guest houses were reopened. Expansion of trade, however, was again limited by lack of suitable sea transport. Of the luxury ships, the *Monarch* and *Queen of Bermuda*, which were built to serve the tourist trade, the *Monarch* was gutted by fire and subsequently sold to the Australian Government, while the *Queen* remained in the hands of the ship-builders undergoing renovations after war service, and small ships, not well suited, had to be used. Two large hotels remained closed. Many of the visitors travelled by air, either from Baltimore by British Overseas Airways Corporation, or from New York by Pan American World Airways and Colonial Airlines. Some visitors came from the United Kingdom by British South American Airways.

The supply position improved and merchandise from the United Kingdom was in good supply in the shops. It was still necessary, however, to ration sugar, fats and evaporated milk.

Many of the population took advantage of the legislation under the Motor Car Act, 1946, to obtain motor cars and auto-bicycles and at the end of the year there were 315 licensed taxis, 846 licensed private cars and 955 licensed auto-bicycles on the roads. Neither taxis nor private cars may exceed 10 h.p. and must also conform to certain overall measurements of length and width.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

THE estimated civil population of Bermuda at 31st December, 1947, was 35,560, of whom 13,026 were white and 22,534 coloured, the male and female figures being 17,435 and 18,125 respectively. Births exceeded deaths during the year by 701, total living births being 1,042, of which 249 or 23·8 per cent of the total were illegitimate.

The estimated population in 1946 was 34,965, births in that year exceeding deaths by 530, with 25·6 per cent (or 321) of the births being illegitimate. During 1945 the population was estimated at 34,435, births in that year exceeding deaths by 549, with 27·3 per cent (or 228) of the births being illegitimate.

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

Bermuda is primarily a base for the Royal Navy and some 500 Bermudians were employed in H.M. Dockyard. In 1941 Naval and Air Bases were constructed by and leased to the United States of America for 99 years. These two Bases together were employing about 650 Bermudians at the end of 1947. A company of British infantry was also stationed in the Islands.

Apart from these military commitments the Colony derives most of its income from the fact that it is a tourist resort. There are no other industries of any importance, and no factories.

In addition to the occupations listed below, it is estimated that there are 1,000 housemaids, the majority coloured, who are employed in private houses. Their wages vary from £3 10s. to £6 weekly, according to the number of hours worked and whether or not meals are provided. The hotels and guest houses employ an estimated 600 persons in various capacities, while the Bermuda Electric Light Company, Ltd., has 284 employees on its staff.

Before attaining its present position as a high-class resort, Bermuda enjoyed a flourishing agricultural export trade with the United States and Canada. This, however, gradually diminished owing to various factors, including the imposition of tariff barriers in the United States, and now all edible agricultural produce is consumed locally. The trade in lily bulbs and blooms has, however, retained its position fairly well.

The cost-of-living index at 1st December, 1947, was 197·1 as compared with 187·06 in December, 1946, the figures being based on 100 in June, 1939. During the twelve months under review, food registered an increase of 11·1 points, rent 10, sundries 8·7 and clothing 8·9 points. The weighted system is used in assessing the cost of living.

The soaring prices, which affect all classes of the community, are due chiefly to increases in the cost of foodstuffs and manufactured goods in the United States and Canada, from which countries Bermuda obtains the greater part of its imports. Other factors can be attributed to the establishing of the Canadian dollar on parity with the American dollar and the abolition of price controls in the United States, the latter having a serious effect on the landed cost of goods.

Although Bermuda is without a Labour Department, there is a legally constituted Labour Board with authority to arbitrate in labour disputes. In addition, the Board, whose present Chairman is a member of the Colonial Parliament, serves as an Employment Bureau which has proved of inestimable value. Legislation providing for trade unions was passed in October, 1945. The Bermuda Union of Teachers was the first organisation to register under the new law on 13th February, 1947. The Bermuda Industrial Union registered on 24th April, 1947. Workmen enjoy a high standard of living in Bermuda.

• Although legislation concerning compensation for accidents, sickness and old age pensions is not yet on the Statute Book the matter has been fully considered and now awaits the drafting of the necessary Bill.

The Colony has no need of factory legislation in the absence of industrial undertakings.

TABLE OF OCCUPATIONS, WAGES, NUMBERS OF WORKERS
AND HOURS

<i>Main Occupations</i>	<i>Wage Rates</i>	<i>No. of persons employed (estimate)</i>	<i>No. of hours worked weekly</i>
Clerks, male . . .	£5-£15 per week	500	34-44
Shop assistants, male . . .	£7-£14 per week	400	40-48
Carpenters . . .	3s. 3d.-5s. 6d. per hour	250	50-54
Masons . . .	3s. 3d.-5s. 6d. per hour	250	50-54
*Farm Labourers	£5-£6 per week	250	50-60
Painters . . .	3s. 6d.-5s. per hour	150	53-54
Waiters . . .	£5-£8 per week	150	40-56
Labourers (Public Works Dept.) . . .	2s. 2d.-4s. 6d. per hour	111	50
Plumbers. . .	3s. 6d.-5s. 9d. per hour	100	48-53

* Most of the agricultural labourers are Portuguese under contract. In cases where a cottage is provided, together with milk and vegetables in season, the average wage is £5 weekly; without accommodation it is £6 weekly.

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

The following summary shows the Revenue and Expenditure during 1947 under the main heads, together with comparative figures for the three preceding years :

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Miscellaneous .	£60,831	Administration of Justice .	£15,444
Departmental .	282,694	Agriculture	45,977
Customs	1,111,915	Airport Board	5,487
		Audit	3,478
		Board of Trade	33,453
		Colonial Secretary's Dept. .	7,323
		Debt, Public.	24,710
		Defence	11,335
		Education	122,045
		Executive	16,371
		Gaols.	17,998
		Hospital, King Edward VII. .	50,000
		Hospital No. 2 (Mental) . .	14,774
		Hospital No. 3 (Isolation) .	2,485
		Immigration	4,734
		Labour Board	1,409
		Legislature	6,800
		Library	3,835
		Miscellaneous	62,588
		Police	55,568
		Post Office	50,095
		Public Health	47,168
		Registration	258
		Revenue Department	48,847
		Superannuation	22,444
		Trade Development Board . .	83,962
		Transport Control Board . .	10,226
		Transportation, Public . . .	168,921
		War Pensions	41,086
		Works Department	194,691
		Extraordinary Expenditure . .	14,000
		Reserve and Special Fund	
		Appropriations.	175,000
<hr/> TOTAL REVENUE		<hr/> TOTAL EXPENDITURE	
£1,455,440.		£1,362,512	
		1946	1945
		£	£
TOTAL REVENUE	1,066,102	815,657	801,571
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,021,704	836,129	847,885

During the year 76·39 per cent or £1,111,915 of the total revenue was derived from Customs receipts. Stamp taxes collected by the Revenue Department amounted to £27,041. This amount does not represent the total sum collected under the provisions of the Stamp Duties Acts, as a large part of the revenue from this source was derived from the Post Office. The income arising from the registration of motor vehicles and drivers was £45,758, while entertainment tax netted another £14,154.

Four local loans were raised in 1919, 1925, 1927 and 1930, in all totalling £75,000, of which £50,000 is repayable in 1950, £5,000 in 1955 and £20,000 in 1957. All are fully covered by investments in the Sinking Funds. In addition £800,000 was raised for reloan to H.M. Government free of interest during the war (£200,000 in 1941 and £600,000 in 1943).

Assets over liabilities at 31st December, 1947, amounted to £158,440, with approximately £342,441 in the Reserve Fund.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

Milk and cream, rice, sugar and tea, whether of British or foreign origin, are admitted to the Colony duty free. Flour of British origin pays a duty of 9d. per 98-lb. bag, foreign flour being taxed at the same rate but paying a 2½ per cent *ad valorem* duty in addition. The duty payable on other main items is listed below :

Grain and animal feeds, except pollard, middlings, shorts and wheat,
British : average duty 3d. per 100 lb.

Grain and animal feeds, except pollard, middlings, shorts and wheat,
Foreign : 3d. per 100 lb. plus 25 per cent surtax.

Middlings, shorts and wheat, British : 3d. per 100 lb.

Middlings, shorts and wheat : Foreign : 10 per cent *ad valorem*,
25 per cent surtax.

*Fruits and meats, canned, British : 15 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign :
15 per cent plus 25 per cent surtax.

Citrus, fruits, British : free ; foreign : 5 per cent plus 25 per cent
surtax.

Butter, British : 2d. per lb. ; foreign : 3½d. per lb.

Fresh meat, except pork, British : 1d. per lb. ; foreign : 1d. per lb.
plus 25 per cent surtax.

Fresh pork, British : 20 per cent ; foreign : 20 per cent plus 25
per cent surtax.

Cinematograph films, British : 1s. per 100 feet ; foreign : 3s. per
100 feet plus 25 per cent surtax.

Electrical appliances, British : 10 per cent ; foreign : 20 per cent.

Radios and parts, British : 15 per cent ; foreign : 25 per cent.

Furniture, British : 15 per cent ; foreign : 25 per cent.

Gasolene, British : 6d. per Imperial gallon ; foreign : 6d. per imperial
gallon plus 25 per cent surtax.

* The duty on canned meats after 21st March, 1947, was changed to : British :
5 per cent ; foreign : 5 per cent plus 25 per cent surtax.

- Motor vehicles and parts, including tyres, British: 10 per cent ; foreign: 30 per cent.
- Lumber, British (except millwork): 5 per cent ; foreign: 6 per cent.
- Lumber, millwork, British: 5 per cent ; foreign: $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- Malt liquor, bottled, British: 8s. per doz. quarts ; foreign: 8s. per dozen quarts plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Malt liquor, hogsheads, 54 gallons, British: 108s. ; foreign: 108s. plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Whisky, British: 72s. per proof gallon ; foreign: 72s. per proof gallon plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Cigarettes, British: 3s. per lb., 10 per cent *ad valorem*, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax and 16s. 3d. per 1,000.
- Cigarettes, foreign: 3s. per lb., 10 per cent *ad valorem*, 25 per cent surtax and 16s. 3d. per 1,000.
- Rum, British: 36s. per proof gallon ; foreign: 36s. per proof gallon plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Gin, British: 45s. per proof gallon ; foreign: 45s. per proof gallon plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Wine, British: $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent *ad valorem*, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax, 50 per cent super surtax ; foreign: $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent *ad valorem*, 25 per cent surtax, 50 per cent super surtax.

OTHER TAXES

A stamp tax of 12s. 6d. is collected on each passenger departing from the Colony by ship or aeroplane. Cheques are subject to a tax of 1d. each while receipts for sums of £1 and upwards are chargeable with stamp tax of 1d.

Bermuda has no poll or income tax, nor is any tax levied against the estates of deceased persons.

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

The value of Bermuda currency notes in circulation on 31st December 1947, was £757,346. The note issue is covered by investments in the Note Security Fund, the value of which on 31st December, 1947, was £873,649.

United Kingdom bank notes are not legal tender in Bermuda at the present time due to the continued operation of currency and exchange control regulations which were instituted during the war. The coinage is sterling, although American notes and coins are in widespread use, being brought into Bermuda by the tourists.

Two local banks operate in the Colony—the Bank of Bermuda Ltd., with its head office in Hamilton and branches in St. George and Somerset, and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield & Son Ltd., with headquarters in Hamilton and one branch in St. George.

The Bank of Bermuda was established in 1889 and incorporated in 1890. For many years it has been the sole depository in Bermuda of the Imperial Government, in addition to which it provides a wide range of banking and trust facilities.

The Bank of Butterfield was incorporated in 1904, but has existed as a banking house since 1858. It offers a complete banking service and is a qualified depository of the United States Treasury.

Chapter 5 : Commerce

The total value of imports during 1947 amounted to £6,004,841 as compared with £3,612,128 during 1946, the comparative values from the main exporting countries being as follows :

	1947 £	1946 £
United Kingdom . . .	1,161,514	547,150
Dominion of Canada . . .	1,168,065	990,011
United States of America . . .	3,321,072	1,946,105
Other countries . . .	354,190	128,862

Goods to the value of £780,467 were exported during 1947 against £259,427 the preceding year.

The values of the ten leading imports are enumerated below, comparative figures for the preceding year being shown :

	1947 £	1946 £
Motor vehicles . . .	310,881	150,259
Electrical supplies . . .	239,208	61,404
Woollen clothing . . .	222,277	86,945
Cotton clothing . . .	210,988	76,192
Furniture . . .	146,294	46,730
Beef, fresh . . .	141,832	136,114
Engines and parts . . .	136,396	29,533
Beef, canned . . .	132,675	79,282
Hardware . . .	132,018	61,588
Paints and oils . . .	117,886	35,225

Chapter 6 : Production

AGRICULTURE

Bermuda grows a variety of vegetables, the majority being for local consumption and the following table shows the main crops, yield, etc. :

Type	Area under crop in acres	Average yield per acre in lb.	Total yield in lb.	Farm value £
Beans	40	4,000	160,000	10,000
Beets	20	12,000	240,000	5,000
Broccoli . . .	15	3,000	45,000	3,400
Cabbage . . .	20	12,000	240,000	5,000
Carrots . . .	40	12,000	480,000	10,000
Onions	20	10,000	200,000	5,000
Potatoes, Irish . .	250	8,000	2,000,000	33,000
Potatoes, Sweet . .	20	8,000	160,000	2,600
Tomatoes . . .	30	10,000	300,000	15,000
Bananas	90	16,000	1,440,000	36,000
Miscellaneous . .	20	8,000	160,000	4,000
TOTALS . . .	565		5,425,000	£129,000

Agricultural production is maintained by small farmers who employ imported Portuguese labour. Holdings, on the whole, are small, the majority being of less than 10 acres in extent. The yield is good, chiefly due to Bermuda's evenly distributed rainfall, abundant sunshine and complete absence of frost.

At one time citrus fruits were extensively grown, being introduced from the Bahamas in 1816. Production was seriously affected between 1855 and 1870 through the introduction of certain scale insects which rapidly spread throughout the Colony. The newly formed Citrus Growers' Association, however, fully alive to the possibilities of re-establishing this important industry, is making headway and the future appears bright. During 1947, 45 acres planted with 6,000 trees yielded 24,000 dozen fruit valued at £4,200.

It is interesting to recall that the first bunch of bananas seen in England came from Bermuda, being exhibited in London in April, 1633.

The damage to farm crops as a result of the hurricane which swept the Island on 20th October, 1947, was estimated at £20,000.

Lily bulbs and blooms are Bermuda's chief export and there is a steady demand in the United States. During the year under review 350,700 bulbs were exported, together with 12,000 flower stems to a total value of £18,900.

LIVESTOCK

Local meat production is quite inadequate to meet the demand, necessitating the importation of supplies from the United States. Beef and veal totalling 150,440 lb. was produced and sold during the past year. The total hog population was 2,065 and 282,750 lb. of pork were sold. The 1,080 cows produced 580,000 gallons of milk. No accurate estimate of the goat-milk yield is available, but the total goat population was 500.

The total egg production is estimated at 3,600,000 from 30,000 head of laying poultry. The value of the eggs was £82,500.

Of the 500 horses, 250 are employed in agriculture and the remainder are carriage horses.

FORESTRY AND MINING

The Colony is without a Forestry Department as there are no forest lands; nor are there any mines.

FISHERIES

Fish is a food vitally important to the health of the community and about 90 men are employed on a full-time basis in this industry. The estimated catch during the year was 875,000 lb., representing a value of approximately £54,700. The value of lobsters (*Palinurus argus*), a most popular crustacean and in great demand locally, is estimated at £4,300 from a catch numbering 25,000.

The lobster catch was probably the smallest for many years. More fish pots are producing less lobsters in the reef area, and it seems to be a case of overfishing. However, as the prevalence of lobsters appears to run in cycles, 1948 may prove to be a good year in these same areas.

Three forms of fishing are engaged in, involving the use of wire fish traps (known as fish pots), handline or seine. A reasonably accurate breakdown of the annual catch for 1947 would be 70 per cent by traps, 15 per cent by seine and 15 per cent by handline. Most fishermen ply their trade in motor boats varying in length from 16 feet to 40 feet. None depends on sail alone although about 30 per cent carry it as an auxiliary.

Generally speaking, fish are classified into two groups by the fishermen, bottom fish and floating fish. The former consists principally of such species as grouper, rockfish, hind, hogfish, porgy, red snapper and yellow-tail, these feeding almost entirely on or near the bottom of the sea, while floating fish are those which are normally migratory and feed at or near the surface. These latter are invariably seasonal and are captured only by handline or seine. The most prolific floating fish are mackerel, amberfish, tuna, the local bonita and several species of jacks.

The important fishing areas are around and beyond the reefs from three to 10 miles from the shore on the west, north and east and on the two adjacent banks 10 to 15 miles to the south-west. Fish traps are set at varying depth, from two to 30 fathoms, depending upon the season and weather conditions. Handlines are used to a maximum depth of 110 fathoms.

The fish are sold direct from the boats at the docks, by peddling or to the shops and hotels. Future plans for the sale of fish include the building of a market with adequate cold-storage facilities.

Bermuda has one co-operative society with two branches at the western end of the Colony, most of the 221 registered customers being employees of H.M. Dockyard.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

The general administration of education in Bermuda is vested in the Board of Education, consisting of a Chairman and nine members who are appointed annually by the Governor. The Director of Education is the official adviser to the Board and attends all meetings.

The system of education is unique, in that there are, strictly speaking, no Government schools, no denominational schools (with the exception of two unaided schools) and no free schools. The system is, in theory, one of private schools aided by Government grants, although the tendency in recent years has been for all aided schools to depend more and more on Government assistance for improvements in buildings, salaries and equipment.

So far as management is concerned, there are two main types of school, known respectively as "vested" and "non-vested". In the former, the management is vested in school committees or governing bodies to whom the Board of Education makes annual grants under certain conditions. The appointment of teachers comes under the jurisdiction of the school committees, but these appointments and the salaries paid are subject to the approval of the Board. The fees collected are paid into the general revenue of the school.

In the case of non-vested schools, there is no committee between the head teacher and the Board of Education. The appointment of teachers rests with the Board and salaries or grants are paid according to the scales laid down in the Board's Code of Rules. The fees, after certain expenses are paid, are retained, as a general rule, by the head teachers as part of their emoluments.

The fees charged vary from sixpence a week in a number of the primary schools to about £30 per annum in the top forms of one of the schools in which secondary education is provided. Provision is made for the payment of special grants by the Board in respect of the fees of children whose parents are unable to pay the small amount charged.

The Colony has 26 aided schools, of which 10 are for white and 16 for coloured pupils. Of the 10 schools for white students, five provide secondary as well as primary education. One of the schools for coloured children is a secondary school with no primary department. The general standard reached in the secondary schools is that of the

School Certificate, but two or three schools have prepared pupils for the Higher School Certificate Examination.

There is no university or teachers' training college, but one Rhodes Scholarship is allotted to Bermuda annually and four scholarships (two for boys and two for girls), tenable at educational institutions abroad, are offered every year by the Bermuda Government. Since 1931, teachers' training scholarships tenable at training colleges abroad have been provided by the Board of Education (six of these scholarships were awarded in 1947).

Local summer courses for teachers are also provided and during the past three years arrangements have been made for nine teachers to take summer courses in Canada with the aid of special grants by the Board.

Much time was devoted, during the year under review, to consideration of the question of teachers' salaries, and, as a result, increases were made in the salaries of certain categories of teachers and some additional salary scales were introduced.

No new school buildings were started during the year, but, in connection with the proposed transfer of the Nonsuch Training School (an institution for delinquent boys) to a new site, substantial progress was made with the provision of accommodation for the staff and boys. The sum of approximately £11,000 was spent on this work.

Attendance at school is compulsory for all children over seven years of age and it is intended to raise the school-leaving age, at present 13 years, to 14 years as soon as possible. The average enrolment of pupils in the aided schools during 1947 was 5,418, the average attendance being 87.7 per cent of enrolment. In addition to the pupils attending aided schools, there were 1,095 enrolled in private schools, of whom 530 were attending one school.

The total expenditure on education, including that on school buildings, was £138,994.

While figures to show the exact position are not available, it is believed that there are comparatively few illiterate persons in the Colony.

In the field of adult education, evening classes giving commercial training are held in two aided schools and in a private institution. Unfortunately, attempts to provide similar classes for general education have not proved very successful.

Four manual training centres are established together with a domestic science school which, in addition to its main centre in Hamilton, has three branches in other parts of the Colony. These centres are maintained either directly or indirectly by the Board of Education, which is also responsible for the supervision and maintenance of the institution for the training of delinquent boys as mentioned in Part II, Chapter 9.

HEALTH

The general health of Bermuda during 1947 was excellent.

There were no cases of typhoid fever, although there still remain a number of hygienic deficiencies to overcome.

The following communicable diseases were reported during the year, comparative figures for 1946 also being given. (All figures include the Armed Forces.)

	1947	1946
Chickenpox	28	12
Diphtheria	1	1
Encephalitis	—	4
Hepatitis, infectious	5	26
Influenza	10	17
Leprosy	1	1
Measles	7	17
Meningitis	3	2
Mumps	2	11
Pneumonia	4	8
Poliomyelitis	—	2
Rubella	2	2
Scarlet Fever	9	2
Tetanus	2	2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	24	9
Typhoid	—	1
Undulant Fever (recurrent)	—	1
Vincent's Angina	7	7
Whooping Cough	2	1
TOTAL	107	126

On 11,725 persons, or nearly a third of the population, an X-ray examination of the chest was carried out in an effort to detect tubercular infections. By this means nine active cases, previously unknown, were brought to light. The total number of known or seriously suspected cases is now 31, of whom four are in sanatoria abroad. In addition the X-ray revealed some 190 cases with old or minor lesions of the lungs, the majority of which are with little doubt calcified tuberculosis lesions, but more than a quarter of the number do not respond to the tuberculin reaction, and so presumably are attributable to some other cause than tuberculosis.

Deaths resulted from the following principal groups of diseases :

1. Infectious and parasitic diseases :	1947	1946
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	8	6
Tuberculosis, other forms	1	1
Syphilis	1	1
Purulent infections non-puerperal	15	3
Leprosy	—	2
Other infections	2	1

	1947	1946
2. Cancer and other tumours	37	40
3. Diseases of nutrition and of endocrine glands	10	10
4. Chronic poisonings (alcoholism)	2	1
5. Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense (cerebral haemorrhage, etc.)	56	53
6. Diseases of the circulatory system	97	97
7. Diseases of the respiratory system	11	9
8. Diseases of the digestive system	14	19
9. Diseases of the genito-urinary system	22	24
10. Pregnancy, labour and puerperal state	2	4
11. Congenital malformations	5	1
12. Diseases of Infancy	36	45
13. Senility	5	10

None of the above diseases can be attributed to any particular occupation, as labour works under clean and healthy surroundings throughout the whole of Bermuda.

There were 332 deaths among the resident population and nine among the armed forces.

For the sixth consecutive year an anti-mosquito campaign was waged. The cumulative effect of the programme is bringing a gratifying reduction in the number of mosquitoes all over the Island.

Since the completion of the sewerage project at St. George in 1944, more than 100 houses have been connected to the system, but work on the remaining 80 awaits further plumbing fixtures which continue to be scarce. A part of the unsewered district of Hamilton and other populous areas were surveyed during 1946 and the Legislature has been requested to acquire the rights of way for the projected new sewer which will eventually serve these districts.

The Colony's sanitary service is adequately staffed and efficiently operated under a Chief Sanitary Inspector and 14 assistants, all of whom are under the direction of the Board of Public Health.

School hygiene played an important part under the general health programme. Subnutrition was found in 19 per cent of the pupils and these cases are being given special consideration and study.

Resulting from a test of the Colony's school children, 10 per cent were found to be in need of eye treatment. Examinations were given and glasses supplied at cost, and financial assistance was given when required.

The immunising of children against tetanus was carried on for the second year. This was done jointly with the diphtheria immunisation. A total of 333 children were vaccinated against smallpox.

The Department of Public Health issued a number of pamphlets which were sent to the parents of school children, and films dealing with child welfare and mosquito control were shown throughout the Colony.

Restaurants, bakeries, food stores and food handlers were systematically examined.

The Bermuda Welfare Society which received a Government grant amounting to £2,824 in 1946 maintained fully qualified nurses in each of the nine parishes. The King Edward VII Memorial Hospital received a grant in aid of £50,000 from the Bermuda Government and is run as a first-class institution of 100 beds. The Bermuda Nursing Home received a grant of £5,000 and expenditure at the Mental Hospital amounted to £13,550.

HOUSING

The Colony is fortunate in not having any large slum areas. Most of the houses are substantially built of local stone, each having a tank, usually beneath the dwelling, in which water is stored. (See Chapter 10, which gives a short account of a subsidiary water supply.)

Very few houses situated in what might be termed the "poorer section" have less than four rooms, and, although overcrowding exists, it probably does not exceed 400 cases and is mitigated by the equable climate.

Since January, 1946, 346 buildings have been erected and 53 remodelled by private enterprise. Of these, 36 were put up for the owner's personal use, and often to some extent by his own hands. Eighty-eight were put up to sell or to rent to local workmen and 66 for visitors. The cost of building is extremely high. The local building stone is at three times its price in 1941, and wages are well above twice the pre-war level.

Four of the large hotels are now open for the accommodation of tourists but many visitors prefer to rent small houses and cottages. As tourists are in a position to pay much higher rents than the average local inhabitant, a number of tenants have been compelled to vacate their houses which, after renovation, were leased to visitors. The high rents have induced the United States Government to build about 200 dwelling units on its leased territory for the use of its employees. This building should ease the local demand somewhat.

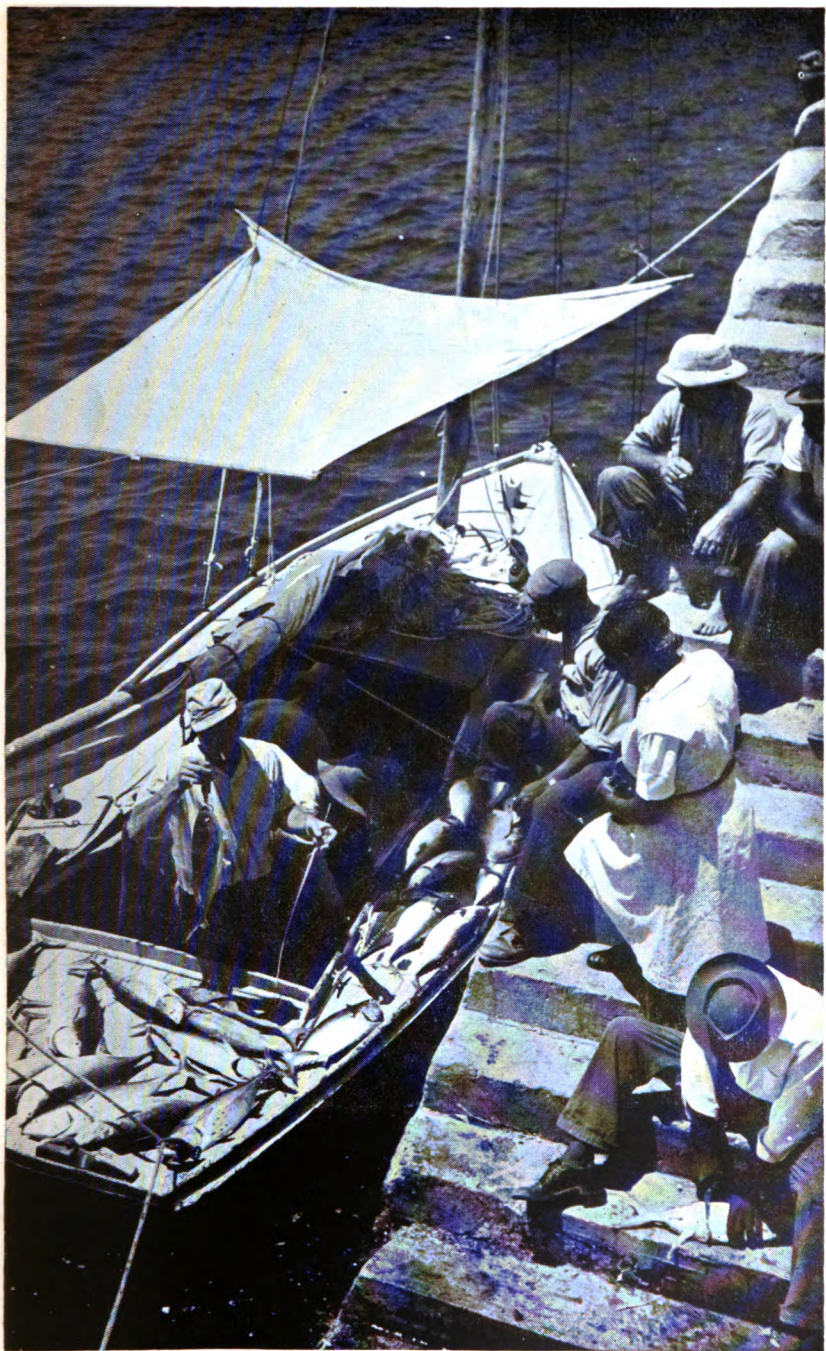
It is anticipated that in the near future local building operations will be controlled when rules covering land development have been implemented.

SOCIAL WELFARE

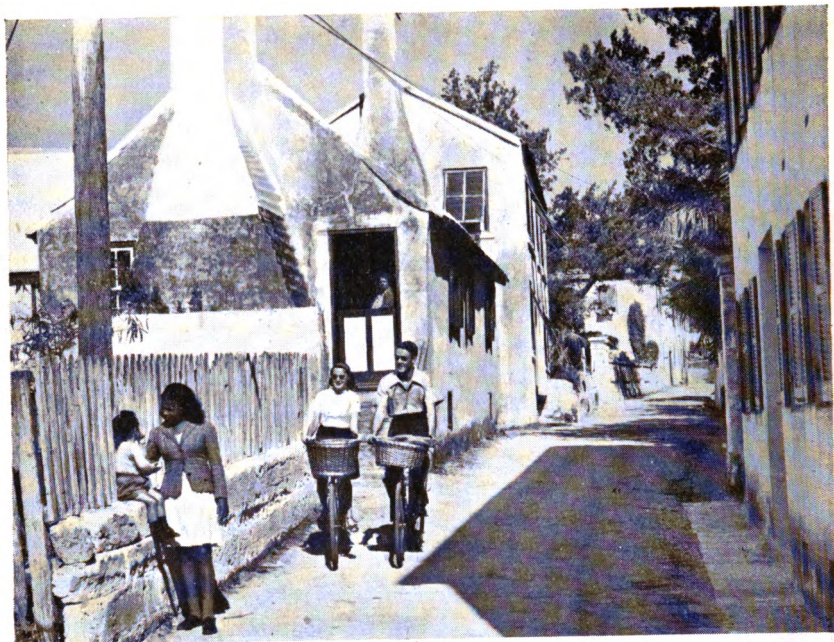
During 1947 and in preceding years, some progress was made in this field, although activities for the promotion of community life were not undertaken.

Relief of the destitute and disabled is undertaken by three bodies : (i) the parish vestries, (ii), the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association and (iii) the committee administering the Packwood Home.

The Parish Vestries are responsible under the Poor Relief Act, 1930, for the relief of destitution and the care of orphans and the needy sick. Cases of destitution are investigated by the Parish Overseers of the Poor and out-relief is given either in weekly cash allowances or groceries. Four of the nine parishes administer poorhouses for the care of destitute,



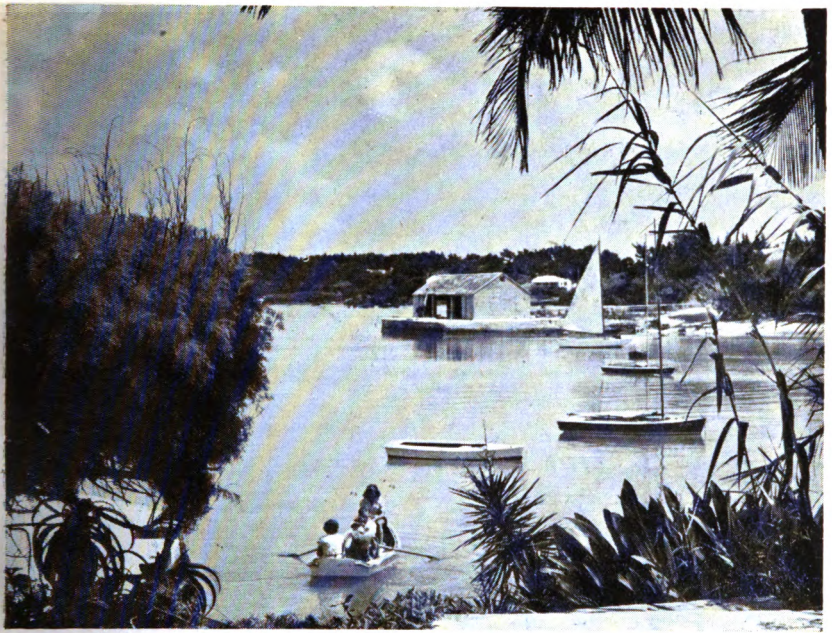
THE DAY'S MACKEREL CATCH: HAMILTON HARBOUR
Mackerel abound in the numerous bays around Bermuda



A STREET IN ST. GEORGE, BERMUDA: *St. George (founded in 1812) was the capital of the Colony until the end of the 18th century*



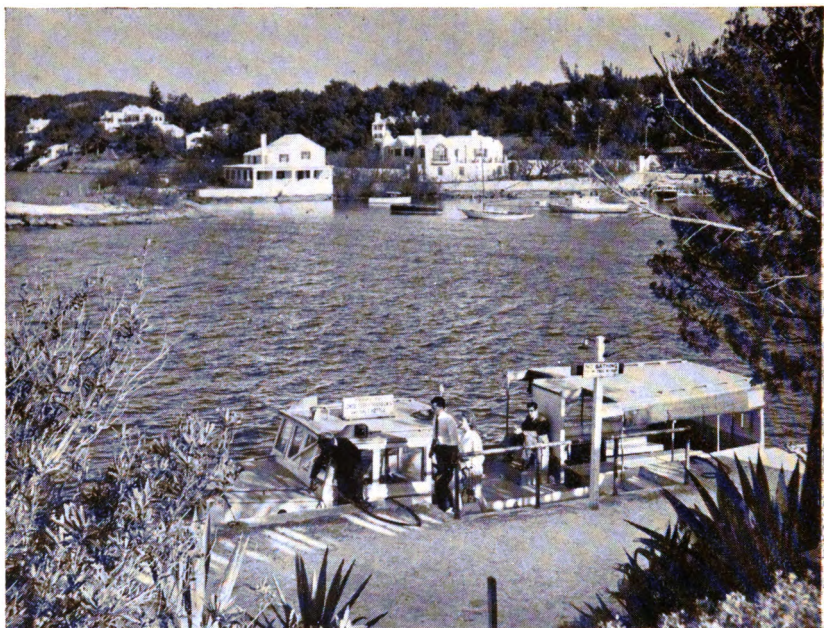
HEYL'S CORNER, HAMILTON, BERMUDA: *Bermuda Cathedral and the House of Parliament Clock Tower are seen in the background*



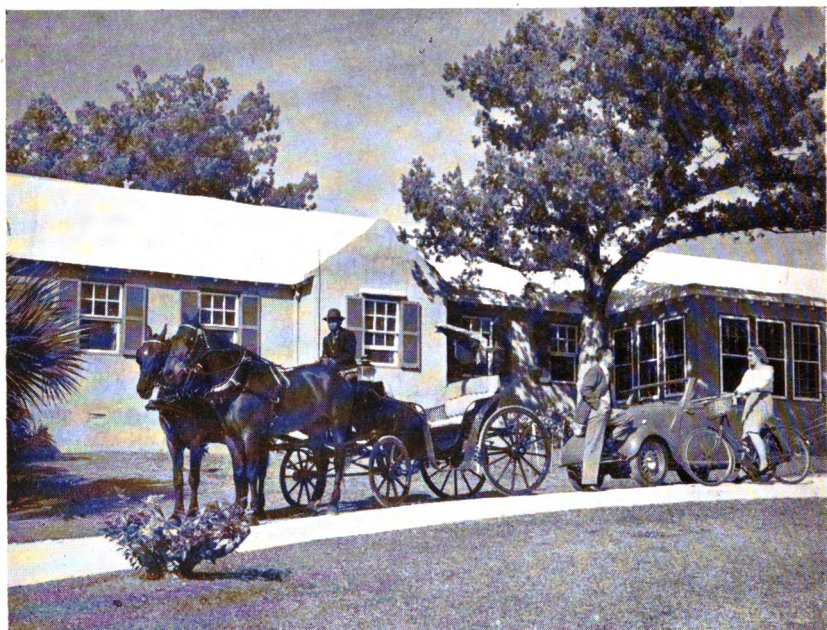
THE WATERFRONT, CAMBRIDGE BEACHES



A BERMUDA BEACH: *The small building on the right, now converted into a bathhouse, is an old Bermuda buttery, typical of the island's architecture*



A BERMUDA HARBOUR FERRY: *These small craft ply back and forth across Hamilton Harbour*



BERMUDA TRANSPORTATION: *The size of the miniature cars is controlled to 162 inches in length and 10 horsepower*

disabled and homeless persons. Orphans who become the responsibility of the Parish Vestries are boarded out with foster-parents or placed in a children's home, fees being paid by the Vestries.

The Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association works on the lines of a family welfare agency and co-operates with the Parish Vestries, Churches, Salvation Army, hospitals and other organisations in the relief of distress. Assistance is given in the form of regular or temporary cash allowances, grocery order or rent allowances, help with school fees, dentist's bills, clothes, spectacles, etc., and the provision of loans and bonds needed by persons proceeding to the United States for medical treatment. All cases are investigated by voluntary workers.

During 1947, the Association allocated £1,200 raised by voluntary subscription, to its case work. Over 50 regular cases as well as 23 temporary cases were helped during the year, and 59 cases were investigated by the Cases Committee. Seven people who required medical treatment which was not obtainable in Bermuda were assisted to go abroad. The Association receives a special grant from the Government for the assistance of such people, and in 1947 this grant amounted to £1,000.

The Packwood Home is a small home for old persons and is administered by a committee and supported by voluntary subscriptions. During the year this Home was visited by a Committee of the Council of Social Welfare which made certain recommendations, the most important of which was that assistance should be given to the Home in the form of a Government grant.

Under the provisions of the Special Courts Act, 1944, delinquents under the age of 16 years are dealt with by Special Courts for which a panel of lay persons is appointed. The Police Magistrate for the District is the permanent Chairman of the Special Court and sits with two members of the panel, one of whom must be a woman. In the Central Police District, Special Court sittings are held in a building not connected with the Police Court. The public is not admitted when a Special Court is in session and the press does not report any names or give other information which is likely to lead to the identification of an offender. When possible, reports dealing with the offender's home and school are obtained before the Court hearing and, on a finding of guilt, are presented to the panel by the Probation Officer. The Children's Officer also attends all sittings of the Special Courts.

Before 1945 probation work on a part-time basis was done by a Salvation Army Officer and in that year the Government grant was increased in order to provide the salary of a full-time Salvation Army Officer for service as Government Probation Officer. In 1946 the service was further expanded by the appointment of members of the clergy and certain other persons to assist as voluntary probation workers.

Information on the training schools for delinquent girls and boys will be found in Part II, Chapter 9.

During 1947, 48 new cases were investigated and recorded and 44 old cases were dealt with again by the Children's Officer, who works under the Protection of Children Committee of the Lady Cubitt Compassionate

Association. The cases range from family difficulties or poverty to those of wilful neglect or ill treatment. Actual prosecutions under the Act are few (only two in 1947). Children who have no parent or guardian, or whose parent or guardian is deemed by the Special Court to be unfit to exercise guardianship, may be committed to the care of the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association, until the age of 18. The Association has at present 21 such wards.

Children living in unsatisfactory home surroundings are placed wherever possible either in a children's home or with foster parents. In such cases the parent is expected to contribute to the child's maintenance according to his means and the balance is provided by a Parish Vestry or the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association. The Association receives a Government grant of £2,000 per annum for its work under the Protection of Children Act which includes the salary of the Children's Officer.

Three homes are administered for children of poor parents.

The Ridgeway Home is for white children between the ages of 3 and 13 years. After being closed temporarily, it was reopened in April, 1946, by the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association. At 31st December, 1947, there were 15 children in the Home, which has accommodation for 24. It was found necessary to limit the number of children to those of school age owing to lack of staff. The staff consists of a man and wife as superintendent and matron, together with domestic help. The children of school age attend a local school. A Government grant of £600 per annum is made to the Home.

The Sunshine League Home for coloured children between the ages of 1 and 8 years is administered by the Sunshine League, a coloured charitable organisation. The League is in receipt of a Government grant of £600 per annum towards the expenses of the Home, which can accommodate 24 children. Owing to lack of space and funds, the Sunshine League cannot increase the accommodation and there is a long waiting list. The Matron of the Home has recently returned from England, where she took a course in child care under the National Council of Associated Children's Homes.

During the year a property which has been named as The Haven was acquired as a home for coloured children over 8 years of age. Funds for this purpose were raised by the Million Penny Committee, a coloured charitable group, and the new home should fill a real need in the community.

Under the provisions of the Adoption of Children Act, 1944, legal adoption cases are heard in a Special Court, thorough investigation being made beforehand by the Children's Officer or the Probation Officer. During the time in which the Act has been in force, 19 adoption orders have been made.

In youth work the Colony has branches of the following organisations : Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Cadet Corps and Cadets of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Small recreational clubs for children and young people are organised

by many of the Churches, by some adult clubs in the form of junior branches, by schools and by individual persons. There is more provision in this respect for school children than for boys and girls who have just left school.

During 1947 the members of the Council of Social Welfare on various occasions studied and reported on items of draft legislation which had reference to social welfare. These included the Illegitimate Children's Act and the Married Women's Protection Act. Legislation on social security was introduced into the House of Assembly and a special committee of the House was appointed to report on it, but the bill has not yet become law.

The Secretary of the Council prepared a Survey of the Colony's social welfare services, which was completed before her departure in September. Recommendations were made on the subject of a Board of Social Welfare. Since that time the work of the Council has been carried on with part-time clerical help pending the appointment of another qualified social worker.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

Legislation of some considerable importance to the Colony was enacted during 1947.

As a result of expert investigation it was revealed that the condition of the rolling stock, bridges and viaducts of the Bermuda Railway demanded extensive rehabilitation if operation was to be continued in a safe and proper manner. Moreover, the development of motor transportation had seriously affected the earnings of the Railway and the operating loss had increased considerably. Accordingly, in June an Act was passed which in effect abandoned the Railway altogether and authorised the sale of the various buildings belonging to it. Shortly after this Act was passed the Government of British Guiana instituted enquiries with a view to purchasing all rolling stock, lines and other equipment.

An Act entitled the Illegitimate Children's Act was passed by the Legislature in 1947. The purpose of this was to secure proper provisions for the maintenance and upbringing of illegitimate children. Under the previous regulations (contained in the Poor Relief Act, 1930) the financial assistance which could be ordered under an affiliation order had become quite inadequate and further, the new Act, by making provision for the appointment of Collecting Officers, ensures the enforcement of the terms of the affiliation order. By the passing of the Married Women's Protection (Enforcement of Orders) Act, 1947, the services of the Collecting Officers were taken advantage of for the collection of payments ordered in respect of married women drawing alimony or maintenance allowances.

Payment of pensions to Bermudians or to dependants of Bermudians who were killed or injured in the second World War was authorised by the Pensions and Gratuities (War Service) Act, 1947, which became

law at the beginning of the year. This Act also made provision for the payment of gratuities to Bermudian servicemen who had served certain periods overseas.

Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

Under the provisions of the Supreme Court Act, 1905, and amendments a Superior Court was formed embracing the Court of General Assize, Chancery, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, Ordinary and Bankruptcy under the title of the Supreme Court of Bermuda. The Supreme Court also deals with all types of criminal and civil appeal although persons, if aggrieved by a Supreme Court judgment, may finally appeal to the Privy Council.

Three General Assizes are held annually, Hilary, Trinity and Michaelmas, in February, June and November respectively. The main type of cases dealt with are burglary, shopbreaking, theft and serious assaults.

The Colony has two Police Magistrates, one of whom is a barrister. The areas of their jurisdiction are the Eastern and Western Districts. The Senior Magistrate responsible for the Eastern District takes in six of the nine parishes, including the City of Hamilton and the town of St. George, while the Western District comprises the remaining three parishes. The Magistrates exercise jurisdiction in criminal, civil and other cases conferred upon them by law.

In indictable charges a Magistrate conducts the examination of witnesses and either commits an accused person for trial in the Supreme Court or, if a *prima facie* case has not been made out by the prosecution, dismisses the charge. In civil actions, the Magistrates are empowered to determine cases for the recovery of debts not exceeding £100 in value.

The Police Force is composed of a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, two Superintendents, one Assistant Superintendent, one Chief Inspector, four Inspectors, seven Sergeants and 68 Constables. In addition there is a Criminal Investigation Department of one 1st class, two 2nd class and three 3rd class detectives ; these rank with an inspector, sergeant and 1st class constable respectively.

Up to the rank of sergeant, the uniformed personnel are of both the white and coloured race, salaries being on the same scale.

There are three police districts—Eastern, Western and Central ; Headquarters are located in the Central District. The Eastern District is in charge of the Chief Inspector, while the Western District is under an Inspector and a Superintendent supervises both.

The Criminal Investigation Department is housed at Headquarters in Hamilton and has photographic and finger-print departments.

With the inauguration of motor transportation in the Colony, it became necessary to make the Police Department mobile and it now has three jeeps, a truck and two police cars. It is hoped to institute a two-way radio communication between all motor vehicles and the Police Stations in the near future.

No special training is given to recruits, their duties and general principles of law enforcement are taught by the officers and sergeants. Most of the recruits have had military training prior to joining the Force.

Various local societies, founded with the object of promoting social, moral and spiritual guidance, appear to have been the Colony's earliest steps in the prevention of crime. The societies and the institutions they maintain have done much, through the nature of their activities, towards alleviating distress and preventing its natural corollary, the acquisition of criminal tendencies in the poorer classes.

A Reform School, operated on naval lines, was founded in 1934. Now under the supervision of the Department of Education, it houses and trains juvenile delinquents who are sent there by the Courts until they attain the age of sixteen years. Elementary education is given and the boys are taught a trade. Most of the boys, on discharge, have completely reformed and grow up as useful and law-abiding citizens.

A Remand Home for girls was founded in 1937 and serves a similar purpose as the Reform School for boys. Both suffer from a shortage of accommodation. The home for girls is operated by the Salvation Army, to whom the Government makes an annual grant varying with the number of inmates.

Bermuda has no Borstal system, the need for which has often drawn comments from Judges in the Supreme Court.

The formation of a Bureau of Criminal Investigation in 1924 and its extension in 1943, together with a gradual increase in the number and efficiency of its members, has done much towards the suppression of crime.

During 1947 serious crime, particularly that involving breaking and entering, showed no abatement. Tourists, who take houses, are returning in increasing numbers. The burglar is aware of their lack of knowledge of local conditions and selects them as his easiest prey. He also knows that if he happens to be seen, the chances of his being recognised again are slim.

The breaking into of shops and houses by juveniles is on the increase. The proverbial doctrine of "Spare the rod and spoil the child" still pertains and our modern youngster is rarely deterred by being put on probation.

The incidence of criminal offences is given in the following tables :

Year :	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
<i>Offences against property</i>	459	460	462	499	526	444	421	447	480	540
<i>Offences against the person</i>	121	119	126	123	185	172	165	135	126	104
<i>Other offences (treated summarily)</i>	1,156	985	1,033	1,863	3,300	1,445	1,115	1,172	1,271	1,548

The large increase in summary offences during the years 1941 and 1942 was due to the influx of workers engaged in building the American Bases.

PRISONS

The Colony has two prisons, one in Hamilton with 41 cells for males and four for females, and the other in St. George with 38 cells for males only.

The Commissioner of Police is the Chief Executive Officer of the Gaols. There is a staff of two Chief Warders, two senior warders, 15 warders and one matron.

All prisoners serving a sentence of hard labour or performing special tasks are credited with a gratuity not exceeding 9d. per day, but on discharge the maximum which may be paid to any prisoner is £5, except for prisoners who are serving a term exceeding two years, when the gratuity payable may not exceed £10. The amount of gratuity varies according to the conduct and industry of the prisoner.

Religious services are held every Sunday in the prisons and are conducted either by the Chaplain or a Minister of one of the other denominations.

A mark system is in force by which prisoners serving terms of imprisonment exceeding six months under sentence of the Supreme Court may, by special industry and good conduct, be released on licence for a period of their sentence not exceeding one-quarter in the case of males and one-third in the case of females.

Any breach of the conditions of a licence is a summary offence and a prisoner convicted of such breach is remanded to gaol to await the decision of the Governor in Council as to whether his licence shall or shall not be revoked or the terms altered.

At the expiration of the third year of a sentence exceeding that time, the Chief Executive Officer submits a report to the Governor on the prisoner's conduct which enables a periodic review of the circumstances to be made.

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities

The Bermuda Electric Light, Power & Traction Co., Ltd., incorporated in 1904 with a monopoly for 25 years, is the only company of this nature in the Colony. Since its formation, the power lines have been gradually extended and the Company now supplies current to all parts of Bermuda.

During the second World War and following the establishment of the United States Bases, the Company's output was strained to meet the heavy demands imposed, but supplies were maintained to consumers without disruption.

The power house, constructed to harmonise with the local architec-

ture, contains seven main diesel-driven generators, six of which are English and one of American manufacture. The plant capacity is 12,500 KVA or approximately 10,000 KW at 80 per cent power. Diesel oil is used exclusively, being pumped direct from the Hamilton docks to the plant. Current is generated at 2,300 volts, 60 cycles and an order has been placed with the English Electric Company Ltd. for another generating set with a capacity of 2,000 KW.

The Company's staff number 296 and it is the largest private employer of labour in the Colony.

Bermuda has always been dependent on rain water which is stored in tanks below the houses, but in times of drought, which are not of frequent occurrence, the stored water falls short of essential requirements and a supplementary source to be used for washing and other domestic purposes was considered desirable.

In 1932 a private company, the Watlington Waterworks Ltd., was promoted with the object of providing a constant supply of water to the thickly populated areas. Water is drawn laterally from a hillside situated about two miles from Hamilton. Rain falling on the hill is absorbed into the ground and continues its downward course until it meets some obstacle. In a porous hill of comparatively uniform composition, such an obstacle is provided by the sea-water which permeates the base of the hill. In these circumstances the percolating rain water mixes to only a very limited extent with the heavier sea water and a cushion of fresh water forms and lies upon the sea-water. The water in the hill, debarred from escape downwards, finds its escape laterally, and thus provides a fresh water supply.

After receiving chemical treatment and being filtered, the water is stored and run into pipes to the consumers. Although conforming to the highest bacteriological standard, the water is seldom used for drinking purposes owing to its saline taste, but it fulfils a much-needed want in the domestic field.

The Bermuda Telephone Company Limited, incorporated in 1886, commenced its service the following year. An automatic dialling system was inaugurated in 1931. The 3,270 subscribers, who pay a yearly rental, are entitled to make an unlimited number of local calls, a twenty-four hour service is maintained. There are facilities for telephonic communication with most countries of the world from any telephone in Bermuda.

Bermuda Broadcasting Company, Limited, operates a Radio Station in Pembroke Parish, the call letters of which are Z.B.M. It is a station of 250-watts output with an operating wavelength of 1,240 kilocycles. The hours of broadcasting are 6.00 a.m. to midnight from Monday to Saturday and 9.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. on Sunday. There are 210 sponsored programmes per week.

Through arrangements with Cable & Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., special programmes were received from the United Kingdom and the United States, including His Majesty's Speech on Christmas Day, His Majesty's Birthday Speech, the Wedding of Her Royal Highness the

Princess Elizabeth, President Truman's Address to the Joint Session of Congress, the Grand National and notable sporting events from the United States.

Local broadcasts were arranged by visiting correspondents to networks in the U.S.A., and events of local interest such as the annual cricket match between St. George's Cricket Club and Somerset Cricket Club, horse-racing at Shelly Bay, International Tennis matches, and Christmas services from various churches in the Colony were broadcast. Reports of the receipt of programmes have been received from ships at sea off Venezuela and Newfoundland and the eastern seaboard of the United States.

Events outside the Colony, usually of a sporting nature, were occasionally broadcast, the programmes being picked up on a short-wave receiver and re-broadcast.

By the Private Radio Set (Discontinuance of Licences & Fees) Act, 1947, licensing of radios ceased on 15th March, up to which date and in accordance with Section 3 of the Act, all fees received were retained.

There are approximately 8,000 radio receiving sets in the Colony.

Chapter II : Communications

During 1947, 436 vessels of 1,419,697 tons entered the ports of Hamilton and St. George as compared with 283 vessels of 883,443 tons in 1946. Of those entering during the year under review, 157 were American, 178 British and 18 Panamanian, the others being of Norwegian, Spanish, Argentine, Greek, French, Russian, Dutch and Swedish registration. The tonnage of the first three countries named amounted to 595,365, 539,301, 44,264 respectively. In all, 13,677 passengers were brought to the Colony, with 7,181 in transit.

As stated in Chapter 8, the Bermuda Government abandoned the railway late in 1947. The line, 25 miles in length, ran from Sandys Parish at the western end of the Colony to St. George at the eastern extremity, passing through Hamilton *en route*. There was no branch line and it was a single track throughout the journey except at a number of places where trains passed.

In consequence of the abandonment of the railway, the omnibus services were greatly increased and a further 20 diesel omnibuses were ordered from England.

Omnibus passenger receipts in 1947 amounted to £13,500, but this figure is not a fair indication of a year's receipts because the service was not operated at full pressure until quite late in the year.

The Colony has a total of 109 miles of roads, of which 80 miles are all-weather and suitable for vehicular traffic, the introduction of which necessitated the conversion of the waterbound macadam to a more suitable and longer wearing surface. The resurfacing of the main roads

with asphalt continued throughout the year and was completed in November. The secondary roads are now being surfaced in the same manner.

Following the enactment of legislation permitting the use of motor vehicles, 846 private cars, 316 taxis and 449 commercial vehicles were in use at the end of 1947, together with 14,268 bicycles, still a favourite form of transportation.

Airways played a considerable part in Bermuda's communication system, 1,414 landed in 1947 as against 1,495 the previous year, and 28,137 passengers as against 44,394.

British Overseas Airways Corporation, using Boeing seaplanes and landing at Darrell's Island Airport, maintained a regular service between Baltimore and Bermuda. The Constellations and Douglas C.54's of Pan American World Airways and Colonial Airlines, operating a daily service between New York and Bermuda, landed at Kindley Field aerodrome. British South American Airways, using Tudors and Lancasters, made weekly flights from the United Kingdom to South America, stops being made at Bermuda in each direction.

The overseas telegraph and telephone communication system was operated by Cable & Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., a subsidiary of Cable & Wireless Limited, London, and now nationalised.

With the head office situated in Hamilton, Bermuda has a total of 14 post offices, money order business being transacted in four of them. Bags of mail received in 1947 numbered 16,245, an increase of 2,442 over the previous year's figure, while 4,509,370 postal packets were despatched and 2,368,399 received as compared with 3,746,498 and 1,914,842 respectively in 1946. The number of parcels despatched was 32,692, a total exceeding that of the previous year by 6,217. Those received numbered 49,166 as against 37,963 in 1946.

The Postal Department showed an excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to £33,330 6s. 10d. during the year. Profit for the previous year was £40,493 16s.

PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

THE Bermudas or Somers Islands are a singular agglomeration of small islands, numbering about 300, submarine sandhills and coral reefs, forming together an irregular oval ring measuring about 22 miles in length. Situated in latitude $32^{\circ} 15' N.$, and longitude $64^{\circ} 51' W.$, the islands comprise an area of about 21 square miles.

The largest island is about 14 miles in length, with an average width of about 1 mile, on the highest point of which is erected a lighthouse 240 feet above sea-level. The city of Hamilton is situated about the centre of the largest or main island, where a deep inlet running up for two or three miles into the land forms a safe and convenient harbour.

Next in importance is St. George's Island on which stands the town of St. George, so named after Admiral Sir George Somers. This town was formerly the capital of the Colony, and although shorn of much of its importance by the transfer of the seat of government to Hamilton in 1815, is still a town of considerable trade, its harbour being extensively used by vessels calling for bunkers.

Ireland Island at the western end of the Colony contains H.M. Dockyard and a number of other naval establishments.

The larger islands form a continuous chain and there is uninterrupted communication by roads, bridges and causeways.

Early in 1941 negotiations were completed between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States of America for a 99 years' lease of certain lands in Bermuda. St. David's Island at the eastern end of the Colony was partially taken over by the American authorities under the terms of the lease and after a considerable area of water had been filled in, a large and up-to-date airport was constructed, together with military establishments. Two small islands were joined to a portion of the western end of the main island and now form the United States Naval Operating Base.

The nearest point of the neighbouring American continent is Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, 580 miles to the westward. The distance from Liverpool is about 2,900 miles, while Halifax in Nova Scotia and New York are 730 and 677 miles respectively, the nearest West Indian Island being about 800 miles away.

The climate of Bermuda has long been famed for its mildness and salubrity, comparing favourably with the Riviera, and without sudden extremes in temperature.

Average maximum temperatures during the four seasons of the year are : Spring 67° , Summer 79° , Autumn 73° and Winter 63° . During the summer, it will occasionally reach 90° and drop to 45° during the winter, but these extremes are most rare.

The heat of summer is invariably tempered by a sea breeze while

winter visitors coming by air from the United States and Canada leave a land in the grip of ice and snow and disembark a few hours later in Bermuda in brilliant sunshine and with flowers in bloom.

Chapter 2 : History

The exact date of Bermuda's discovery is undetermined, but there is every reason to believe that the islands were known prior to 1510, as "La Bermuda" is marked in approximately the correct position on a map contained in the first edition of Peter Martyr's *Legatio Babylonica* which was printed in 1511.

According to the Spanish navigator and historian, Ferdinand d'Oveido, who visited the islands in 1615, they were discovered by Juan de Bermudez, after whom they were named. It is not known whether Bermudez made a landing, but in any case he took no steps to form a settlement and the islands remained uninhabited.

In 1527 Fernando Camelo obtained a grant of the Bermuda Islands from Philip II of Spain. It is supposed that Camelo visited the islands in 1543 as there is a monogram with a cross and the figures "1543" inscribed on a rock about 70 feet above sea-level on the South Shore. If the inscription can be attributed to Camelo, he did not remain for long and a gap remains in the history of the Colony until 1609.

In that year, a flotilla of nine vessels under Admiral Sir George Somers in his Flagship *The Sea Venture* sailed from Plymouth with the object of taking a party of colonists to the new plantations in Virginia. During the voyage a storm arose, the vessels became scattered and *The Sea Venture*, which was also carrying Sir Thomas Oates, the Deputy Governor of Virginia, sprang a leak. Bailing continued day and night and on the fourth day, 28th July, land was seen and proclaimed by the navigators as Bermuda. Although the islands were marked on the charts, no information was given about the numerous sunken reefs and the vessel struck on what is still known to this day as the Sea Venture Flat.

Without further mishap the crew and colonists were brought ashore, together with the remaining provisions, and shortly after their arrival a long-boat was built from the cedars which were found growing so prolifically. In this boat one officer and six men set sail for Virginia, but nothing was heard of them again. During the next few months two other larger vessels were constructed and sailed on 10th May, 1610, for the new Colony of Virginia. Fourteen days later Jamestown was reached, but the mariners found the settlement in the grip of famine.

Admiral Somers gave a glowing account of the abundance of fish and game to be found in the islands which he had left and it was decided that one of the two vessels should return, with Admiral Somers in command, to stock up with supplies and then return to Virginia where the food was

so badly needed. During the voyage the 30-ton vessel encountered severe storms, and although she arrived safely, Admiral Somers died shortly afterwards. His companions, probably ignorant of the prior claim of Juan de Bermudez, named the group the "Somers Islands".

The vessel returned to Virginia. The fertility and beauty of the Somers Islands induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their charter in which they wished to include the new islands and this was granted by James I.

The first Governor, Richard Moore, arrived with 60 settlers in 1612, the seat of Government then being situated on Smith's Island. Later settlers brought the first potatoes and these have been one of the staple crops throughout the years.

Some time during 1613 the Virginia Company sold their rights to a new body of adventurers who called themselves "The Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Islands". Shortly afterwards the seat of Government was moved to St. George and a number of fortifications were erected, including forts at commanding points.

A new charter was granted to the Company in 1615 by James I, which included authority to form a General Assembly with powers to make laws, provided that they were in accordance with the laws of England.

Daniel Tucker became the first Governor under the new charter and the land in the Colony was divided into parishes or tribes. Much work was done towards clearing the ground for agricultural purposes, tobacco being the main crop.

In 1619 the population had risen to 1,500 persons and the following year saw the first General Assembly which dealt with 32 Bills.

During the Commonwealth the colonists in Bermuda adopted a rebellious attitude, and in reprisal the Long Parliament prohibited trade between the new Colonies in the Western Hemisphere and England until they had sworn allegiance.

Growing dissatisfaction by the people of Bermuda against the parent Company culminated in a petition being sent to Charles II in 1679, praying that the existing charter be annulled and that responsible government be vested in the inhabitants who, by that time, owned most of the land which they had purchased from the Company.

The petition was granted in 1684 and Colonel Richard Coney was appointed the first Governor under the Crown which, incidentally, did not provide any means for the defence of the Colony. The forts fell into disrepair and one of the first acts of the new legislature was to raise two troops of horse. Imperial troops first arrived in 1797, being sent from the Bahamas.

Under the new Constitution, much more scope was offered the colonists towards furthering their own trade and shipbuilding was actively engaged in. A large fleet of merchantmen grew into being and the salt-carrying trade between Turks Island and ports in North America proved of great importance.

However, with the outbreak of war between England and the American Colonies, Bermuda's trade suffered a major setback, especially on account of the embargo which had been placed upon trading with the revolting Colonies. A serious situation developed locally as the production of essential foodstuffs had taken second place following the discovery of the lucrative business which could be found in shipbuilding and manning. An agreement was then reached between certain Bermudians and the leaders of the American Revolution whereby the trading embargo would be lifted in return for a supply of gunpowder. In August, 1775, a powder magazine was broken into and 100 kegs of gunpowder were stolen and placed on board an American frigate at St. George. This powder was eventually used against the British forces and compelled their evacuation of Boston in 1776.

In considering this deed on the part of the local inhabitants, it must be borne in mind that many of them had family and business ties with Virginia and other American Colonies and it was perhaps this close relationship and the lack of food rather than any act of deliberate treason against the Crown which prompted the stealing of the powder.

With the cessation of hostilities Bermuda's carrying trade increased by leaps and bounds; 40 new vessels were built in 1789. Certain losses were caused by French privateers, but with the advent of the second war between Great Britain and the United States during 1812 to 1815, Bermuda vessels were fully occupied in trading between the West Indies and Newfoundland.

As in the West Indies, slavery was permitted from the Colony's earliest days, but following the crusade of William Wilberforce in England, it was abolished in Bermuda during 1834, the sum of £20 being paid to the master of every slave freed.

Later in the nineteenth century and following the inauguration of steamship services, Bermuda, in addition to enjoying a profitable agricultural export trade in vegetables, gradually became noted for its climate and charm. Slowly the tourist trade grew, many visitors coming annually to escape the rigorous North American winters and, as larger and faster ships were built and hotels erected, it finally became the Colony's most important business.

Bermuda has, except between 1902 and 1913, been the headquarters of a British fleet since 1767.

In 1809 the Imperial Government purchased the north-westerly extremity of the Colony known as Ireland Island and the following year preliminary operations were commenced for the establishment of a Naval Dockyard. The work was first carried out by slave labour under the supervision of skilled artisans from England.

In 1818 a Naval Hospital was built, and in 1819 a detachment of Royal Engineers was sent out to assist in the work. Convict labour was substituted for slave labour in 1824, and continued to be used until the removal of the convict station to Australia in 1863. The first floating dock arrived from England in 1869. It was 381 feet long, 124 feet broad and 74 feet deep and was the largest in the world. It weighed

8,200 tons and cost £250,000. This dock was replaced in 1902 by a much superior one, 545 feet long. During the second World War it was of inestimable service. In 1944 alone 142 ships were docked in it.

Chapter 3 : Administration

The laws of the Colony are enacted by a Legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of four official and three unofficial members who are appointed by the Crown. The Legislative Council is composed of 9 members of whom 3 are official and 6 nominated unofficial, the Chief Justice being President.

The House of Assembly is made up of 36 members, elected for a term of five years, four representing each of the nine parishes. The franchise is limited, electoral qualification being the possession of freehold property of not less than £60 in value. A number of persons own property in several parishes, thus being entitled to vote in each parish in which their property is situated. Prior to 1944, only males were permitted to vote or seek election to the House of Assembly (the qualification for which is possession of freehold property exceeding £240 in value), but in that year, with the passing of the Women's Suffrage Act, distinction between the sexes ceased.

Members of the Executive Council, Legislative Council and the House of Assembly are paid at the rate of 16s. a day for each day's attendance.

A number of Government Departments are controlled by Executive Boards composed of unofficials nominated by the Governor, with the Head of the Department acting in an advisory capacity. In most cases, the Chairman of a Board is a member of the House of Assembly.

Hamilton was made a City by an Act of the Legislature in 1897 and is governed by a Corporation. The water and dock facilities are the Corporation's main source of revenue, although municipal taxes are levied.

The town of St. George, one of the oldest continuous settlements in the Western Hemisphere, was founded in 1612 and remained the capital of the Colony until 1815. As in the case of Hamilton, municipal taxes are levied; this right is also exercised by each of the nine parishes which appoint their own vestries annually.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

Imperial standard weights and measures are used in the Colony.

Chapter 5 : Newspapers and Periodicals

Three newspapers are published in the Colony.

The *Royal Gazette*, the oldest newspaper, has a certified daily circulation of 6,850. It is published each morning with the exception of Sundays at 4d. per copy.

The other daily newspaper, the *Mid-Ocean News*, is published each afternoon, Sundays excepted. On sale at 3d. per copy and 6d. on Saturdays, it has a reputed circulation of 5,000 daily and 7,500 on Saturdays.

Published on Wednesdays at 3d. and Saturdays at 6d., the *Recorder* is read almost entirely by the coloured community. It has a reputed circulation of 2,000 and 4,000 respectively.

A monthly magazine, the *Bermudian*, is produced primarily for tourists. It is a well-printed periodical with articles of current local interest and excellent photographs, and has a large sale in the United States.

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A diary kept by the famous surveyor, which gives a vivid picture of life in the Islands during the 17th Century.

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Bermuda's Oldest Inhabitants. LOUISA HUTCHINGS SMITH. Sevenoaks, Salmon, 1934.

A book dealing with plants indigenous to the Islands.

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Bermuda Past and Present. WALTER B. HAYWARD. New York, Dodd, 1933.

A reliable and readable account of interest to the average visitor.

Story of Bermuda. HUDSON STRODE. New York, Smith, 1932 and 1946.

A volume containing outstanding photographs of much interest to visitors.

Bermudiana. R. J. WILLIAMS, New York, Rinehart, 1946.

A book containing excellent photographs which depict various aspects of local life.

Bermuda Journey. W. E. S. ZUILL, New York, Coward-McCann, 1946.

A well-written description of places of historical interest and of life in the Colony at the present time. With drawings.

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Field Book of the Shore Fishes of Bermuda. CHARLES WILLIAM BEEBE. New York, Putman, 1933.

Half Mile Down. CHARLES WILLIAM BEEBE. New York, Harcourt Brace, c. 1934.

Nonsuch, Land of Water. CHARLES WILLIAM BEEBE. New York, Putman, 1932.

All these books by the noted scientist contain much interesting information on the local waters and its denizens.

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Beautiful Bermuda. E. Y. BELL and Associates. 1947.

A comprehensive handbook giving a wealth of information. Profusely illustrated.

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Another well-written volume giving an account of the Colony in its younger days.

Bermuda Sampler. W. E. S. ZUILL. Bermuda Book Stores, 1937.

Excerpts from local newspapers between the years 1815 and 1850 and containing a general picture of life in Bermuda.

The Bermuda Historical Quarterly. A magazine published since 1944.

Contains matter of historical interest, which has not hitherto been published.

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It is anticipated that the Colonies and Protectorates
for which 1948 Reports are being published will, with
some additions, be the same as for the previous year
(see list on cover page 3).

COLONIAL OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT ON BERMUDA FOR THE YEAR 1948

Contents

	PAGE
PART I Review of 1948	3
PART II CHAPTER 1 Population	4
CHAPTER 2 Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation	4
CHAPTER 3 Public Finance and Taxation	6
CHAPTER 4 Currency and Banking	9
CHAPTER 5 Commerce	9
CHAPTER 6 Production	10
CHAPTER 7 Social Services	11
CHAPTER 8 Legislation	16
CHAPTER 9 Justice, Police and Prisons	16
CHAPTER 10 Public Utilities	19
CHAPTER 11 Communications	20
PART III CHAPTER 1 Geography and Climate	22
CHAPTER 2 History	23
CHAPTER 3 Administration	26
CHAPTER 4 Weights and Measures	27
CHAPTER 5 Newspapers and Periodicals	27
CHAPTER 6 Bibliography	27
MAP	<i>At end</i>

LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1949

Note

The railway shown on the map is no longer operating

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The cover illustration shows Hamilton Harbour,
looking across from the north shore of Paget Parish

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1948

PART I

Review of 1948

ADMIRAL Sir Ralph Leatham, K.C.B., continued in office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The tourist trade, on which Bermuda so much depends, continued to regain some of its pre-war magnitude ; one of the larger hotels and more guest houses were reopened. Visitors continued to arrive from the United Kingdom by British South American Airways. Many of the American visitors travelled by British Overseas Airways Corporation, Pan American World Airways and Colonial Airlines from New York.

The supply position was maintained satisfactorily and merchandise from the United Kingdom was in good supply in the shops. It was still necessary, however, to ration sugar, certain fats and, for a part of the year, evaporated milk.

Motor cars and auto-bicycles continued to be purchased in considerable numbers and at the end of the year there were 335 licensed taxis, 1,166 licensed private cars and 2,596 licensed auto-bicycles on the roads, together with 598 commercial vehicles.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

THE estimated civil population of Bermuda at 31st December, 1948, was 36,169, of whom 13,173 were white and 22,996 were coloured, the males numbering 17,697 and the females 18,472. Births exceeded deaths during the year by 609, total living births being 914, of which 261 or 28.5 per cent of the total were illegitimate.

The estimated population in 1947 was 35,560, births exceeding deaths by 701, with 23.8 per cent (or 249) of the births being illegitimate.

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

Bermuda is primarily a base for the Royal Navy and some 500 Bermudians were employed in H.M. Dockyard. In 1941 Naval and Air Bases were constructed by and leased to the United States of America for 99 years. These two Bases together were employing about 250 Bermudians at the end of 1948. A company of British Infantry was also stationed in the Islands.

Apart from these military commitments the Colony derives most of its income from United States and Canadian tourists. There are no other industries of any importance.

In addition to the occupations listed below, it is estimated that there are 1,000 housemaids, the majority coloured, who are employed in private houses. Their wages vary from £3 10s. to £6 weekly, according to the number of hours worked and whether or not meals are provided. The hotels and guest houses employ an estimated 1,000 persons in various capacities, while the Bermuda Electric Light Company, Ltd., has 348 employees on its staff.

Before attaining its present position as a high-class tourist resort, Bermuda enjoyed a flourishing agricultural export trade with the United States and Canada. This, however, gradually diminished owing to various factors, including the imposition of tariff barriers in the United States, and now all edible agricultural produce is consumed locally. The trade in lily bulbs and blooms has, however, retained its position very well.

The soaring prices, which affect all classes of the community, are due chiefly to increases in the cost of foodstuffs and manufactured goods in the United States and Canada, from which countries Bermuda obtains the greater part of its imports. Other factors can be attributed to the establishing of the Canadian dollar on parity with the American dollar and the abolition of price controls in the United States, the latter having a serious effect on the landed cost of goods.

Although Bermuda is without a Labour Department, there is a legally constituted Labour Board with authority to arbitrate in labour disputes. In addition, the Board serves as an Employment Bureau which has proved of inestimable value.

The Colony has no need of factory legislation in the absence of industrial undertakings.

TABLE OF OCCUPATIONS, WAGES, NUMBERS OF WORKERS
AND HOURS

<i>Main Occupations</i>	<i>Wage Rates</i>	<i>No. of Persons employed (estimate)</i>	<i>No. of hours worked weekly</i>
Clerks, male .	£400-£900 annually	500	34-44
Shop assistants, male - -	£400-£850 „	450	40-48
Carpenters .	4s. 6d.-7s. 6d. per hour	250	50-54
Masons - -	4s. 6d.-7s. 6d. „ „	450	50-54
Farm Labourers	2s.-6s. „ „	200	50-60
Painters .	4s. 6d.-7s. 6d. „ „	200	53-54
Waiters .	£16-£25 monthly	200	40-56
Labourers (Pub- lic Works Dept.) .	5s. 6d.-7s. 6d. per hour	106	44
Plumbers .	4s. 6d.-7s. 6d. „ „	200	48-53

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

The following summary shows the Revenue and Expenditure during 1948 under the main heads, together with comparative figures for the three preceding years :

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE		
Miscellaneous . . .	£43,970	Administration of Justice		£19,884
Departmental . . .	£348,846	Agriculture		48,705
Customs	£1,139,154	Airport Board		15,682
		Audit		3,097
		Board of Trade		36,827
		Colonial Secretary's Dept.		8,344
		Debt, Public		24,709
		Defence		16,348
		Education		152,833
		Executive		10,527
		Gaols		20,900
		Hospital, King Edward . .		
		VII Memorial		56,500
		Hospital No. 2 (Mental) . .		15,949
		Hospital No. 3 (Isolation) .		3,191
		Immigration		5,861
		Labour Board		1,980
		Legislative		11,104
		Library		4,710
		Miscellaneous		38,101
		Police		60,613
		Post Office		65,532
		Public Health		55,087
		Registration		286
		Revenue Department . . .		56,241
		Superannuation		30,870
		Trade Development		
		Board		139,327
		Transport Control Board . .		16,420
		Transportation, Public . . .		222,320
		War Pensions		43,000
		Works Department		249,554
		Extraordinary Expenditure		22,260
		Reserve and Special Fund		
		Appropriations		75,000
	<u>£1,531,970</u>	TOTAL EXPENDITURE		<u>£1,531,762</u>
		1947	1946	1945
		£	£	£
TOTAL REVENUE . . .	1,455,440	1,066,102	815,657	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,362,512	1,024,704	836,129	

PUBLIC DEBT

Local loans total £75,000 of which £50,000 is repayable in 1950, £5,000 in 1955 and £20,000 in 1957. These are fully covered by investments in the sinking funds. In addition, £800,000 was raised for re-loan to H.M. Government free of interest (£200,000 in 1941 and £600,000 in 1943).

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The surplus at 31st December, 1948, was £158,648; the Reserve Fund was approximately £352,774.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND YIELD

Customs receipts for the year amounted to £1,139,154 or 74·36 per cent of the total revenue. Stamp taxes collected by the Revenue Department amounted to £30,630. This amount does not represent the total collected under the provisions of the Stamp Duties Acts as a part of the revenue from this source is shown under postal revenue. The sum of £62,143 was received for registration of motors and drivers. Entertainment tax amounted to £15,042.

SUMMARY OF MAIN FEATURES OF CUSTOMS TARIFF

Fresh fruit, margarine, canned milk and cream, sugar, tea, rice, salted, smoked or pickled fish, agricultural implements, aircraft and accessories, box material for the exportation of Bermuda produce, fertilisers and insecticides, whether of British or foreign origin, are admitted duty free.

Grain and Animal Feeds, British and foreign, free.

Flour, British: 100 lbs., 9d.; foreign: 100 lb., 9d.; plus 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

Fruits, canned, bottled or frosted, British: 15 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign: 15 per cent *ad valorem*, plus 25 per cent surtax.

Citrus fruits, British: free; foreign: 5 per cent *ad valorem*, plus 25 per cent surtax.

Butter, British: 2d. per pound; foreign: 3½d. per pound.

Beef and lamb, British: 1d. per lb.; foreign: 1d. per lb., plus 25 per cent surtax.

Pork, fresh, British: 20 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign 20 per cent, plus 25 per cent surtax.

Bacon and hams, British: 5 per cent; foreign: 5 per cent plus ½d. per lb.

Meats, canned or bottled, British: 5 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign 5 per cent *ad valorem*, plus 25 per cent surtax.

Pickled meats in bulk, British: 5 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign: 6 per cent *ad valorem*.

Fish, canned, British: 10 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign: 11 per cent *ad valorem*.

Whisky, British: 72s. per proof gallon; foreign: 72s. per proof gallon, plus 2½ per cent surtax.

Rum, British: 36s. per proof gallon; foreign: 36s. per proof gallon, plus 2½ per cent surtax.

Gin, British : 45s. per proof gallon ; foreign 45s. per proof gallon, plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.

Beer, bottled, British : 8s. per dozen quarts ; foreign, 8s. per dozen quarts, plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.

Cordials, British : 85s. per proof gallon ; foreign, 85s. per proof gallon, plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.

Wine, British : 60 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 60 per cent *ad valorem*, plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.

Cigarettes, British : 3s. per lb. 10 per cent *ad valorem*, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax and 16s. 3d. per 1,000 ; foreign : 3s. per lb. 10 per cent *ad valorem*, 25 per cent surtax and 16s. 3d. per 1,000.

Cigars, British : £1 per 1,000, 10 per cent *ad valorem*, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax ; foreign : £1 per 1,000, 10 per cent *ad valorem*, 25 per cent surtax.

Tobacco, British : 1s. 6d. per lb., 10 per cent *ad valorem*, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax ; foreign : 1s. 6d. per lb., 10 per cent *ad valorem*, 25 per cent surtax.

Cinematograph films, British, 1s. per 100 feet ; foreign : 3s. per 100 feet plus 25 per cent surtax.

Electrical appliances, British : 10 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

Furniture, British : 15 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign, 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

Gasolene, British : 1s. per Imperial gallon ; foreign : 1s. per Imperial gallon, plus 25 per cent surtax.

Motor vehicles and parts, including tyres, British : 10 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

Hardware, British : $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

Hardware, building construction, British : 5 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*.

Lumber, British : 5 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 6 per cent *ad valorem*.

Lumber, millwork, British : 5 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*.

All other goods not enumerated in the Customs Tariff, British : 15 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*.

OTHER TAXES

A stamp tax of 12s. 6d. is collected in respect of each passenger departing from the Colony by ship or plane. Cheques are subject to a tax of one penny each. Receipts issued for £1 or upwards have to carry a penny stamp.

Bermuda has no poll or income tax, nor is any tax levied against the estates of deceased persons.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The value of Bermuda currency notes in circulation on 31st December, 1948, was £912,096. The note issue is covered by investments in the Note Security Fund, the value of which on 31st August, 1948, was £874,399.

United Kingdom bank notes are not legal tender in Bermuda due to the continued operation of currency and exchange control regulations which were instituted during the war. The coinage is sterling, although American notes and coins are in widespread use, being brought into Bermuda by tourists.

Two local banks operate in the Colony—the Bank of Bermuda Ltd., with its head office in Hamilton, and branches in St. George's and Somerset, and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield & Son Ltd., with headquarters in Hamilton and one branch in St. George's.

The Bank of Bermuda was established in 1889 and incorporated in 1890. For many years it has been the sole depository in Bermuda of the Imperial Government, in addition to which it provides a wide range of banking and trust facilities.

The Bank of Butterfield was incorporated in 1904, but has existed as a banking house since 1858. It offers a complete banking service and is a qualified depository of the United States Treasury.

Chapter 5: Commerce

The total value of imports during 1948 amounted to £7,121,039 compared with £6,004,840 during 1947. Goods to the value of £955,163 were exported during 1948 against £780,467 in 1947.

Imports from the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, the United States of America and other countries amounted to :

	1947	1948
	£	£
United Kingdom . . .	1,161,514	1,792,833
Dominion of Canada . .	1,168,064	1,011,995
United States of America	3,321,072	3,375,453
Other countries . . .	354,190	940,758

The values of the ten leading imports are enumerated below, with comparative figures for the preceding year :

	1947	1948
	£	£
Motor vehicles . . .	310,881	157,635
Electrical supplies . .	239,208	789,033
Cotton clothing . . .	210,988	150,560
Furniture	146,294	164,602
Beef, fresh	141,832	134,077
Engines and parts . .	136,396	84,822
Hardware	132,018	127,784
Paints and oils . . .	117,886	58,144
Lumber	103,524	122,883
Boots and shoes . . .	113,600	107,342

Chapter 6 : Production

Bermuda grows a variety of vegetables, the majority being for local consumption and the following table shows the main crops, yield, etc. :

<i>Type</i>	<i>Area under crop in acres</i>	<i>Average yield per acre in lb.</i>	<i>Total yield in lb.</i>	<i>Farm value £</i>
Beans	45	4,000	180,000	9,000
Beets	30	12,000	360,000	6,000
Broccoli	15	3,000	45,000	2,800
Cabbage	40	12,000	480,000	10,000
Carrots	45	12,000	540,000	9,000
Onions	15	10,000	150,000	3,500
Potatoes, Irish	275	8,000	2,200,000	37,500
Potatoes, Sweet	20	8,000	160,000	2,333
Tomatoes	30	10,000	300,000	10,000
Miscellaneous	30	8,000	240,000	6,000
Bananas	80	8,000	640,000	16,000
TOTALS	625		5,295,000	£112,133

Agricultural production is maintained by small farmers who employ imported Portuguese labour. Holdings, on the whole, are small, the majority being of less than 10 acres in extent. The yield is good, chiefly due to Bermuda's evenly distributed rainfall, abundant sunshine and complete absence of frost.

At one time citrus fruits were extensively grown, being introduced from the Bahamas in 1816. Production was seriously affected between 1855 and 1870 through the introduction of certain scale insects which rapidly spread throughout the Colony. The newly-formed Citrus Growers' Association, however, fully alive to the possibilities of re-establishing this important industry, is making headway and the future appears bright. During 1948, 50 acres planted with 7,000 trees yielded 21,000 dozen fruit valued at £4,200.

It is interesting to recall that the first bunch of bananas seen in England came from Bermuda, being exhibited in London in April, 1633.

The damage to farm crops as a result of the hurricane which swept the Island on 7th October, 1948, was estimated at £30,000.

Lily bulbs and blooms are Bermuda's chief export, and there is a steady demand in the United States. During the year under review 224,200 bulbs were exported, together with 16,000 flower stems and 18,000,000 flower buds to a total value of £25,000.

LIVESTOCK

Local meat production is quite inadequate to meet the local demand, necessitating the importation of supplies from the United States. Beef and veal totalling 142,900 lb. was produced and sold

during the past year. The total hog population was 2,854 and 456,000 lb. of pork were sold. The 1,100 cows produced 590,000 gallons of milk. No accurate estimate of the goat-milk yield is available, but the total goat population was 200.

The total egg production is estimated at 4,680,000 from 39,000 head of laying poultry. The value of the eggs was £97,500.

Of the 500 horses, 250 are employed wholly or part time for agricultural work, 50 are race horses and the remainder are carriage horses.

FORESTRY AND MINING

The Colony is without a Forestry Department as there are no forest lands ; nor are there any mines.

FISHERIES

Fish is a food vitally important to the health of the community and about 80 men are employed on a full-time basis in this industry. The estimated catch during the year was 870,000 lb., representing a value of approximately £62,250. The value of lobsters (*Palinurus argus*), a most popular food and in great demand locally, is estimated at £7,875 from a catch numbering 35,000.

It should be noted that there was an increase in the total catch of the spiny lobster over that of the year 1947. Also, the average price received by the fishermen for both fish and lobsters showed an increase. Indications are that the lobster catch for 1949 will be further increased.

The number of persons employed full-time in the fishing industry remained about the same, though there was some change in individuals. Some increase in the catch of Tuna and Wahoo resulted from the re-development of the game-fishing trade, but as little of this catch is sold it has no bearing on the economic value of the industry at present.

The catch of turtle is so small as to be of no commercial value to the Colony. Twenty turtles was about the year's catch.

The fish are sold direct from the boats at the docks, by peddling or to the shops and hotels. Future plans for the sale of fish include the building of a market with adequate cold-storage facilities.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

The general administration of education in Bermuda is vested in a Board of Education, consisting of a chairman and nine members, who are appointed by the Governor. The Director of Education is described in the Schools Act as the Official Adviser of the Board, and attends all meetings of the Board.

There are at present no Government schools, the system in theory being one of private schools aided by Government grants, although

the tendency has been in recent years for all aided schools to depend more and more on Government assistance for improvements in buildings, salaries and equipment.

So far as school management is concerned, there are two main types of school, known respectively as "vested" and "non-vested." In the vested schools, the management is vested in local committees or governing bodies, to whom the Board of Education makes annual grants under certain conditions. The appointments of teachers are made by the school committees, but these appointments and the salaries paid are subject to the approval of the Board. In the case of the non-vested schools, there is no committee between the head teacher and the Board of Education. The appointment of teachers rests with the Board, and salaries or grants are paid on scales drawn up by the Board.

There were, at the end of the year 1948, 27 aided schools, of which 11 were vested and 16 were non-vested schools. At six of the vested schools secondary education is provided, and candidates are prepared for the School Certificate Examination and a few for the Higher School Certificate Examination. Five of these six schools provide primary as well as secondary education.

The following new institutions, for which the Board of Education is directly or indirectly responsible, were opened in 1948 :

- (1) The Bermuda Art School, which is under the management of the Bermuda Art Association, to whom a grant of £1,200 was made by the Board of Education in 1948. The School has an enrolment of about 80 students in its various classes.
- (2) The Girls Institute of Arts and Crafts. In this institution, which has an enrolment of 90 girls, instruction is given chiefly in dressmaking and millinery. Provision is also made for the pupils to continue their general education in certain subjects.
- (3) School for the Deaf. This school is in the charge of a qualified teacher from England and is attended at present by six children.

There is no university or teachers' training college in Bermuda, but one Rhodes Scholarship is allotted to Bermuda every year, and four scholarships (two for boys and two for girls) tenable at educational institutions abroad are offered annually by the Bermuda Government. Since 1931, Teachers' Training Scholarships tenable at training institutions abroad have been provided by the Board of Education. Eight of these scholarships were awarded in 1948. Local summer courses for teachers are also provided, and during the past four years arrangements have been made for twelve teachers to take summer courses in Canada, with the aid of special grants from the Board of Education.

The Nonsuch Training School, an institution supervised and maintained by the Board of Education for delinquent boys, was moved to a new site during the year. Approximately £21,000 has been spent in all (about £10,000 in 1948) on quarters for the staff and boys. There are some 40 boys at the school.

Work on the erection of a new elementary school was started, but had not been completed by the end of the year. A number of minor improvements were made in the case of other school buildings.

Attendance at school is compulsory for all children over seven and under 13 years of age, and it is intended to raise the school leaving age to 14 years as soon as sufficient accommodation has been provided. The average enrolment of pupils in the aided schools in 1948 was 5,494, and the average attendance was 86.5 per cent of the average enrolment. In addition to the pupils attending the aided schools, there were 1,251 pupils enrolled in private schools, of whom 562 were attending one school.

The total expenditure on education, including the expenditure on school buildings, was £191,739 14s. 2d.

While figures to show the exact position are not available, it is believed that there are comparatively few totally illiterate persons in the Colony to-day. So far as adult education is concerned, evening classes for commercial training are provided in one of the aided schools and in one or two private institutions, and there are also handicraft classes for adults at one of the manual training centres. Attempts have also been made to provide evening classes for general education, but these have, so far, not been very well attended.

In addition to the 27 aided schools referred to above, there are four manual training centres and a domestic science school, which, in addition to its main centre in Hamilton, has three branches in other districts of the Colony. These centres for manual and domestic training are maintained by the Board of Education. New premises were purchased during the year (at a cost of £5,000) for one of the domestic science centres.

HEALTH

The general health during 1948 was excellent. There was an epidemic of mumps with 190 cases. There were four cases of typhoid fever, one of these was contracted outside the Island, and one was in an infant and without bacteriological confirmation; the remaining two were dissociated from these two, but associated with each other. One of these died. Two thousand one hundred earth privies remain, and the eradication of typhoid is largely dependent upon their clearance.

Seven cases of tuberculosis were reported during the year and two died. The number of known active cases is now 28, of whom four are bone infections.

The total mortality of the resident population was 297, or 8.18 per 1,000 of population. In this the white was 8.42, and reflects the substantial longevity already attained by the women and also some immigrant pensioners. The coloured mortality was 8.04, which is the lowest on record here and perhaps in any community. The infantile mortality was 26.2 white per 1,000 living births and 35.5 coloured, making a total of 32.8. The birth rate was 20.1 white and 28.1

coloured with a total of 25.2. The increase of population was 158 white and 462 coloured.

None of the deaths was attributable to occupation. Cancer claimed 32 victims.

The front half of Hamilton is sewered and so is the town of St. George. The remainder of Hamilton and the populous district to the north-east of it are in need of a sewerage system.

The sanitary staff comprises a chief inspector and 12 inspectors. Airplanes are disinfected. In 2,845 of them 27 mosquitoes and five Japanese beetles were among the catch.

For the seventh successive year an active mosquito campaign was waged at a cost of £6,200 with gratifying results. Moving pictures on mosquito control were shown to the 6,000 school children.

School hygiene was actively supervised by one medical practitioner with three nurses. Sub-nutrition was found in 15.5 per cent of the children against 18 per cent in the previous year.

An investigation of mental retardation was made among 2,500 children, and it was found to a degree needing special education in 8 per cent.

Eye defects were found in 14 per cent of the children who were sent to the optician or the ophthalmologist.

The School Dentist resigned to take a post-graduate course and that service has had to be suspended pending a revision of the law on dental registration.

Five hundred vaccinations against smallpox were carried out. One hundred and fifty were immunised against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough. An active educational programme was carried on by radio, pamphlets, periodical newspaper advertisements, meetings and home visits.

Restaurants, bakeries, food stores, abattoirs and their respective personnel were systematically examined.

The King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, which has 100 beds, received a grant in aid of £56,000 from the Government. The Bermuda Nursing Home received a grant of £6,700. The expenditure of the Mental Hospital was £18,000.

HOUSING

The Colony is fortunate in not having any large slum areas. Most of the houses are substantially built of local stone, each having a tank.

Very few houses situated in what might be termed the "poorer section" have less than four rooms, and although over-crowding exists, it probably does not exceed about 400 cases and is mitigated by the equable climate.

Since January, 1946, private enterprise has surmounted extraordinary costs and obstacles to erect 642 buildings or apartments, start 43 others and remodel or add to 80. Two hundred and ninety-one of these buildings are for the owner to occupy, 119 are for local

workmen, 53 for speculation and 97 for visitors. The buildings are of stone construction except eight, which are of wood.

It is anticipated that in the near future local building operations will be controlled when rules covering land development have been implemented.

SOCIAL WELFARE

During 1948 and in preceding years some progress was made in this field although activities for the promotion of community life were not undertaken.

Relief of the destitute and disabled is undertaken by three bodies (i) the Parish Vestries, (ii) the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association, and (iii) the Committee administering the Packwood Home.

The Parish Vestries are responsible under the Poor Relief Act, 1930, for the relief of destitution and the care of orphans and the needy sick. Cases of destitution are investigated by the Parish Overseers of the Poor, and out-relief is given either in weekly cash allowances or groceries. Four of the nine parishes administer poor-houses for the care of destitute, disabled and homeless persons. Orphans who become the responsibility of the Parish Vestries are boarded out with foster-parents or placed in the children's home, fees being paid by the Vestries.

The Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association works on the lines of a family welfare agency and co-operates with the Parish Vestries, Churches, Salvation Army, hospitals and other organisations in the relief of distress. Assistance is given in the form of regular or temporary cash allowances, grocery orders, or rent allowances, help with the school fees, dentist's bills, clothes, spectacles, etc., and the provision of loans and bonds needed by persons proceeding to the United States for medical treatment. All cases are investigated by voluntary workers.

The Packwood Home is a small home for old persons and is administered by a committee and supported by voluntary subscriptions.

Under the Provisions of the Special Courts Act, 1944, delinquents under the age of sixteen years are dealt with by Special Courts for which a panel of lay persons is appointed. The Police Magistrate for the District is the permanent Chairman of the Special Court and sits with two members of the panel, one of whom must be a woman. The public is not admitted when a Special Court is in session and the press does not report any names or give information which is likely to lead to the identification of an offender. When possible, reports dealing with the offender's home and school are obtained before the Court hearing and, on a finding of guilt, are presented to the panel by the Probation Officer. The Children's Officer also attended all sittings of the Special Courts.

Information on the training schools for delinquent girls and boys will be found in Part II, Chapter 9.

Three homes are administered for children of poor parents.

The Ridgeway Home is for white children between the ages of three and 13 years. It has accommodation for 24. The staff consists of a man and wife as superintendent and matron, together with domestic help. The children of school age attend a local school. A Government grant of £500 per annum is made to the Home.

The Sunshine League Home for coloured children between the ages of one and eight years is administered by the Sunshine League, a coloured charitable organisation. The League is in receipt of a Government grant of £600 per annum. This Home also has accommodation for 24 children.

During 1947 a property which has been named The Haven was acquired as a home for coloured children over eight years of age.

In youth work the Colony has branches of the following organisations : Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Cadet Corps and Cadets of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Small recreational clubs for children and young people are organised by many of the Churches, by some adult clubs in the form of junior branches, by schools and by individual persons.

Chapter 8: Legislation

During the year under review a considerable amount of legislation was enacted, amongst the more important of which may be mentioned the following Acts :

- No. 1. The Pensions Act, 1938, Amendment Act, 1949.
- No. 2. The Pensions and Gratuities (War Service) (Special Entitlements) Act, 1948.
- No. 14. The Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1948.
- No. 20. The Tenants of Dwelling Houses (Protection) Act, 1948.
- No. 25. The Magistrates Act, 1948.
- No. 76. The Alien Act, 1926, Amendment Act, 1948.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

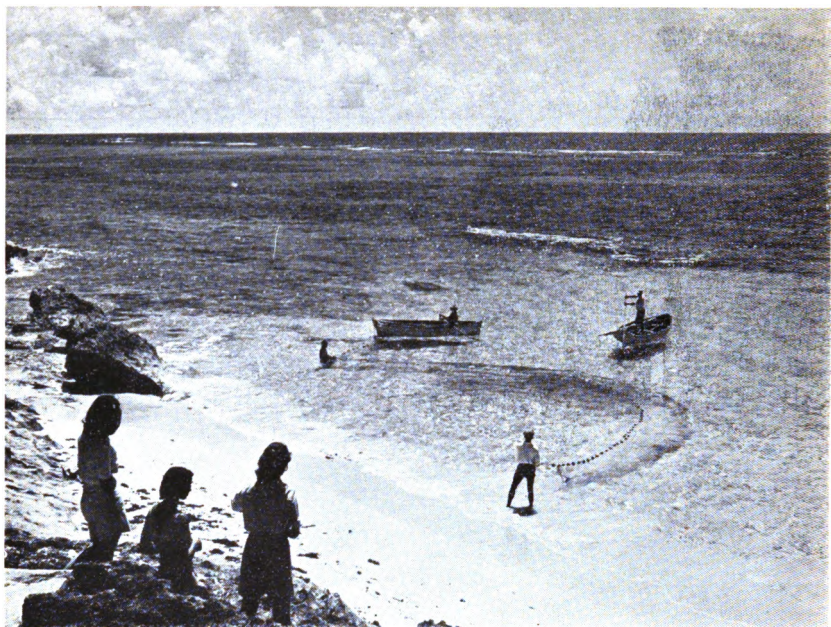
JUSTICE

Under the provisions of the Supreme Court Act, 1905, and amendments a Superior Court was formed embracing the Court of General Assize, Chancery, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, Ordinary and Bankruptcy under the title of the Supreme Court of Bermuda. The Supreme Court also deals with all types of criminal and civil appeal although persons, if aggrieved by a Supreme Court judgment, may finally appeal to the Privy Council.

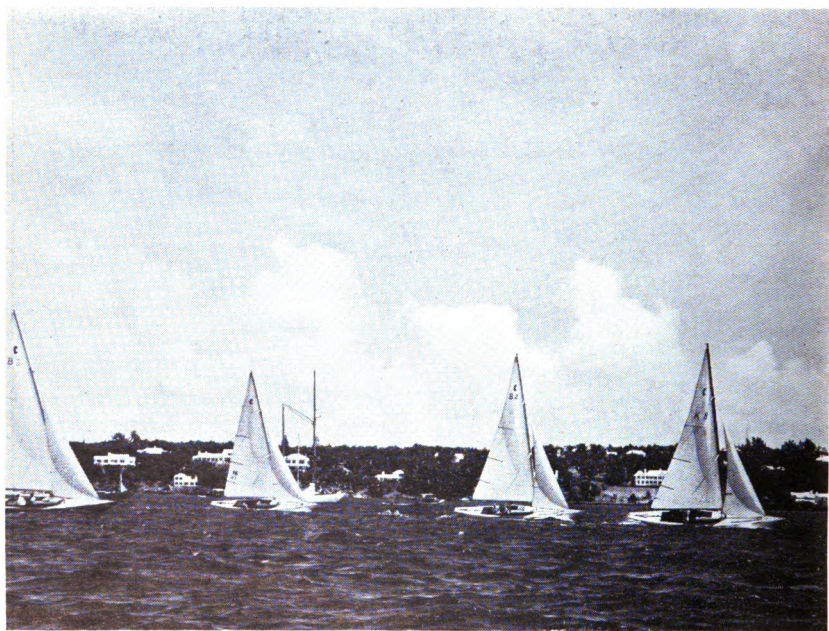


OLD MAID'S LANE: ST. GEORGE

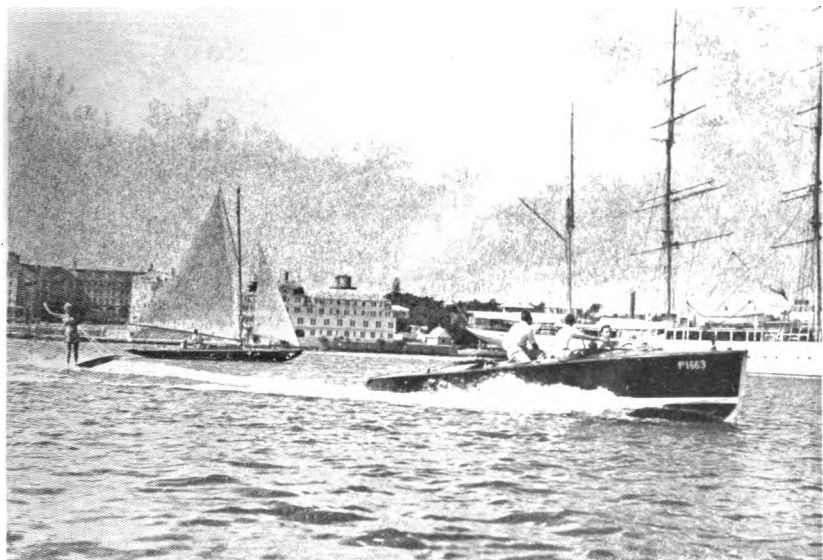
The town of St. George dates back to the founding of the Colony in 1609



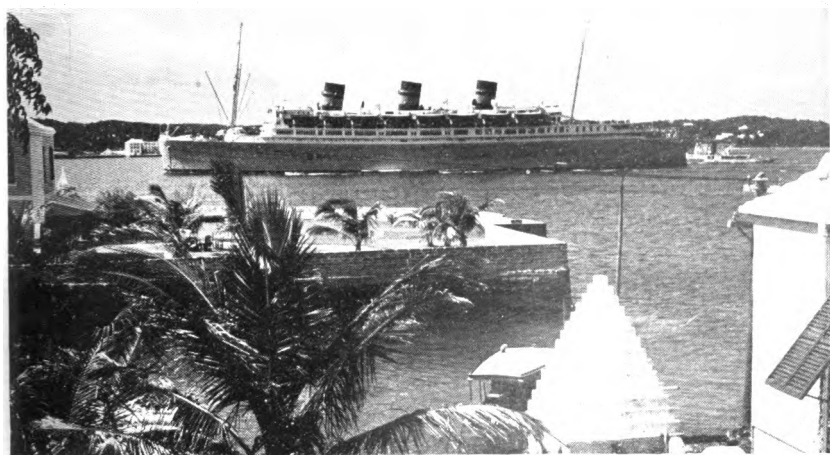
BAIT HAULING



INTERNATIONAL "ONE-DESIGNS" RACING IN
HAMILTON HARBOUR



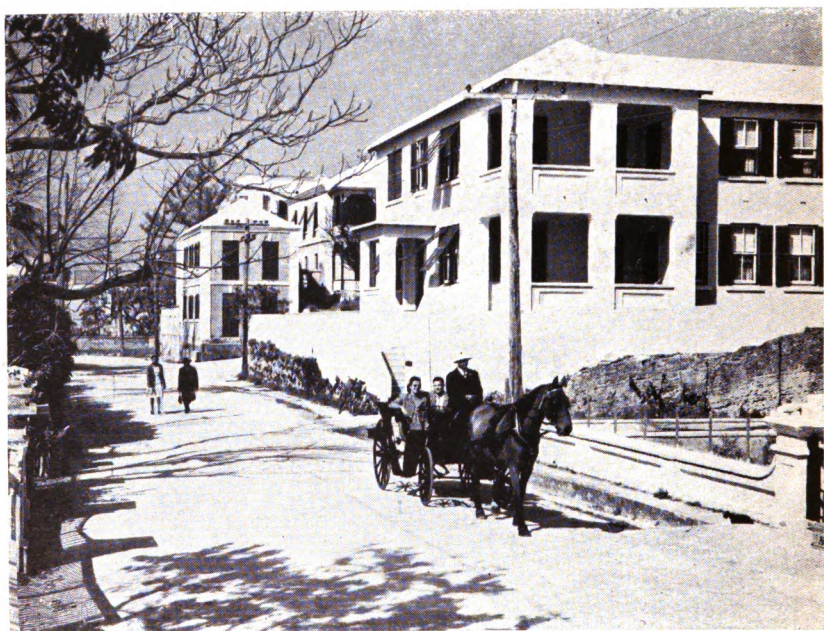
AQUAPLANE RIDING



THE QUEEN OF BERMUDA



A BERMUDA LILY FIELD AT EASTERTIME



A BACK STREET IN HAMILTON

Three general Assizes are held annually, Hilary, Trinity and Michaelmas, in February, June and November respectively. The main type of cases dealt with are burglary, shop-breaking, theft and serious assaults.

The Colony has two Police Magistrates, both of whom are barristers. They exercise jurisdiction in criminal, civil, and other cases conferred upon them by law. In indictable charges a Magistrate conducts the examination of witnesses and either commits an accused person for trial in the Supreme Court or, if a *prima facie* case has not been made out by the prosecution, dismisses the charge. In civil actions, the Magistrates are empowered to determine cases for the recovery of debts not exceeding £100 in value.

POLICE

The Police Force is composed of a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, two Superintendents, one Assistant Superintendent, one Chief Inspector, four Inspectors, one Detective Inspector, seven Sergeants, two Detective Sergeants, three Detective Constables and 88 Constables. In addition, there is a Criminal Investigation Department of one 1st class, two 2nd class and three 3rd class detectives; these rank with an inspector, sergeant and 1st class constables respectively.

Up to the rank of sergeant, the uniformed personnel are of both the white and coloured race, salaries being on the same scale.

There are three police districts—Eastern, Western and Central; headquarters are located in the Central District. The Eastern District is in charge of the Chief Inspector, while the Western District is under an Inspector, and a Superintendent supervises both.

The Criminal Investigation Department is housed at headquarters in Hamilton and has photographic and finger-print departments.

With the inauguration of motor transportation in the Colony it became necessary to make the Police Department mobile and it now has three jeeps, a truck and two police cars. It is hoped to institute a two-way radio communication between all motor vehicles and the Police Stations in the near future.

No special training is given to recruits, their duties and general principles of law enforcement are taught by the officers and sergeants. Most of the recruits have had military training prior to joining the Force.

The formation of a Bureau of Criminal Investigation in 1924 and its extension in 1943, together with a gradual increase in the number and efficiency of its members, has done much towards the suppression of crime.

Breaking into shops and houses by juveniles is on the increase.

The incidence of criminal offences is given in the following tables :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Offences against property</i>	<i>Offences against the person</i>	<i>Other offences (treated summarily)</i>
1939 . .	460	119	985
1940 . .	462	126	1,033
1941 . .	499	123	1,863
1942 . .	526	185	3,300
1943 . .	444	172	1,445
1944 . .	421	165	1,115
1945 . .	447	135	1,172
1946 . .	480	126	1,271
1947 . .	540	104	1,548
1948 . .	544	102	2,332

The large increase in summary offences during the years 1941 and 1942 was due to the influx of workers engaged in building the American bases.

Various local societies, founded with the object of promoting social, moral and spiritual guidance, appear to have been the Colony's earliest steps in the prevention of crime. The societies and the institutions they maintain have done much, through their activities, to alleviate distress and prevent its corollary, the acquisition of criminal tendencies.

A Reform School, operated on naval lines, was founded in 1934. Now, under the supervision of the Department of Education, it houses and trains juvenile delinquents who are sent there by the Courts until they attain the age of sixteen years. Elementary education is given and the boys are taught a trade. Most of the boys, on discharge, have completely reformed and grow up as useful and law-abiding citizens.

A Remand Home for Girls was founded in 1937 and serves a similar purpose as the Reform School for Boys. Both suffer from a shortage of accommodation. The Home for Girls is operated by the Salvation Army, to whom the Government makes an annual grant varying with the number of inmates.

Bermuda has no Borstal system, the need for which has often drawn comments from Judges in the Supreme Court.

As offences among juveniles has increased, the attention of the legislature was drawn to the need for an institution where offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years may be confined and taught useful trades rather than be sent to the gaol for adults.

PRISONS

The Colony has two prisons, one in Hamilton with 41 cells for males and four for females, and the other in St. George's with 38 cells for males only.

By the Prisons (Administration) Act, 1948, the responsibility to Government for the administration of His Majesty's Prisons was taken out of the hands of the Commissioner of Police and assumed by a Warden of Prisons appointed on 6th September, 1948.

All prisoners serving a sentence of hard labour or performing special tasks are credited with a gratuity not exceeding 9d. per day, but on discharge the maximum which may be paid to any prisoner is £5, except for prisoners who are serving a term exceeding two years, when the gratuity payable may not exceed £10. The amount of gratuity varies according to the conduct and industry of the prisoner.

Religious services are held every Sunday in the prisons and are conducted either by the Chaplain or a Minister of one of the other denominations.

A mark system is in force by which prisoners serving terms of imprisonment exceeding six months under sentence of the Supreme Court may, by special industry and good conduct, be released on licence for a period of their sentence not exceeding one-quarter in the case of males and one-third in the case of females.

Any breach of the conditions of a licence is a summary offence and a prisoner convicted of such breach is remanded to gaol to await the decision of the Governor in Council as to whether his licence shall or shall not be revoked or the terms altered.

At the expiration of the third year of a sentence exceeding that time, the Chief Executive Officer submits a report to the Governor on the prisoner's conduct which enables a periodic review of the circumstances to be made.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities

The Bermuda Electric Light, Power & Traction Co., Ltd., incorporated in 1904 with a monopoly for 25 years, is the only company of this nature in the Colony. Since its formation, the power lines have been gradually extended and the Company now supplies current to all parts of Bermuda.

During the second World War and following the establishment of the United States Bases, the Company's output was strained to meet the heavy demands imposed, but supplies were maintained to consumers without disruption.

The power house, constructed to harmonise with the local architecture, contains seven main diesel-driven generators, six of which are English and one of American manufacture. The plant capacity is 12,500 KVA or approximately 10,000 KW at 80 per cent power. Diesel oil is used exclusively, being pumped direct from Hamilton docks to the plant. Current is generated at 2,300 volts, 60 cycles and an order has been placed with the English Electric Company Ltd. for another generating set with a capacity of 2,000 KW.

The Company's staff number 348 and it is the largest private employer of labour in the Colony.

Bermuda has always been dependent on rain water which is stored in tanks, but in times of drought, which are not of frequent occurrence, the stored water falls short of essential requirements, and a supplementary source to be used for washing and other domestic purposes was considered desirable.

In 1932 a private company, the Watlington Waterworks Ltd., was promoted with the object of providing a constant supply of water to the thickly populated areas. Water is drawn laterally from a hill-side situated about two miles from Hamilton. Rain falling on the hill is absorbed into the ground and continues its downward course until it meets some obstacle. In a porous hill of comparatively uniform composition, such an obstacle is provided by the sea-water which permeates the base of the hill. In these circumstances the percolating rain water mixes to only a very limited extent with the heavier sea-water and a cushion of fresh water forms and lies upon the sea-water. The water in the hill, debarred from escape downwards, finds its escape laterally, and thus provides a fresh water supply.

After receiving chemical treatment and being filtered, the water is stored and run into pipes to the consumers. Although conforming to the highest bacteriological standard, the water is seldom used for drinking purposes owing to its saline taste, but it fulfils a much-needed want in the domestic field.

The Bermuda Telephone Company Limited, incorporated in 1886, commenced its service the following year. An automatic dialling system was inaugurated in 1931. The 3,270 subscribers, who pay a yearly rental, are entitled to make an unlimited number of local calls; a twenty-four hour service is maintained. There are facilities for telephonic communication with most countries of the world from any telephone in Bermuda.

Bermuda Broadcasting Company, Limited, operates a 'Radio Station in Pembroke Parish, the call letters of which are Z.B.M. It is a station of 250-watts output with an operating wave-length of 1,240 kilocycles. The hours of broadcasting are 6.00 a.m. to midnight from Monday to Saturday and 8.30 a.m. to 11.0 p.m. on Sunday. There are 189 sponsored programmes per week and 5 newscasts daily of which one is B.B.C. news.

There are approximately 14,000 radio receiving sets in the Colony.

Chapter II: Communications

During 1948, 411 vessels of 1,437,803 tons entered the ports of Hamilton and St. George as compared with 436 vessels of 1,419,697 tons during 1947. Of those entering during the year under review, 127 were American, 191 British, 7 Dutch, 7 French, 6 Greek, 16 Honduran, 12 Italian, 9 Norwegian, 20 Panamanian; 3 Portuguese, 2 Swedish, 2 Spanish and 2 Liberian, the others being of Argentine, Danish, Eire, Finnish, Mexican and Costa Rican registration. In all, 17,599 passengers arrived in the Colony by sea, with 12,566 in transit.

As stated in the Report for 1947, page 19, the Bermuda Government abandoned the railway late in 1947. The line, 25 miles in length, ran from Sandy's Parish at the western end of the Colony to St. George at the eastern extremity, passing through Hamilton *en*

route. There was no branch line, it being a single track throughout the journey except at a number of places where trains passed.

In consequence of the abandonment of the railway, the omnibus services were greatly increased.

The Colony has a total of 109 miles of roads, of which 80 miles are all-weather and suitable for vehicular traffic, the introduction of which necessitated the conversion of the water-bound macadam to a more suitable and longer wearing surface.

Following the enactment of legislation permitting the use of motor vehicles, 1,166 private cars, 335 taxis and 598 commercial vehicles were in use at the end of 1948, together with 16,348 bicycles, still a favourite form of transportation.

Airways played a considerable part in Bermuda's communication system, 34,340 passengers landing in 1948 as against 28,137 in the previous year.

The Constellations and Douglas C.54's of Pan American World Airways and Colonial Airlines, together with British Overseas Airways Corporation, operate a daily service between New York and Bermuda and land at Kindley Field aerodrome. British South American Airways, using Tudors and Lancasters, made weekly flights from the United Kingdom to South America, stops being made at Bermuda in each direction.

The Overseas Telegraph and Telephone Communication system was operated by Cable & Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., a subsidiary of Cable & Wireless, Limited, London.

With the head office situated in Hamilton, Bermuda has a total of 14 post offices, money order business being transacted in four of them. Bags received in 1948 numbered 18,883, while 5,036,440 postal packets were despatched and 2,660,284 received as compared with 4,509,370 and 2,368,399, respectively, in 1947. The number of parcels despatched was 25,103. Those received numbered 57,015 as against 49,166 in 1947.

PART III

Chapter I : Geography and Climate

THE Bermudas or Somers Islands are a singular agglomeration of small islands, numbering about 300, submarine sandhills and coral reefs, forming together an irregular oval ring measuring about 22 miles in length. Situated in latitude $32^{\circ} 15' N.$, and longitude $64^{\circ} 51' W.$, the islands comprise an area of about 21 square miles.

The largest island is about 14 miles in length, with an average width of about 1 mile, on the highest point of which is erected a lighthouse 240 feet above sea-level. The city of Hamilton is situated about the centre of the largest or main island, where a deep inlet running up for two or three miles into the land forms a safe and convenient harbour.

Next in importance is St. George's Island on which stands the town of St. George, so named after Admiral Sir George Somers. This town was formerly the capital of the Colony, and although shorn of much of its importance by the transfer of the seat of Government to Hamilton in 1815, is still a town of considerable trade, its harbour being extensively used by vessels calling for bunkers.

Ireland Island at the Western end of the Colony contains H.M. Dockyard and a number of other naval establishments.

The larger islands form a continuous chain and there is uninterrupted communication by roads, bridges and causeways.

Early in 1941 negotiations were completed between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States of America for a 99 years' lease of certain lands in Bermuda. St. David's Island at the Eastern end of the Colony was partially taken over by the American authorities under the terms of the lease and after a considerable area of water had been filled in, a large and up-to-date airport was constructed, together with military establishments. Two small islands were joined to a portion of the Western end of the main island and now form the United States Naval Operating Base.

The nearest point of the neighbouring American continent is Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, 580 miles to the Westward. The distance from Liverpool is about 2,900 miles, while Halifax in Nova Scotia and New York are 730 and 677 miles respectively, the nearest West Indian Island being about 800 miles away.

The climate of Bermuda has long been famed for its mildness and salubrity, comparing favourably with the Riviera, and without sudden extremes in temperature.

Average maximum temperatures during the four seasons of the year are : Spring 67°, Summer 79°, Autumn 73° and Winter 63°. During the summer it will occasionally reach 90° and drop to 45° during the winter, but these extremes are most rare.

The heat of summer is invariably tempered by a sea breeze, while winter visitors coming by air from the United States and Canada leave a land in the grip of ice and snow and disembark a few hours later in Bermuda in brilliant sunshine and with flowers in bloom.

Chapter 2 : History

The exact date of Bermuda's discovery is undetermined, but there is every reason to believe that the islands were known prior to 1510, as "La Bermuda" is marked in approximately the correct position on a map contained in the first edition of Peter Martyr's *Legatio Babylonica* which was printed in 1511.

According to the Spanish navigator and historian, Ferdinand d'Oveido, who visited the islands in 1515, they were discovered by Juan de Bermudez, after whom they were named. It is not known whether Bermudez made a landing, but in any case he took no steps to form a settlement and the islands remained uninhabited.

In 1527 Fernando Camelo obtained a grant of the Bermuda Islands from Philip II of Spain. It is supposed that Camelo visited the islands in 1543 as there is a monogram with a cross and the figures "1543" inscribed on a rock about 70 feet above sea-level on the South shore. If the inscription can be attributed to Camelo, he did not remain for long and a gap remains in the history of the Colony until 1609.

In that year, a flotilla of nine vessels under Admiral Sir George Somers in his Flagship *The Sea Venture* sailed from Plymouth with the object of taking a party of colonists to the new plantations in Virginia. During the voyage a storm arose, the vessels became scattered and *The Sea Venture*, which was also carrying Sir Thomas Oates, the Deputy Governor of Virginia, sprang a leak. Bailing continued day and night and on the fourth day, 28th July, land was seen and proclaimed by the navigators as Bermuda. Although the islands were marked on the charts, no information was given about the numerous sunken reefs and the vessel struck on what is still known to this day as the Sea Venture Flat.

Without further mishap the crew and colonists were brought ashore, together with the remaining provisions, and shortly after their arrival, a long-boat was built from the cedars which were found growing so prolifically. In this boat one officer and six men set sail for Virginia but nothing was heard of them again. During the next few months two other larger vessels were constructed and sailed on 10th May, 1610, for the new Colony of Virginia. Fourteen days later Jamestown was reached, but the mariners found the settlement in the grip of famine.

Admiral Somers gave a glowing account of the abundance of fish and game to be found in the islands which he had left, and it was decided that one of the two vessels should return, with Admiral Somers in command, to stock up with supplies and then return to Virginia where food was so badly needed. During the voyage the 30-ton vessel encountered severe storms, and although she arrived safely, Admiral Somers died shortly afterwards. His companions, probably ignorant of the prior claim of Juan de Bermudez, named the group the "Somers Islands."

The vessel returned to Virginia. The fertility and beauty of the Somers Islands induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their charter in which they wished to include the new islands and this was granted by James I.

The first Governor, Richard Moore, arrived with 60 settlers in 1612, the seat of Government then being situated on Smith's Island. Later settlers brought the first potatoes and these have been one of the staple crops throughout the years.

Some time during 1613 the Virginia Company sold their rights to a new body of adventurers who called themselves "The Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Islands." Shortly afterwards the seat of Government was moved to St. George and a number of fortifications were erected, including forts at commanding points.

A new charter was granted to the Company in 1615 by James I, which included authority to form a General Assembly with powers to make laws, provided that they were in accordance with the laws of England.

Daniel Tucker became the first Governor under the new charter and the land in the Colony was divided into parishes or tribes. Much work was done towards clearing the ground for agricultural purposes, tobacco being the main crop.

In 1619 the population had risen to 1,500 persons and the following year saw the first General Assembly which dealt with 32 Bills.

During the Commonwealth the colonists in Bermuda adopted a rebellious attitude, and in reprisal the Long Parliament prohibited trade between the new Colonies in the Western Hemisphere and England until they had sworn allegiance.

Growing dissatisfaction by the people of Bermuda against the parent Company culminated in a petition being sent to Charles II in 1679, praying that the existing charter be annulled and that responsible government be vested in the inhabitants who, by that time, owned most of the land which they had purchased from the Company.

The petition was granted in 1684 and Colonel Richard Coney was appointed the first Governor under the Crown which, incidentally, did not provide any means for the defence of the Colony. The forts fell into disrepair and one of the first acts of the new legislature was to raise two troops of horse. Imperial troops first arrived in 1797, being sent from the Bahamas.

Under the new Constitution, much more scope was offered the colonists towards furthering their own trade and shipbuilding was actively engaged in. A large fleet of merchantmen grew into being and the salt-carrying trade between Turks Island and ports in North America proved of great importance. However, with the outbreak of war between England and the American Colonies, Bermuda's trade suffered a major setback, especially on account of the embargo which had been placed upon trading with the revolting Colonies. A serious situation developed locally as the production of essential foodstuffs had taken second place following the discovery of the lucrative business which could be found in shipbuilding and manning. An agreement was then reached between certain Bermudians and the leaders of the American Revolution whereby the trading embargo would be lifted in return for a supply of gunpowder. In August, 1775, a powder magazine was broken into and 100 kegs of gunpowder were stolen and placed on board an American frigate at St. George. This powder was eventually used against the British forces and compelled their evacuation of Boston in 1776.

In considering this deed on the part of the local inhabitants, it must be borne in mind that many of them had family and business ties with Virginia and other American Colonies, and it was perhaps this close relationship and the lack of food rather than any act of deliberate treason against the Crown which prompted the stealing of the powder.

With the cessation of hostilities Bermuda's carrying trade increased by leaps and bounds ; 40 new vessels were built in 1789. Certain losses were caused by French privateers, but with the advent of the second war between Great Britain and the United States during 1812 to 1815, Bermuda vessels were fully occupied in trading between the West Indies and Newfoundland.

As in the West Indies, slavery was permitted from the Colony's earliest days, but following the crusade of William Wilberforce in England, it was abolished in Bermuda during 1834, the sum of £20 being paid to the master of every slave freed.

Later in the nineteenth century and following the inauguration of steamship services, Bermuda, in addition to enjoying a profitable agricultural export trade in vegetables, gradually became noted for its climate and charm. Slowly the tourist trade grew, many visitors coming annually to escape the rigorous North American winters and, as larger and faster ships were built and hotels erected, it finally became the Colony's most important business.

Bermuda has, except between 1902 and 1913, been the headquarters of a British fleet since 1767.

In 1809 the Imperial Government purchased the North-Westerly extremity of the Colony known as Ireland Island and the following year preliminary operations were commenced for the establishment of a Naval Dockyard. The work was first carried out by slave labour under the supervision of skilled artisans from England.

In 1818 a Naval Hospital was built, and in 1819 a detachment of Royal Engineers was sent out to assist in the work. Convict labour was substituted for slave labour in 1824, and continued to be used until the removal of the convict station to Australia in 1863. The first floating dock arrived from England in 1869. It was 381 feet long, 124 feet broad and 74 feet deep and was the largest in the world. It weighed 8,200 tons and cost £250,000. This dock was replaced in 1902 by a much superior one 545 feet long. During the second World War it was of inestimable service. In 1944 alone, 142 ships were docked in it.

Chapter 3 : Administration

The laws of the Colony are enacted by a Legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of four official and three unofficial members who are appointed by the Crown. The Legislative Council is composed of 9 members of whom 3 are official and 6 nominated unofficial, the Chief Justice being President.

The House of Assembly is made up of 36 members, elected for a term of five years, four representing each of the nine parishes. The franchise is limited, electoral qualifications being the possession of freehold property of not less than £60 in value. A number of persons own property in several parishes, thus being entitled to vote in each parish in which their property is situated. Prior to 1944, only males were permitted to vote or seek election to the House of Assembly (the qualification for which is possession of freehold property exceeding £240 in value), but in that year, with the passing of the Women's Suffrage Act, distinction between the sexes ceased.

Members of the Executive Council, Legislative Council and the House of Assembly are paid at the rate of 16s. a day for each day's attendance.

A number of Government Departments are controlled by Executive Boards composed of unofficials nominated by the Governor, with the Head of the Department acting in an advisory capacity. In most cases, the Chairman of a Board is a member of the House of Assembly.

Hamilton was made a City by an Act of the Legislature in 1897 and is governed by a Corporation. The water and dock facilities are the Corporation's main source of revenue, although municipal taxes are levied.

The town of St. George, one of the oldest continuous settlements in the Western Hemisphere, was founded in 1612 and remained the capital of the Colony until 1815. As in the case of Hamilton, municipal taxes are levied ; this right is also exercised by each of the nine parishes which appoint their own vestries annually.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

Imperial standard weights and measures are used in the Colony.

Chapter 5 : Newspapers and Periodicals

Three newspapers are published in the Colony.

The *Royal Gazette*, the oldest newspaper has a certified daily circulation of 6,850. It is published each morning with the exception of Sundays at 4d. per copy.

The other daily newspaper, the *Mid-Ocean News*, is published each afternoon, Sundays excepted. On sale at 3d. per copy and 6d. on Saturdays, it has a reputed circulation of 5,000 daily and 7,500 on Saturdays.

Published on Wednesdays at 3d. and Saturdays at 6d., the *Recorder* is read almost entirely by the coloured community. It has a reputed circulation of 2,000 and 4,000 respectively.

A monthly magazine, the *Bermudian*, is produced primarily for tourists. It is a well-printed periodical with articles of current local interest and excellent photographs, and has a large sale in the United States.

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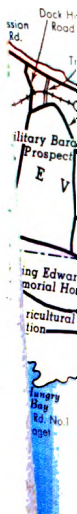
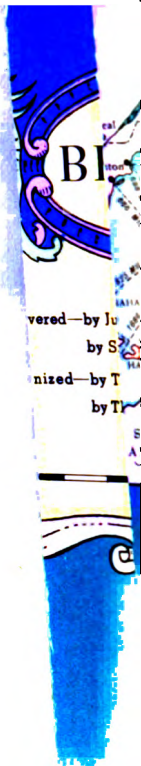
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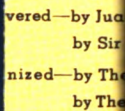
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PART I

Review of the years 1949 and 1950

ADMIRAL Sir Ralph Leatham, K.C.B., left Bermuda on 23rd March, 1949, on leave prior to retirement from the office of Governor and Commander in Chief ; this took effect from 25th August, 1949. On 24th October, 1949 Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Hood, G.B.E., K.C.B., formerly Director General of Army Medical Services, assumed office as Governor and Commander in Chief.

The prosperity of Bermuda depends upon its tourist trade, and this continued its rapid recovery ; another of the large hotels (Castle Harbour) and several more guest houses were reopened. Pan American Airways and Colonial Airlines continued to bring in passengers from the U.S.A., and those from Canada travelled by Trans Canada Airlines from Montreal and Toronto. Adequate supplies of merchandise were maintained from the United Kingdom.

During 1950, it was decided to close down the Naval Dockyard, and the majority of the workers have been found employment elsewhere.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

THE estimated civil population of Bermuda on 31st December, 1950, was 36,771 of whom 13,314 were white and 23,457 were coloured. There were 17,998 males and 18,773 females. There were 920 births during 1949 and 327 deaths.

On 31st December, 1950, the estimated civil population was 37,254 of whom 13,497 were white and 23,897 were coloured. There were 18,277 males and 19,117 females. There were 1,138 live births during 1950 and 352 deaths.

A census was held in October, 1950, and the provisional figure for the civil population was 37,254.

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATIONS AND WAGES

The Colony derives most of its income from the tourist trade and a majority of workers are employed either directly or indirectly in connection with this industry. The British and American naval and military authorities, the Public Works Department and the Bermuda Electric Light, Power and Traction Co. also employed a substantial number of men.

The following table shows the wages, hours of work and number of employees in some main occupations :

Occupation	Wage rates				No. of hours worked weekly	No. pers. empl. (estimated)
Carpenters	5s.	—	7s. 6d.	per hour	44—53	300
Masons	5s.	—	7s. 6d.	" "	44—53	500
Plumbers	5s.	—	7s. 6d.	" "	44—53	200
Painters	4s. 6d.	—	7s. 6d.	" "	44—53	300
Electricians	5s.	—	7s.	" "	44—53	300
Labourers (Public Works Dept.)	3s. 10d.	—	4s. 2d.	" "	40	111
Farm Labourers	£8 10s.	—	£9	per week	54—60	500
Hotel Workers :						
Cooks	£12	—	£15	" "	48	1,500—1,600
Kitchenmen	£5	—	£6	" "		
Chambermaids	£4	—	£5	" "		
Waiters	£6	—	£7	" "		
Laundry workers	£5 10s.	—	£6 10s.	" "		

The Royal Naval Dockyard which employed about 500 men was closed down at the end of 1950. Although there was some fear that they would not find other work easily, it is now hoped that they will be absorbed under arrangements made by the Government in 1951. The United States naval and air bases, built on land leased to them in 1899 for 99 years, employed about 250 people. The rest of the working population are mainly employed in domestic work, distributive trade and general labouring.

December, 1950
were 92.2.

COST OF LIVING

The cost of living is high because the Colony imports about nine-tenths of its food from dollar areas. It was estimated in 1950 that the monthly cost of housing and food for a European family of two or three would be: rent of furnished cottage £25; groceries and vegetables £30; meat and fish £10; electricity £5.

Price movements of staple foodstuffs

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Labor, per 5 lb.	2/11	4/1	4/1	2/10	3/5
Tea, per reputed qt.	1/6	1/6	1/8	1/10	2/0
Butter, per lb.	5d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	8½d.
Eggs, per 7 lb.	2/11	3/0	3/6	3/3	3/6
Chicken, per lb.	3/6	3/6	4/0	4/4	4/4
Local, per doz. (local)	5/0	5/0	5/0	7/0	7/6

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LABOUR BOARD

Although Bermuda has no Labour Department, there is a Labour Board, established under the Labour Board Act of 1945, which is charged with the duty of endeavouring to settle labour disputes by conciliation and which also acts as an employment bureau. Further facilities for the settlement of labour disputes are provided by the Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Enquiry) Act, 1945. There were 300 disputes in 1950.

No. disputes in 1950.
pers. employed (estimated)

TRADE UNIONS

The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Act, 1946, regulates trade unions of which there are three in the Colony; one is the Bermuda Industrial Union which is a general association of workmen of all trades and the other two are associations of school teachers.

LEGISLATION

There is no minimum wage legislation and no workmen's compensation law but the Social Security (Sickness and Workmen's Benefit) Act, 1949, which has not yet come into force, will provide, on the basis of compulsory contributions by employers and employees, for relief in case of sickness or disablement by accident.

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following summary shows the revenue and expenditure during 1949 and 1950 under the main heads :

<i>Revenue</i>	1949 £	1950 £
Miscellaneous	50,799	64,951
Departmental	505,910	494,637
Customs	1,328,838	1,449,875
Total Revenue	£1,885,547	£2,009,463
<i>Expenditure</i>	1949	1950
Administration of Justice	20,691	22,641
Agriculture	73,687	111,856
Airport Board	19,732	46,032
Audit	3,154	3,583
Bermuda Library	4,806	5,274
Board of Trade	43,484	158,127
Colonial Secretary's Dept.	8,402	10,027
Debt, Public	55,759	55,285
Defence	17,682	18,106
Education	193,480	208,416
Executive	14,667	14,551
Gaols	25,782	29,539
Hospital, King Edward VII Memorial	64,765	80,000
Hospital (No. 2) (Mental)	16,836	17,710
Hospital (No. 3) (Isolation)	2,683	2,570
Immigration	6,169	6,330
Labour Board	2,019	1,616
Legislative	8,752	8,023
Miscellaneous	36,526	41,193
Police	80,386	80,537
Post Office	63,513	92,541
Public Health	57,845	55,984
Registration	306	
Revenue Department	62,419	67,250
Superannuation	28,224	33,704
Social Welfare Board	2,184	17,895
Transport Control Board	20,244	21,328
Trade Development Board	146,472	228,953
War Pensions	27,204	12,241
Public Transportation	84,979	117,399
Works Department	275,100	274,590
Extraordinary Expenditure (Reserve and Special Fund Appropriation)	212,500	100,000
Total Expenditure	£1,706,587	£1,969,002

The total revenue and expenditure for the four preceding years was as follows :

	1948	1947	1946	1945
Total Revenue	£1,531,970	£1,455,440	£1,066,102	£815,657
Total Expenditure	£1,531,762	£1,362,512	£1,021,705	£836,129

PUBLIC DEBT

Local loans amounted to £75,000 on 1st January, 1949, of which £50,000 was repaid in 1950 ; £5,000 is repayable in 1955 and £20,000 in 1957. These are fully covered by investments in sinking funds. £800,000 which was raised in 1943 for loans to His Majesty's Government free of interest was repaid in 1949, and a further £200,000 raised for the same purpose in 1941 becomes repayable in 1956.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The surplus on 31st December, 1949, was £337,608 which increased to £378,049 on 31st December, 1950. The Reserve Fund was approximately £414,243 on 31st December, 1949 and £451,892 on 31st December, 1950.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

The following were the main sources of revenue :

	1949	1950
Customs	£1,328,838	£1,449,875
Stamp Duty	40,310	78,279
Registration of Motor Vehicles and fees for drivers' licences	73,744	80,862
Entertainment Tax	22,330	14,205

Customs receipts yielded 70·47 per cent of the total revenue in 1949 and 72·15 per cent of the total revenue in 1950. The amount shown as revenue derived from stamp duty excludes certain revenue collected under the Stamp Duty Acts which is brought to account as postal revenue.

Summary of Main Features of Customs Tariff

Fresh fruit, margarine, canned milk and cream, sugar, tea and rice, salted, smoked or pickled fish, grain and animal feeds, agricultural implements, aircraft and accessories, box material for exportation of Bermuda produce, fertilisers and insecticides, whether of British or foreign origin are admitted duty free.

Flour, British : 100 lb., 9d.; foreign : 100 lb., 9d., plus 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

Fruits, canned, bottled or frosted, British : 15 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 15 per cent *ad valorem* plus 25 per cent surtax.

Citrus fruits, British : free ; foreign : 5 per cent *ad valorem* plus 25 per cent surtax.

Butter, British : 2d. per lb.; foreign : 3½d. per lb.

Beef and lamb, British : 1d. per lb.; foreign : 1d. per lb., plus 25 per cent surtax.

- Pork, fresh, British : 20 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 20 per cent *ad valorem* plus 25 per cent surtax.
- Bacon and hams, British : 5 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 5 per cent *ad valorem* plus $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.
- Meats, canned or bottled, British : 5 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 5 per cent *ad valorem* plus 25 per cent surtax.
- Pickled meats in bulk, British : 5 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 6 per cent *ad valorem*.
- Fish, canned, British : 10 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 11 per cent *ad valorem*.
- Whisky, British : 72s. per proof gallon ; foreign : 72s. per proof gallon, plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Rum, British : 36s. per proof gallon ; foreign : 36s. per proof gallon plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Gin, British : 45s. per proof gallon ; foreign : 45s. per proof gallon plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Beer, bottled, British : 4s 6d. per gallon ; foreign : 4s. 6d. per gallon plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Cordials, British : 85s. per proof gallon ; foreign : 85s. per proof gallon plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Wine, British : 60 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 60 per cent *ad valorem* plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Cigarettes, British : 3s. per lb., 10 per cent *ad valorem*, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax and 16s. 3d. per 1,000 ; foreign : 3s. per lb., 10 per cent *ad valorem*, 25 per cent surtax and 16s. 3d. per 1,000.
- Cigars, British : £1 per 1,000, 10 per cent *ad valorem*, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax ; foreign : £1 per 1,000, 10 per cent *ad valorem*, 25 per cent surtax.
- Tobacco, British : 1s. 6d. per lb., 10 per cent *ad valorem*, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax ; foreign : 1s. 6d. per lb., 10 per cent *ad valorem*, 25 per cent surtax.
- Cinematograph films, British : 1s. per 100 feet ; foreign : 3s. per 100 feet plus 25 per cent surtax.
- Electrical appliances, British : 10 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 20 per cent *ad valorem*.
- Furniture, British : 15 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 25 per cent *ad valorem*.
- Gasolene, British : 1s. per imperial gallon ; foreign : 1s. per imperial gallon plus 25 per cent surtax.
- Motor vehicles and parts, including tyres, British : 10 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 30 per cent *ad valorem*.
- Hardware, British : $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 20 per cent *ad valorem*.
- Hardware, building materials, British : 5 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*.
- Lumber, millwork, British : 5 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*.
- All other goods not enumerated in the Customs tariff, British : 15 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*.

Stamp Duties

Stamp tax of 12s. 6d. is collected in respect of each passenger departing from the Colony by ship or plane.

Cheques and receipts issued for £1 or upwards are chargeable with stamp tax of one penny each.

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

United Kingdom notes are not legal tender in Bermuda at the present time owing to the continued operation of currency and exchange control regulations which were instituted during the war. Bermuda issues its own currency notes and the coinage is sterling, although American notes and coins brought in by tourists are in widespread use.

The value of Bermuda currency notes in circulation on 31st December, 1949, was £884,096 and on 31st December, 1950, was £905,846. The note issue was covered by investments in the Note Security Fund, the value of which on the 31st December, 1949, was £1,019,237 and on 31st December, 1950, approximately £1,038,957.

Two local banks operate in Bermuda. These are the Bank of Bermuda Limited, with its head office in Hamilton and two branches in Somerset and St. George, and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son Limited, with its head office in Hamilton and a branch in St. George. The Bank of Bermuda was established in 1889 and incorporated in 1890. For many years it has been the sole depository in Bermuda of the Imperial Government, and in addition to this it provides a wide range of banking and trust facilities. The Bank of N. T. Butterfield was incorporated in 1904, but has existed as a banking house since 1858. It provides a complete banking service and is a qualified depository of the United States Treasury.

Chapter 5 : Commerce

	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Re-exports</i>	<i>Domestic Exports</i>
	£	£	£
1950	8,208,376	925,660	36,987
1949	7,182,178	902,670	40,541
1948	7,121,039	925,277	30,128

Bermuda's imports cover a wide range of foodstuffs, manufactured goods and raw materials particularly for the building industry ; exports are confined to a restricted range of agricultural products.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

	1950		1949		1948	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value £</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value £</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value £</i>
Beef, fresh tons	933	206,501	940	165,331	735	134,077
Poultry and game tons	384	123,741	322	100,092	254	76,293
Butter tons	433	120,990	274	68,852	263	62,341
Milk, evaporated and canned	—	95,553	—	105,254	—	69,284
Flour tons	2,058	81,930	2,141	74,903	2,071	84,900
Sugar tons	1,584	72,203	1,298	51,146	927	34,051
Malt Liquor gals.	259,820	101,809	534,165	105,195	366,811	70,823
Whisky gals.	88,080	158,042	77,827	125,445	15,211	83,789
Tobacco	—	104,267	—	85,297	—	64,624
Timber '000 ft.	2,508	114,957	3,385	122,962	3,742	122,884
Footwear, leather	—	170,089	—	112,248	—	83,121
Cotton, clothing	—	354,201	—	239,060	—	182,794
Woollen, clothing	—	347,164	—	255,649	—	251,891
Rayon, clothing	—	156,931	—	107,995	—	69,585
Hardware	—	139,896	—	189,978	—	127,785
Furniture	—	184,231	—	149,324	—	164,602
Electrical supplies	—	356,283	—	314,506	—	789,033
Motor vehicles	590	173,961	595	164,082	444	157,636
Gasoline '000 gals.	5,998	414,383	9,813	465,133	7,329	341,409
Diesel oil tons	12,145	102,233	9,580	65,724	11,674	80,738

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS

	1950	1949	1948
	£	£	£
Cut flowers . . .	30,736	32,580	22,458
Lily bulbs . . .	3,686	7,164	4,507
Vegetables . . .	1,695	523	2,788

PRINCIPAL RE-EXPORTS

	1950	1949	1948
	£	£	£
Motor Vehicles and parts	24,243	16,477	9,388
Gas cylinders . . .	50,459	41,770	48,277
Personal effects . . .	119,124	83,317	57,837
Liquor ⁽¹⁾ . . .	62,751	36,168	26,628
Bunkers ⁽²⁾ . . .	461,841	435,411	347,972

(1) Including ships' stores and passengers' baggage.

(2) Solid and liquid fuels, lubricating oils and greases supplied to ships and aircraft.

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	1950	1949	1948
	£	£	£
United Kingdom . . .	2,430,624	1,937,588	1,792,833
Dominion of Canada . .	960,565	887,304	1,011,995
United States of America	3,212,776	3,174,150	3,375,453
Other Countries . . .	1,604,411	1,183,136	940,758
	<u>£8,208,376</u>	<u>£7,182,178</u>	<u>£7,121,039</u>

DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	1950	1949	1948
	£	£	£
United Kingdom . . .	625	176	139
Dominion of Canada . .	2,202	1,988	1,244
United States of America	32,013	37,657	26,884
Other Countries . . .	2,147	721	1,862

Receipts from tourism have been estimated at £4,255,000 in 1948 and over £5,000,000 in 1949. The tourist traffic is an important feature of the colony's economy. Accommodation is available for over 3,000 visitors mainly in hotels and guest houses.

Chapter 6 : Production

AGRICULTURE

Of Bermuda's total land area, approximately one-sixth or roughly 2,100 acres is available for cultivation ; 1,340 acres are grazing land and 660 acres arable. Farms are small, the majority of the holdings being less than 10 acres. The labourers employed are mostly Portuguese. The yield is good, chiefly because of an evenly distributed rainfall, abundant sunshine and freedom from frost.

A variety of vegetables are grown, mainly for local consumption and the following table gives details of area, yield and value.

	Area under crop in acres		Average Yield per acre in lb.		Total Yield in lb.		Farm Value	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
Beans . . .	50	45	4,000	4,000	200,000	200,000	£12,500	£13,300
Beets . . .	25	30	8,000	9,000	200,000	270,000	4,166	5,625
Broccoli . .	20	20	2,500	2,500	50,000	50,000	3,333	3,750
Cabbage . .	40	45	13,000	12,000	520,000	540,000	13,000	13,500
Carrots . .	55	60	11,000	12,000	605,000	720,000	17,645	18,000
Onions . .	20	20	10,000	10,000	200,000	200,000	6,666	6,000
Potatoes, Irish	280	275	8,500	9,000	2,380,000	2,575,000	49,583	53,600
" sweet	15	15	9,000	9,000	135,000	135,000	2,811	3,125
Tomatoes . .	50	60	12,000	10,000	600,000	600,000	30,000	30,000
Miscellaneous	35	55	8,000	8,000	280,000	440,000	7,000	11,000
Bananas . .	80	80	10,000	12,000	800,000	960,000	26,666	32,000
TOTAL							£173,370	£189,900

Lily bulbs and blooms are Bermuda's chief export and there continues to be a steady demand for them in the United States. There were 25 acres devoted to lily cultivation in 1949 and 1950 and exports during the two years were :

	1949	1950
Bulbs . . .	239,600	230,000
Buds . . .	2,800,000	1,700,000
Stems . . .	36,000	44,000

The Citrus Growers Association is alive to the possibilities of re-establishing the citrus industry. In 1949, 64 acres were planted with 8,950 trees yielding $2\frac{1}{2}$ dozen fruit per tree, valued at £5,000, and in 1950, 70 acres were planted with 10,000 trees yielding three dozen fruit per tree, valued at £7,500.

LIVESTOCK

The amount of meat and dairy products produced locally is quite inadequate to meet local demands and supplies have to be imported. The production and value of meat, milk and eggs in 1949 and 1950 were :

	1949	£	1950	£
Beef and veal . . .	133,100 lb.	6,600	110,000 lb.	6,875
Pork . . .	366,000 lb.	22,800	300,000 lb.	18,750
Poultry . . .	40,000 lb.	3,000	50,000 lb.	5,000
Milk . . .	624,150 gall.	145,635	600,000 gall.	150,000
Eggs . . .	300,000 doz.	90,000	300,000 doz.	105,000

The number of animals for the two years were :

	1949	1950
Cows . . .	1,140	1,080
Heifers . . .	105	100
Bulls . . .	30	20
Hogs . . .	2,440	1,940
Horses* . . .	310	240

* In 1950 (1949 figures in brackets), 100 (150) horses were used on farms, 80 (100) for carriages and 60 (60) were race horses.

FORESTRY AND MINING

The Colony has no forests and no mines.

FISHERIES

The number of men employed full time in the fishing industry remains fairly constant at about 100. The number of boats engaged is between 50 and 60 ; they range in size from rowing boats 16 feet long to power boats 45 feet long. All fishing is done by handline, wire fish traps and seine ; there is no trawling as the jagged rocky bottom is unsuitable for otter and similar types of trawl. The possibility of increasing the catch of the in-shore or reef fishing (the only

fishing which is done at the present time) and exploiting the off-shore waters are the subject of research.

The demand for fresh fish in Bermuda is greater than the supply at most seasons. At present the fish is sold direct from the boats at the docks, by peddling or to the shops and hotels. Future plans for the sale of fish include building a market with adequate cold storage facilities.

The following are estimated figures of the annual catch :

	1949	1950
Estimated total catch, fish . . .	900,000 lb.	890,000 lb.
Estimated total catch, lobster . . .	160,000 lb.	140,000 lb.
Value of fish at dockside at 1s. 9d. lb.	£78,750	£77,875
Lobsters at average price of 5s. each	£12,500	£11,750
Estimated total value to industry .	£91,250	£89,525
Number of boats engaged in fishing	60	62
Number of men employed in full-time fishing	86	94

The estimate of the catch is obtained by interrogation of individual fishermen, but few keep accurate or full accounts.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

Education is under the general control of a Board of Education consisting normally of a chairman and nine members who are appointed by the Governor. The Director of Education is described in the Schools Act as the official adviser of the Board and attends all meetings of the Board and of its Committees. The staff of the Department of Education was increased on 1st August, 1950 by the appointment of an Inspector of Schools. There are also two Supervisors, a Physical Educational Organiser and two Attendance Officers.

Schools are divided into two main types : "vested" and "non-vested". In the former the management is vested in local committees or governing bodies to whom the Board of Education makes annual grants under certain conditions. The school committees appoint the teachers in these schools but these appointments are subject to the Board's approval. The appointment of teachers to non-vested schools rests directly with the Board and salaries are paid on scales drawn up by the Board. There are 12 vested schools and 15 non-vested schools. With the exception of two private schools which receive no Government aid there are no denominational schools. The Schools Act of

1949 provided free primary education for the first time in Bermuda and there was then a further division of the schools into free schools and schools in which fees continued to be charged. The free schools are all primary.

Attendance is compulsory for all children over seven and under thirteen years of age. A large number of children outside these limits also attend school. In 1949 the average enrolment of pupils was 5,701 and the average attendance 88.5 per cent of that figure. In 1950 the average enrolment was 5,955 and the average attendance 88 per cent. The total enrolment of pupils at the end of 1950, including those attending private schools, was 7,424, of whom 3,578 were boys and 3,846 girls. The total expenditure on education including that on school building was £239,134 in 1949 and £253,935 in 1950.

There is at present no general division of schools into secondary and primary stages ; any reorganisation on these lines would be difficult until the school leaving age has been raised. There are six schools under the supervision of the Board of Education which provide secondary education up to the School Certificate stage, although at most of them the number of candidates presented for this examination is very small. The curriculum followed in the secondary departments of these schools is mainly designed to meet the requirements of the Cambridge local examination, centres for which have been established in Bermuda for many years. At the end of 1950, 535 pupils were receiving secondary education in these schools, and 291 in private schools. Some pupils are also prepared for the Higher School Certificate Examination.

Several schools provide commercial courses. The Board of Education maintains four manual training centres providing instruction in metal work and wood work, and a School of Home Economics with the main centre in Hamilton and five branches in other districts of the Colony. The Board is also responsible for the supervision and maintenance of an institution for delinquent boys.

There is no university or teacher-training college in Bermuda but one Rhodes Scholarship is allotted to Bermuda every year, and four scholarships (two for boys and two for girls) tenable at educational institutions abroad are given annually by the Bermuda Government. Since 1931, Teachers' Training Scholarships tenable at training institutions abroad have been provided by the Board of Education. Nine were awarded in 1949 and eleven in 1950. Part-time courses for teachers are also provided locally.

The response to adult education in the Colony has not generally been encouraging. In 1950 evening courses for the training of cooks and waiters were instituted at the School of Home Economics. Evening classes for general education have been organised from time to time but on the whole have not been well attended. One such course held in the most thickly populated district of the Colony had to be discontinued during 1950 owing to the lack of support. For the same

reason handicraft classes which for several years had been provided at one of the manual training centres were also discontinued.

During the past two years two primary schools have been built, one at a cost of £14,350 and the other £41,200. Substantial additions have also been made to two primary school buildings and to several of the secondary schools. Sites costing £1,600 were bought in 1949 for two schools, one for boys and one for girls, in which it is intended to provide practical secondary education.

HEALTH

The general condition of health in Bermuda during 1949 and 1950 was excellent. Mortality rates among the civilian population were 8.9 per thousand in 1949 and 9.5 in 1950. The birth rate among the civilian population was 25.5 in 1949 and 30.7 in 1950. Infant mortality in 1950 was 41.2 per thousand live births, 28.3 for white and 48.3 for the coloured (these figures include non-civilian population). This is the highest figure since 1946 and is due very largely to an epidemic of whooping-cough. The incidence of communicable diseases in Bermuda in 1949 and 1950 was as follows :

<i>Disease</i>	1949	1950
Chicken-pox	172	216
Diphtheria	17	7
Measles	9	347
Meningitis	3	3
Mumps	66	9
Poliomyelitis	nil	1
Pneumonia	69	nil
Rubella	4	14
Scarlet Fever	26	21
Tetanus	5	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	12	24
Tuberculosis, other	2	2
Whooping-cough	14	35

Some concern was felt in 1945 at the apparent public indifference to the dangers of diphtheria. This was partly corrected in 1950, but a good deal remains to be done. At the same time the declining figure for tetanus is gratifying and it is hoped that preventive measures are beginning to have effect. The Tuberculosis Association, with great energy, undertook a mass X-ray of chests, on the lines of the survey which it helped to put through three years earlier. Ten thousand and five hundred were X-rayed on this occasion bringing the total number of adults whose chests have been X-rayed to one-half of the population. Six hitherto unknown active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered. The mortality rate for tuberculosis was seven per 100,000, which is a record for the Colony. During these two years there were no cases of typhoid recorded.

Since April, 1943, the treatment of venereal diseases in the Colony

has been compulsory and it is satisfactory to note that, with the quicker methods of treatment, the number of known syphilitics has been greatly reduced. The cases put under treatment were 103 in 1949 and 113 in 1950 ; these figures compare with 167 in 1947 and 156 in 1948. Furthermore, because of the efficiency of the modern treatment a great many more cases in the early and amenable stages now present themselves for treatment, and in view of the expense of that treatment they apply to the Health Department in increasing numbers.

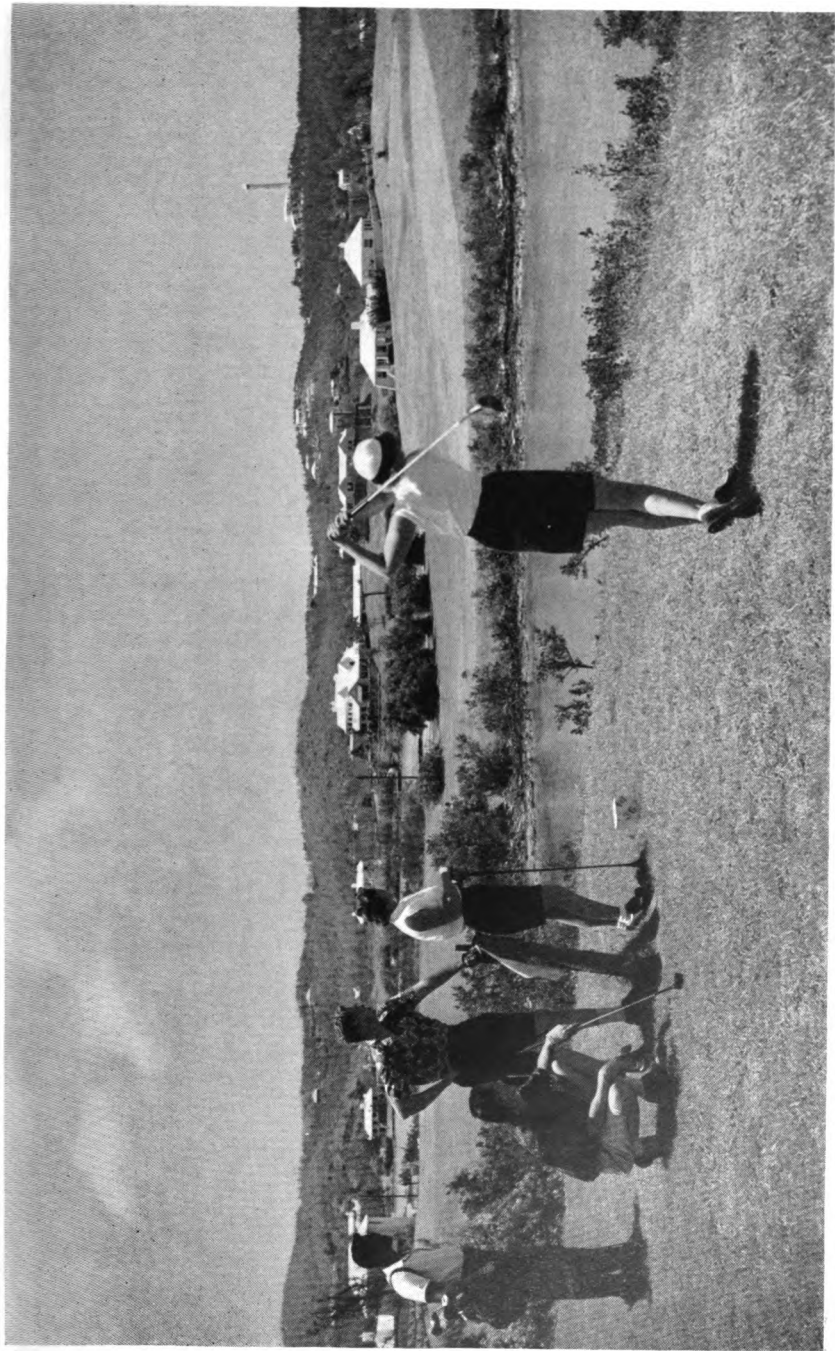
Death resulted from the following principal groups of diseases* :

<i>Disease</i>	1949	1950
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	3	2
Diphtheria	2	1
Syphilis	1	2
Leprosy	nil	1
Tetanus	1	nil
Whooping-cough	nil	1
Septicaemia, non-puerperal	4	nil
Other infections	1	nil
Cancer and other tumours	39	37
Diseases of nutrition and endocrine glands	9	13
Diseases of the blood and haematopoietic organs	1	1
Chronic poisonings and intoxications	2	5
Diseases of the nervous system	69	71
Diseases of the circulatory system	96	118
Diseases of the respiratory system	13	9
Diseases of the digestive system	10	10
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	11	18
Pregnancy, labour and puerperal state	nil	3
Diseases of the bone	1	nil
Congenital malformation	1	nil
Diseases of early infancy	38	54
Senility	11	3
Violent or accidental death	17	13

* These figures include deaths of non-civilian population.

None of the above diseases can be attributed to any particular occupation as working conditions are generally clean and healthy throughout Bermuda.

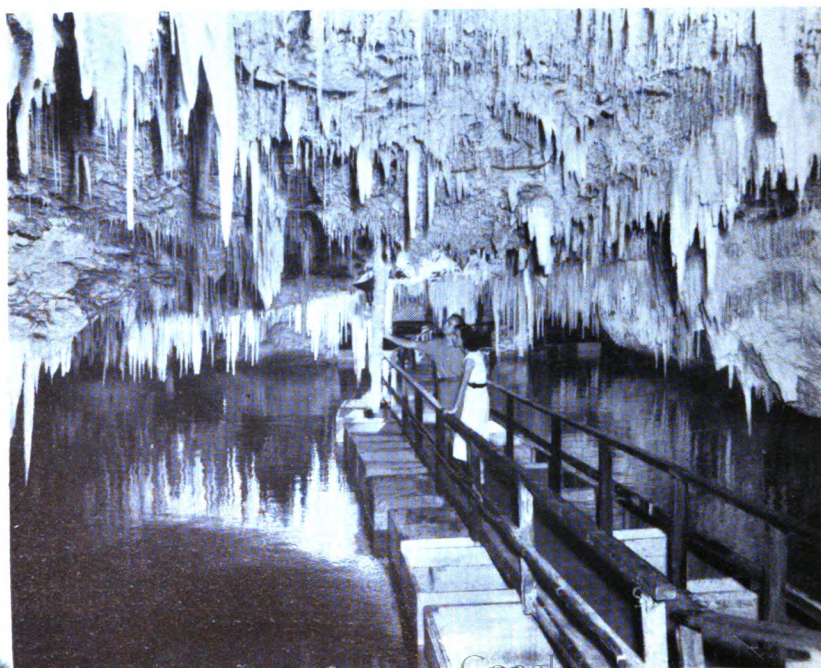
Despite an intensified mosquito control campaign the summer of 1950 produced an increase in this pest. Drains have been re-laid and trenches cleared and good results are expected from the use of new insecticide sprays. Rat control operations proceeded with considerable success but it became obvious that only a systematic campaign could afford more than temporary relief. It was decided to initiate such a campaign in 1951 and to devote funds to the training of personnel for this purpose. Incoming aircraft, some ships and houses were sprayed against insects. Flies have continued to decrease since the use of motor cars became general.



TEeing OFF ON A GOLF COURSE



AN EASTER LILY FIELD



Digitized by Google
A BERMUDA CAVE



THE SESSIONS HOUSE AND SECRETARIAT



PREPARING FOR A SAIL AT SUNSET



ONE OF BERMUDA'S MANY PINK-TINTED BEACHES

The King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, which has 100 beds, received a subsidy of £84,000 from the Government in 1950. It is affiliated to the Montreal General Hospital. There are 12 visiting nurses who are partly paid by the Government; this costs £3,000. The Mental Hospital has 104 single rooms, but in 1950 there were 120 inmates; it is seriously overcrowded and suffering from great staff difficulties. The isolation hospital for leprosy had one death among its inmates in 1950 but no new admissions during that year. Only four patients remained and two of them have responded encouragingly to the new sulphone treatment.

HOUSING

The Colony is fortunate in having no large slum areas. Most houses are substantially built of local stone, and one-sixth of the total number in the Colony have been erected since 1st January, 1946; 254 of these were completed in 1949 and 232 in 1950. The peak for post-war private building has probably now passed. Most of the cottages built in the last two years have been beyond the range of the ordinary labourer, and his housing has not generally improved except for the installation of radio and some other electrical equipment.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare Board has devoted considerable study to the provision of hostels for boys and girls and is considering a proposal to set up a children's home to meet the needs of underprivileged and delinquent children up to the age of 21 years.

Relief of the destitute and disabled is undertaken by three bodies, the Parish Vestries, the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association, and the Committee administering the Packwood Home. Parish Vestries are responsible under the Poor Relief Act of 1930 for the relief of destitution and the care of orphans and the needy sick. Cases of destitution are investigated by the Parish Overseers of the Poor, and out-relief is given either in weekly cash allowances or groceries. Four of the nine parishes administer poorhouses for the care of destitute, disabled and homeless persons. Orphans who become the responsibility of the Parish Vestries are boarded out with foster-parents or placed in the children's home, fees being paid by the Vestries.

The Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association works as a family welfare agency and co-operates with the Vestries, Churches, Salvation Army, hospitals and other organisations in the relief of distress. All cases are investigated by voluntary workers and assistance is given in the form of regular or temporary cash allowances, grocery orders, or rent allowances, help with the school fees, dentist's bills, clothes, spectacles, etc., and the provision of loans and bonds needed by persons proceeding to the United States for medical treatment.

The Packwood Old Folks Home was renovated during 1950 and

reopened by the Governor on 13th August. Funds had been raised by voluntary subscription.

A preparatory training course for youth leaders was conducted by the Youth Organiser to the Social Welfare Board; subsequently he took a group of 21 youth leaders to Great Britain where they underwent ten-week training courses. In the summer of 1950 the Social Welfare Board provided accommodation and equipment for young campers from all parts of the Colony at Ports Island.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

A considerable amount of legislation was enacted during 1949 and 1950 : the following were amongst the most important Acts:

The Defence (Local Forces) Act, 1949 requires the raising of two local defence forces, the Bermuda Rifles and the Bermuda Militia Artillery. A system of compulsory military service was provided in the event of an inadequate response to voluntary enlistment.

The Public Health Act, 1949, is a new codification of the Public Health legislation of the Colony conferring important powers upon the Board of Health and upon medical officers, and enabling them to procure a court order in certain cases of infectious disease.

The Civil Service Act, 1949. The law affecting the Civil Service was redrawn and rearranged, and provision was made for certain salary improvements.

Young Offenders Act, 1950, provides a comprehensive and self-contained set of measures for dealing with offenders under 16 years of age. Juvenile courts are now empowered to send children to approved schools for periods of corrective training. The Act also makes special provision for the training of certain young persons between 16 and 21 in a newly established senior training school. A court order is necessary in every case.

The Treatment of Offenders Commissioners' Act, 1950. A commission has been set up to supervise the prisons, senior training schools (Borstal institutions) and the two junior training schools (approved schools) and to be in general charge of the probation system.

The Prisons Act, 1950, completes the reorganisation of the system of the treatment of offenders.

The Census Act, 1950. Procedure is laid down for the taking of a census in the Colony from time to time.

Town of St. George (Protection of Buildings of Special Interest) Act, 1950. A substantial part of an area in the old capital town of St. George, which contains a number of old houses of architectural and historical interest, is to be protected by the regulation of new buildings and the preservation of old ones under the supervision of the "St. George's Preservation Authority."

Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

Under the provisions of the Supreme Court Act, 1905, and subsequent amendments, a Superior Court was formed which embraced the Court of General Assize, Chancery, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, Ordinary, and Bankruptcy under the title of the Supreme Court of Bermuda. The Supreme Court also deals with all types of criminal and civil appeals, although persons, if aggrieved by a Supreme Court judgment, may finally appeal to the Privy Council.

Three general Assizes are held annually : Hilary, Trinity and Michaelmas, in February, June and November respectively. Cases dealt with consist mainly of burglary, shop-breaking, theft and serious assaults.

The Colony has two Police Magistrates, both of whom are barristers. They exercise jurisdiction in criminal, civil and other cases conferred upon them by law. In indictable offences a magistrate conducts the examination of witnesses and either commits an accused person for trial by the Supreme Court, or, if a *prima facie* case has not been made out by the prosecution, dismisses the charge. In civil actions, the Magistrates are empowered to determine cases for the recovery of debts not exceeding £100 in value.

The strength of the Police Force was raised in 1950 to 120 : a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Chief Inspector, four Inspectors, one Detective Inspector, eight Sergeants, two Detective Sergeants, three Detective Constables and 96 Constables. There is a Criminal Investigation Department housed at the headquarters in Hamilton which has photographic and finger-print departments. A great deal of the work of the police is devoted to enforcement of the Road Traffic Act, and during 1949 and 1950 it has increased the number of motor vehicles that it uses to ten ; it also has 24 auto-cycles. Two-way radio communication between all motor vehicles has been introduced.

The following table shows the crimes reported or known to the police during the past four years :

<i>Nature of Offence</i>	1947	1948	1949	1950
Offences against the person . . .	104	103	128	112
Offences against property . . .	540	544	552	603
Other crimes . . .	29	13	36	25
Offences against the Summary				
Offences Act . . .	372	255	233	251
Other minor offences . . .	1,172	1,417	2,284	2,839

The increase in the figures for minor offences is due very largely to increases in those offences involving motor vehicles.

There are two prisons in Bermuda, one in Hamilton and the other in St. George. During 1950 the prison at St. George was, as an experiment, used exclusively as a centre for young prisoners between

the ages of 16 and 22. The experiment was successful and demonstrated the need for a permanent institution for juvenile reform. Hamilton Gaol, however, is seriously overcrowded, 41 cells being at one time called upon to accommodate 82 inmates. General health was, in spite of this, quite good.

The supervision of all corrective institutions in the Colony was placed under the newly created Commission for the Treatment of Offenders. This, coupled with the comprehensive reorganisation of prison regulations which has recently taken place and the recognition of the need for special treatment of juvenile offenders, is expected to produce some interesting progress in the field of penal administration.

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities

The Bermuda Electric Light, Power and Traction Company, Limited, incorporated in 1904, is the only company of its sort in the Colony. Since its formation power lines have been gradually extended and the Company now supplies current to all parts of the Colony. The power house constructed to harmonise with the local architecture contains diesel-driven generators of English and American manufacture. The Company is one of the largest employers of labour in Bermuda.

Bermuda has always been dependent on rain water which is stored in tanks in the houses, but in times of drought, which are not of frequent occurrence, this stored water falls short of essential requirements and a supplementary source has to be used for washing and other domestic purposes. There are still 850 dwellings with inadequate storage for water and during 1950, which was specially dry, it was necessary to import substantial quantities from Canada and Barbados.

The normal supplementary source of supply is the plant operated by the Watlington Waterworks Limited near Hamilton. Water is drawn laterally from a hillside situated about two miles from the city. Rain falling on the hill is absorbed into the ground and continues its downward course until it meets some obstacle. In a porous hill of comparatively uniform composition, such an obstacle is provided by the sea-water which permeates the base of the hill. In these circumstances the percolating rain water mixes to only a very limited extent with the heavier sea-water and a cushion of fresh water forms and lies upon the sea-water. The water in the hill, debarred from escape downwards, finds its escape sideways and thus provides the fresh water supply which, after receiving chemical treatment and being filtered, is stored and run into pipes to the customers. Although conforming to the highest bacteriological standard this water is seldom used for drinking purposes owing to its saline taste, but it fulfils a much needed want in the domestic field.

The Bermuda Broadcasting Company, Limited, operates a radio station in Hamilton, the call-sign of which is ZBM. The power of the transmitter is 250 watts and the frequency used is 1,240 kilocycles.

The hours of broadcasting are from 6.00 a.m. to midnight on weekdays and from 8.30 a.m. to 11.0 p.m. on Sunday. Fifty-six per cent of the total transmission is sponsored. There are approximately 14,500 radio receiving sets in the Colony.

Chapter 11 : Communications

During 1950, 302 vessels of 1,651,778 tons entered the ports of Hamilton and St. George, as compared with 321 vessels of 1,624, 426 tons in 1949 and 411 of 1,437,803 tons in 1948.

The nationality of this shipping can be seen from the following table :

<i>Nationality</i>	1949	1950
British	216	199
American	56	56
Norwegian	6	5
Spanish	2	1
Panamanian	12	9
Honduran	8	5
Italian	5	2
Danish	1	1
Dutch	7	5
Turkish	1	7
Greek	nil	1
Swedish	nil	6
German	nil	2
Liberian	nil	1
Argentine	nil	1
Brazilian	nil	1
Finnish	1	nil
Portuguese	1	nil
Columbian	1	nil
French	4	nil

In 1949, 58,852 passengers arrived by sea and air and 34,305 passed through transit. During 1950 these figures were 67,431 and 36,879 respectively.

Cargo shipping service was maintained by the Royal Mail Steamship Lines and the Pacific Steamship Navigation Company. Passenger services to the U.S.A. were maintained by the *Queen of Bermuda* and her sister ships *Fort Amherst* and *Fort Townsend*, which are operated by the Furness-Bermuda Lines. Service to England and Europe were maintained by the *Reina Del Pacifico* operated by the Pacific Steamship Navigation Company and the *Veendam* operated by the Holland America Lines.

British Overseas Airways, Pan American Airways and Colonial Airlines operated a regular service to and from the U.S.A. British Overseas Airways and Pan American Airways used four engined

Lockheed Constellation aircraft and Colonial Airlines used four engined Douglas Carrier-4 aircraft. All three Companies operated between New York and Kindley Field Airport, Bermuda. The direct air service between Canada and Bermuda was maintained by Trans Canada Airlines using four engined North Star aircraft. Direct air service to Europe was maintained by British Overseas Airways.

The Bermuda Railway was abandoned in 1947 but there are regular omnibus services throughout the Colony operated by the Public Transportation Board. There are 109 miles of road of which nearly all are all-weather and suitable for motor traffic. The following table of annual registrations shows the steady increase of motor vehicles in the Colony since 1946.

<i>Type of motor vehicle</i>	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Private cars	375	846	1,164	1,474	1,797
Taxis	109	316	334	438	440
Trucks	380	449	528	555	612
Omnibuses	6	22	45	39	45
Auto-bicycles	215	955	2,587	3,276	3,667
Service Vehicles, all classes	363	500	500	441	384
Miscellaneous	42	88	100	86	86
Total	1,890	3,176	5,258	6,309	7,031

The overseas telegraph and telephone communication system was operated by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited, a subsidiary of Cable and Wireless, Limited, London.

The Bermuda Telephone Company has an automatic dialling system ; 4,850 subscribers and 1,850 telephones on private branch exchanges are connected. The Company maintains a 24-hour service and has facilities for telephone communications with most countries of the world from any telephone in the Colony.

Bermuda has a total of 14 post offices ; the head office is situated in Hamilton. Money order business is transacted in four of these. The revenue of the Postal Department was, in 1949, £126,227 and, in 1950, £123,758. These figures compare with £99,229 in 1948. Money order business transacted amounted to £89,054 in 1949 and £74,011 in 1950. In 1949, 5,309,657 packets were posted in the Colony and in 1950, 5,743,726, while the number of packets received from abroad was 3,017,511 in 1949, and 3,292,922 in 1950.

PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

THE Bermudas or Somers Islands form a group of some 300 situated in the Western Atlantic Ocean in latitude $32^{\circ} 15'$ North, and longitude $64^{\circ} 51'$ West about 580 miles to the East of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, which is the nearest point of the neighbouring American continent. The distance from Liverpool is about 2,900 miles, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, 730 miles, from New York 677 miles and from the nearest of the West Indian islands about 800 miles.

Seven small islands, submarine sand-hills and a coral reef form together an irregular ring measuring about 22 miles in length from North East to South West and about three miles in width from North West to South East. The external ring, whether composed of islands or sunken banks or reefs is seldom more than a mile in width and generally considerably less. At present only the southern part of the encircling ring is formed of islands, the northern, eastern and western sides being composed of almost continuous reefs of coral. The largest island, generally known as the main island, is about 14 miles in length and about a mile in average width ; it contains about 9,000 acres of land and the highest point is about 240 ft. above sea level. The total area of Bermuda is about 21 square miles. In 1941 and 1943 certain of the islands were joined together and other areas previously water covered were filled in and now form part of the territory occupied by the United States Military and Naval bases, including a large airfield which is used by both military and commercial traffic. These operations added about two square miles to the area of the islands.

The city of Hamilton, now the seat of Government, is situated about the centre of the main island where a deep inlet running up for two or three miles into the land from the sheltered water enclosed by the encircling reef forms a safe and convenient harbour.

Next in importance to the main island is the island of St. George, on which stands the town of St. George, named after Admiral Sir George Somers whose heart is buried there. This town was formerly the capital of the Colony and is still of considerable trading importance; it is much frequented as a harbour of refuge.

The other principal islands of the group are : Ireland, Boaz, Watford, Somerset, Smith, Nonsuch, Ports and Godets.

The climate has long been celebrated for its mildness. Average maximum temperatures during the four seasons of the year are : spring 67° , summer 79° , autumn 73° and winter 63° . During the summer it will occasionally reach 90° and drop to 45° during the winter but these extremes are rare. The summer heat is invariably tempered by a sea breeze, while winter visitors coming by air from the United States and Canada can disembark a few hours after they leave in brilliant sunshine and with flowers in bloom.

Chapter 2 : History

The exact date of Bermuda's discovery is undetermined, but there is every reason to believe that the islands were known prior to 1510, as "La Bermuda" is marked in approximately the correct position on a map contained in the first edition of Peter Martyr's *Legatio Babylonica* which was printed in 1511.

According to the Spanish navigator and historian, Ferdinand d'Oveido, who visited the islands in 1515, they were discovered by Juan de Bermudez, after whom they were named. It is not known whether Bermudez made a landing, but in any case he took no steps to form a settlement and the islands remained uninhabited.

In 1527, Fernando Camelo obtained a grant of the Bermuda Islands from Philip II of Spain. It is supposed that Camelo visited the islands in 1543 as there is a monogram with a cross and the figures "1543" inscribed on a rock about 70 feet above sea-level on the South shore. If the inscription can be attributed to Camelo, he did not remain for long and a gap remains in the history of the Colony until 1609.

In that year, a flotilla of nine vessels under Admiral Sir George Somers in his Flagship *The Sea Venture* sailed from Plymouth with the object of taking a party of colonists to the new plantations in Virginia. During the voyage a storm arose, the vessels became scattered and *The Sea Venture*, which was also carrying Sir Thomas Oates, the Deputy Governor of Virginia, sprang a leak. Bailing continued day and night and on the fourth day, 28th July, land was seen and proclaimed by the navigators as Bermuda. Although the islands were marked on the charts, no information was given about the numerous sunken reefs and the vessel struck on what is still known as the Sea Venture Flat.

Without further mishap the crew and colonists were brought ashore, together with the remaining provisions, and shortly after their arrival, a long-boat was built from the cedars which were found growing so prolifically. In this boat one officer and six men set sail for Virginia, but nothing was heard of them again. During the next few months two other larger vessels were constructed and sailed on 10th May, 1610, for the new Colony of Virginia. Fourteen days later Jamestown was reached, but the mariners found the settlement in the grip of famine.

Admiral Somers gave a glowing account of the abundance of fish and game to be found in the islands which he had left, and it was decided that one of the two vessels should return, with Admiral Somers in command, to stock up with supplies and then return to Virginia where food was so badly needed. During the voyage the 30 ton vessel encountered severe storms, and although she arrived safely, Admiral Somers died shortly afterwards. His companions, probably ignorant of the prior claim of Juan de Bermudez, named the group the "Somers Islands."

The vessel returned to Virginia. The fertility and beauty of the Somers Islands induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their charter in which they wished to include the new islands and this was granted by James I.

The first Governor, Richard Moore, arrived with 60 settlers in 1612, the seat of Government then being situated on Smith's Island. Later settlers brought the first potatoes and these have been one of the staple crops throughout the years.

Some time during 1613 the Virginia Company sold their rights to a new body of adventurers who called themselves "The Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Islands." Shortly afterwards the seat of Government was moved to St. George and a number of fortifications were erected, including forts at commanding points.

A new charter was granted to the Company in 1615 by James I, which included authority to form a General Assembly with powers to make laws, provided that they were in accordance with the laws of England.

Daniel Tucker became the first Governor under the new charter and the land in the Colony was divided into parishes or tribes. Much work was done towards clearing the ground for agricultural purposes, tobacco being the main crop.

In 1619 the population had risen to 1,500 persons and the following year saw the first General Assembly which dealt with 32 Bills.

During the Commonwealth the colonists in Bermuda adopted a rebellious attitude, and in reprisal the Long Parliament prohibited trade between the new Colonies in the Western Hemisphere and England until they had sworn allegiance.

Although the settlement had prospered very exceedingly under the Government of the Company in its early years the administration was increasingly neglected as the original shareholders who had included many of the most distinguished men of their time died or disposed of their holdings. In 1679 the settlers appealed to the Crown for redress and five years later a verdict having been given under a writ of quo warranto against the charter of the Bermuda Company the government of the Colony passed it to the Crown, and the Company whose members by this time held only a very small portion of the land in the island was dissolved.

The petition was granted in 1684 and Colonel Richard Coney was appointed the first Governor under the Crown which, incidentally, did not provide any means for the defence of the Colony. The forts fell into disrepair and one of the first acts of the new legislature was to raise two troops of horse. Imperial troops first arrived in 1797, being sent from the Bahamas.

Under the new Constitution, much more scope was offered the colonists towards furthering their own trade and shipbuilding was

actively engaged in. A large fleet of merchantmen grew into being and the salt-carrying trade between the Turks Islands and ports in North America proved of great importance. However, with the outbreak of war between England and the American Colonies, Bermuda's trade suffered a major setback, especially on account of the embargo which had been placed upon trading with the insurgent Colonies. A serious situation developed locally as the production of essential foodstuffs had taken second place following the discovery of the lucrative business which could be found in shipbuilding and manning. An agreement was then reached between certain Bermudians and the leaders of the American Revolution whereby the trading embargo would be lifted in return for a supply of gunpowder. In August, 1775, a powder magazine was broken into and 100 kegs of gunpowder were stolen and placed on board an American frigate at St. George. This powder was eventually used against the British forces and compelled their evacuation of Boston in 1776.

With the cessation of hostilities Bermuda's carrying trade increased by leaps and bounds ; 40 new vessels were built in 1789. Certain losses were caused by French privateers, but with the advent of the second war between Great Britain and the United States during 1812 to 1815, Bermuda vessels were fully occupied in trading between the West Indies and Newfoundland.

As in the West Indies, slavery was permitted from the Colony's earliest days, but following the crusade of William Wilberforce in England it was abolished in Bermuda during 1834, the sum of £20 being paid to the master of every slave freed.

Later in the nineteenth century and following the inauguration of steamship services, Bermuda, in addition to enjoying a profitable agricultural export trade in vegetables, gradually became noted for its climate and charm. Slowly the tourist trade grew, many visitors coming annually to escape the rigorous North American winters and, as larger and faster ships were built and hotels erected, it finally became the Colony's most important business.

Bermuda has, except between 1902 and 1913, been the headquarters of a British fleet since 1767.

In 1809 the Imperial Government purchased the North-Westerly extremity of the Colony known as Ireland Island and the following year preliminary operations were commenced for the establishment of a Naval Dockyard. The work was first carried out by slave labour under the supervision of skilled artisans from England.

In 1818 a Naval Hospital was built, and in 1819 a detachment of Royal Engineers was sent out to assist in the work. Convict labour was substituted for slave labour in 1824, and continued to be used until the removal of the convict station to Australia in 1863. The first floating dock arrived from England in 1869. It was 381 feet long, 124 feet broad and 74 feet deep and was the largest in the world. It

weighed 8,200 tons and cost £250,000. This dock was replaced in 1902 by a much superior one, 545 feet long. During the second World War it was of inestimable service. In 1944 alone, 142 ships were docked in it. In 1950 it was decided by the Admiralty to close down the dockyard in Bermuda.

Chapter 3 : Administration

The laws of the Colony are enacted by a Legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by the Executive Council which consists of four official and three unofficial members appointed by the Crown. The Legislative Council is composed of nine members of whom three are official and six nominated unofficial, the Chief Justice being President.

The House of Assembly is made up of 36 members, elected for a term of five years. Each of the parishes is represented by four members. The franchise is limited to those who possess freehold property of not less than £60 in value. A number of persons own property in several parishes ; these are entitled to vote in each. Prior to 1944 only males were permitted to vote or to seek election to the House of Assembly, but in that year with the passing of the Women's Suffrage Act, this discrimination was removed.

Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and of the House of Assembly are paid at the rate of 24s. for each day's attendance.

A number of Government Departments are controlled by Executive Boards which consist of unofficals nominated by the Governor. The Head of the Department acts in an advisory capacity. The Chairmen of most of these Boards are members of the House of Assembly.

Hamilton was made a City by an Act of the Legislature in 1897 and is governed by a Corporation. The water and dock facilities are the Corporation's main source of revenue, although municipal taxes are levied.

The town of St. George, one of the oldest settlements in the Western Hemisphere was founded in 1612 and remained the capital of the Colony until 1815. As in Hamilton, municipal taxes are levied. Each of the nine parishes appoints its own vestry annually which has power to levy local taxation and manages local affairs.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

Imperial standard weights and measures are used in Bermuda.

Chapter 5 : Newspapers and Periodicals

Three newspapers are published in the Colony.

The *Royal Gazette*, which is the oldest newspaper, has a daily circulation of 6,700. It is published each morning with a special edition on Sunday and costs sixpence.

The other daily newspaper, the *Mid Ocean News*, is published every afternoon, with the exception of Sundays, and costs sixpence. It has a reputed circulation of 4,700.

The *Recorder* published on Wednesdays and Saturdays is read almost exclusively by the coloured community. It is reputed to have a circulation of some 3,000.

Chapter 6 : Reading List

BEEBE, C. W., *Nonsuch : Land of Water*. New York, Brewer, Warren and Putnam, 1932.

BEEBE, C. W., *Field Book of the Shore Fishes of Bermuda*. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1933.

BEEBE, C. W., *Half Mile Down*. New York, Harcourt, Brace, 1934. Describes the various descents made by Dr. Beebe and Mr. Barton in the steel ball known as the bathysphere.

BELL, E. Y. and associates. *Beautiful Bermuda*. 10th edition. New York and Bermuda, Beautiful Bermuda Publishing Co., 1947. A comprehensive handbook extremely well illustrated.

HAYWARD, WALTER B., *Bermuda, Past and Present*. 2nd edition. New York, Dodd, Mead, 1933. A reliable and readable account of interest to the visitor.

HUMPHREYS, JOHN S., *Bermuda Houses*. Boston, Marshall Jones, 1923. A book with excellent illustrations and plans of houses, typical of the best era in architecture in the Colony.

LEFROY, J. H., *Memorials of the Discovery and Early Settlement of the Bermudas or Somers Islands, 1515-1687*. 2 vols. London, Longmans, Green, 1877 & 1879. The standard work on Bermuda's earlier history.

LORD, NATHANIEL, *Flora of Bermuda*. New York, Scribner, 1918. The standard work on botany in Bermuda.

NORWOOD, RICHARD, *Journal of Richard Norwood*. New York, Scholars' Facsimiles and Reprints, 1945. A diary kept by the famous surveyor which gives a vivid picture of life in the islands during the seventeenth century.

- SMITH, LOUISA HUTCHINGS, *Bermuda's Oldest Inhabitants*. Sevenoaks, Salmon, 1934. Deals with plants indigenous to the islands.
- STRODE, HUDSON, *Story of Bermuda*. New York, Smith, 1932 and 1946. Contains outstanding photographs of different aspects of local life.
- WILKINSON, HENRY C., *The Adventurers of Bermuda : a history of the island from its discovery until the dissolution of the Somers Island Company in 1684*. London, Oxford University Press, 1933.
- WILKINSON, HENRY C., *Bermuda in the Old Empire, 1684-1784*. London, Oxford University Press, 1950.
Both Mr. Wilkinson's volumes contain useful bibliographies on the early history of Bermuda.
- WILLIAMS, RONALD J., *Bermudianiana*. New York, Rhinehart, 1946. Excellent photographs of local life.
- ZUILL, W. E. S., *Bermuda Sampler*. Hamilton, Bermuda Book Stores, 1937.
A collection of newspaper items, extracts from books and private papers covering the period 1815-50.
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A description of places of historical interest and of life in the Colony at the present time, with drawings.
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			PAGE
PART I		Review of 1951 and 1952	3
PART II	CHAPTER 1	Population	5
	CHAPTER 2	Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation	5
	CHAPTER 3	Public Finance and Taxation	11
	CHAPTER 4	Currency and Banking	15
	CHAPTER 5	Commerce	16
	CHAPTER 6	Production	19
	CHAPTER 7	Social Services	24
	CHAPTER 8	Legislation	34
	CHAPTER 9	Justice, Police and Prisons	36
	CHAPTER 10	Public Utilities and Public Works	43
	CHAPTER 11	Communications	45
	CHAPTER 12	Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services	51
	CHAPTER 13	Local Forces	52
PART III	CHAPTER 1	Geography and Climate	54
	CHAPTER 2	History	55
	CHAPTER 3	Administration	58
	CHAPTER 4	Weights and Measures	59
	CHAPTER 5	Reading List	59
MAP			At end

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1951-52

PART I

Review of 1951 and 1952

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Sir Alexander Hood continued as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, his term of office having been extended until 19th October, 1954.

The census taken on the night of 22nd/23rd October, 1950, was tabulated and published. The Commission of Enquiry into Growth of Population and Illegitimacy submitted its report and recommendations, which are now under consideration. The Commission on the Civil Service submitted numerous reports and recommendations, some of which have been embodied in legislation to improve conditions, including remuneration, in the Service. The Legislature passed an Act to implement the 1941 Bases Agreement with the United States of America. Treatment of Offenders Commissioners were appointed, and a Senior Training School for Young Offenders and subsequently also an open prison farm were established under legislation enacted in 1950.

H.M. Dockyard was closed in March, 1951, without significant adverse effect on the economy of the Colony, and the floating dock was subsequently towed back to the United Kingdom. The response to the recruiting efforts of the Local Forces Board for the Bermuda Rifles and the Bermuda Militia, and of the Commandant and Deputy Commandant of the Reserve Constabulary for that body were very satisfactory.

Government, hotel and transport agencies all co-operated to develop the ever-expanding tourist business, on which the economy of Bermuda depends and which established fresh records in both 1951 and 1952. Hamilton and St. George's harbour channels were improved; fine modern terminal buildings are approaching completion alongside Hamilton harbour and at Bermuda airport; a large modern British motor vessel, specially designed for the Bermuda—New York passenger service, was added to that service early in 1951; more and cheaper air travel facilities were provided in the services to the United Kingdom and the United States of America; the Bermudiana Hotel, which was requisitioned during World War II, was re-conditioned and re-opened early in 1951 with room for 80 resident and 250 transient guests, thus providing additional accommodation for visitors and also helping to ease the housing shortage for residents. Theatrical companies with internationally known actors and actresses from Canada, the United States of America and the United Kingdom have performed series of plays, including recent American and British successes, in the Bermudiana Theatre which forms part of the Hotel. At the end of 1952 the Princess Hotel, one of the largest and oldest of the local hotels, was leased to the

International Hotel Corporation which will operate it on behalf of Pan American World Airways.

The cahow, a bird which was formerly plentiful in the Islands but which was believed to have been exterminated by the early settlers, was re-discovered early in 1951 on some of the islets outside Castle Harbour.

PART II

Chapter I : Population

THE following statistics include only the resident civil population, which on the night of 22nd/23rd October, 1950, totalled 37,403, of whom 18,148 were males and 19,255 were females. The total area of the Colony, excluding the United States Bases, is 17.75 square miles so that the density of population at that time was 2,107 per square mile. There were 22,638 Coloured, 2,172 Portuguese, 12,552 Other White and 41 persons of other race. Their religions included Church of England 19,215, African Methodist Episcopal 3,705, Roman Catholic 3,609, Wesleyan 2,923, Other Protestant 1,362, other denominations 4,857, no religious persuasion 592 and undeclared 1,140.

The total comparable population enumerated in 1911 was 18,994, in 1921 was 20,127, in 1931 was 27,789, and in 1939 was 30,814. The estimated comparable population at the end of 1951 and 1952 was 38,044 and 38,988 respectively.

The numbers and rates of birth, marriage, death and infant mortality per thousand of the population for each of the last five years were :

	1948		1949		1950		1951		1952	
Live Births	914	25.2	929	25.2	1138	30.4	1046	27.4	1095	28.2
Marriages	364	8.5	363	8.1	394	10.5	455	10.9	449	11.7
Deaths	305	9.4	327	10.2	352	10.3	396	11.4	406	9.1
Infant Mortality	33	31.5	38	34.4	53	41.2	87	71.2	50	35.6

The numbers of arrivals and departures during the same years were :

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Arrivals	39,525	58,519	67,771	88,026	90,157
Departures	38,727	56,768	68,283	87,148	88,626

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

Since H.M. Dockyard was closed on 31st March, 1951, Bermudian economy depends almost solely upon its tourist industry, which directly or indirectly employs most of the available labour, and both in 1951 and again in 1952 catered for more visitors than ever before.

According to the 1950 census the total number of persons gainfully

employed in the Colony was 16,829 (11,187 males and 5,642 females). The gainfully occupied males represented 93·38 per cent of all males aged 15 and over, whilst the gainfully occupied females represented 42·64 per cent of all females in the same ages. The total population, as recorded by status, was as follows :

Gainfully employed	16,829
Unemployed	638
Apprentices and Learners	48
Seeking First Job	103
Unpaid Helpers	12
Total Labour Force	17,630
Housewives	6,355
Retired	501
Independent and Private Means	290
Dependants over school age but under 20 years	285
Dependants over 20 years of age	322
School Pupils and Students	7,026
Under school age or not yet attending school	4,994
Total	37,403

Since the census of 1939, the working population had increased by 6,315 persons, or 60·06 per cent on the basis of persons in full-time employment in 1939, and increased by 4,267 persons or 23·18 per cent, if persons in part-time employment in 1939 are included. Unemployment fell by 43·54 per cent, or 492 persons, as compared with 1939, but of the experienced labour force, only 3·65 per cent, or 638 persons, were unemployed.

The principal occupations and the numbers of males and females of the several races employed in them when the last census was taken were:

Occupation	Race, Sex and Number								
	Coloured		Portuguese		Other White		Total		Total
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Domestic Servants (including Hotels)	115	1,626	20	37	34	117	169	1,781	1,950
Construction									
Labourers	1,180*	—	66	—	90	—	1,336	—	1,336
Office Clerks	71	75	22	20	345	355	438	450	888
Shop Assistants	89	84	34	33	251	250	374	367	741
Stonemasons	657*	—	52	—	26	—	735	—	735
Carpenters	492	—	24	—	68	—	584	—	584
Waiters and									
Waitresses	211	216	4	10	33	62	248	288	536
Taxi Drivers	306	9	59	—	81	—	446	9	455
Retail Dealers	78	15	26	4	224	34	328	53	381
School Teachers	30	183	—	2	36	105	66	290	356

*Includes one person of other race.

The domestic servants, waiters and waitresses, shop assistants and taxi drivers were all preponderantly and the office clerks and retail dealers varying, engaged in the tourist business. Under or unemployment in the Colony continued to be negligible.

There is no really migrant labour employed but much of the agriculture of Bermuda is done by Portuguese immigrants from the Azores. Emigration is insignificant and uncontrolled.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF LABOUR

Following are statistics of the rates of wages and hours of work of the principal categories of wage earners in 1951 and 1952 :

Occupation	1951					1952					Hours weekly
	£	s.	d.	to £	s. d.	£	s.	d.	to £	s. d.	
Clerks (male)	10	0	0	22	0 0	10	0	0	22	0 0	weekly 44
„ (female)	8	0	0	15	0 0	8	0	0	15	0 0	„ 39
Secretaries	14	0	0	20	0 0	14	0	0	20	0 0	„ 39
Stenographers	8	0	0	14	0 0	8	0	0	14	0 0	„ 39
Carpenters	5	6		7	6	5	0		7	0	hourly 44—53
Masons	5	6		7	0	5	6		7	0	„ 44—53
Plumbers	5	0		7	0	5	0		7	0	„ 44—53
Painters	5	0		6	6	4	7		6	0	„ 44—53
Electricians	6	0		7	3	4	0		8	0	„ 44—53
Labourers	3	9		5	0	3	6		5	6	„ 44—53
Longshoremen	4	0		5	0	4	0		5	0	„ various
Hotel Employees (male)	9	0	0	12	0 0						weekly with meals 48
Hotel Employees (female)	5	0	0	7	0 0						„ „ „ 48

Sundays, Thursday (for artisans Saturday) afternoons and the following public holidays are rest days :

New Year's Day.

Good Friday.

Empire Day, 24th May.

The day appointed to be observed as Her Majesty's Birthday.

Cup Match Day (the Thursday before the first Monday in August).

Somers Day (the Friday before the first Monday in August).

Remembrance Day (11th November).

Christmas Day.

Boxing Day, 26th December.

COST OF LIVING

Although the cost of living has continued to rise (for example, all food prices advanced during the two years), wages have kept pace with it. Because of the important influence of the United States, a majority of the local population, irrespective of race, tends to live on credit, even for its purchases of food. The chain food stores throughout the Colony

normally extend from 30 to 60 days credit and charge accordingly. A recent development of cash and carry self-service food stores with lower prices appears to be gaining in popularity and may gradually lower the cost of living. The following comparative list of average food prices at the end of 1952 illustrates this tendency.

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Average Credit & Delivery Price</i>	<i>Average Cash & Carry Price</i>
Butter . . .	lb.	4s. 8d.	4s. 8d.
Sugar . . .	"	9d.	5 lb. for 3s. 6d.
Lard . . .	"	2s. 6d.	—
Margarine . . .	"	2s. 2d.	2s. 2d.
Eggs local . . .	doz.	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
" imported . . .	"	7s. 0d.	6s. 6d.
Milk, fresh . . .	U.S. Qt.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Milk, evaporated . . .	14½ oz. tin.	1s. 3d.	1s. 2d.
" condensed . . .	14 oz. tin.	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Bacon, sliced . . .	lb.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Ham, smoked . . .	"	5s. 6d.	5s. 0d.
" cooked . . .	"	9s. 0d.	8s. 6d.
Lamb, leg . . .	"	4s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
" shoulder . . .	"	3s. 9d.	3s. 0d.
" loin . . .	"	4s. 10d.	4s. 6d.
Beef, Sirloin . . .	"	5s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
" Tenderloin . . .	"	9s. 6d.	—
Pork, Leg . . .	"	5s. 6d.	—
" Loin . . .	"	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Liver, Calf . . .	"	3s. 6d.	—
" Beef . . .	"	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Sausage, fresh . . .	"	5s. 0d.	4s. 10d.
Sardines . . .	tin	1s. 5d.	1s. 3d.
Herring . . .	"	2s. 3d.	2s. 2d.
Salmon . . .	"	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Tuna fish . . .	"	2s. 6d.	2s. 5d.
Corned Beef . . .	"	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Peas . . .	"	1s. 6d.	1s. 4d.
Beans . . .	"	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Spinach . . .	"	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Tomatoes . . .	"	2s. 0d.	1s. 10d.
Pork & Beans . . .	"	2s. 0d.	1s. 9d.
Orange Juice . . .	"	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Grapefruit juice . . .	"	1s. 6d.	1s. 3d.
Pineapple juice . . .	"	1s. 9d.	1s. 6d.
Potatoes . . .	lb.	9d.	9d.
Cabbage . . .	"	9d.	9d.
Carrots . . .	bunch	1s. 0d.	—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Average Credit & Delivery Price</i>	<i>Average Cash & Carry Price</i>
Turnips . . .	lb.	9d.	—
Celery . . .	head	2s. 6d.	—
Lettuce . . .	"	3s. 0d.	—
Beans . . .	lb.	2s. 6d.	—
Apples . . .	"	2s. 0d.	—
Tea . . .	"	6s. 4d.	6s. 0d.
Coffee (bulk) . . .	"	7s. 6d.	—
Flour (bulk) . . .	"	7½	—
Bread . . .	"	1s. 2d.	—
Spaghetti . . .	"	1s. 11d.	1s. 8d.
Macaroni . . .	"	1s. 11d.	1s. 8d.
Baking Powder . . .	8 oz. tin	1s. 6d.	1s. 1d.
Rolled Oats . . .	lb.	1s. 6d.	—
Puffed Rice . . .	package	2s. 0d.	1s. 6d.

The prices of representative items of clothing at the end of 1952 were :

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Prices</i>	
		<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Flannel for dresses . . .	yd. 54" wide	42s. 6d.	—
Tweed Cloth . . .	" "	45s. 0d.	67s. 6d.
Men's Serge Suiting . . .	" "	37s. 6d.	75s. 0d.
Flannelette . . .	" "	3s. 10d.	—
Broadcloth . . .	" "	4s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Print, Percale . . .	"	4s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Drill, White . . .	"	7s. 6d.	—
Cotton, Bleached . . .	"	4s. 0d.	—
Wool, knitting . . .	lb.	40s. 0d.	44s. 0d.
Dresses—Women's—Cotton	each	85s. 0d.	£9 10s. 0d.
Dresses—Women's—Rayon	"	85s. 0d.	£18 10s. 0d.
Stockings—Women's—Nylon	pair	8s. 6d.	15s. 6d.
Suits—Men's—Ready Made	each	£9 10s. 0d.	£32 0s. 0d.
Raincoats . . .	"	£3 15s. 6d.	£15 0s. 0d.
Sports Jackets . . .	"	£12 10s. 0d.	£32 10s. 0d.
Socks, cotton . . .	pair	4s. 6d.	—
Socks, wool . . .	"	8s. 6d.	22s. 6d.
Trousers, flannel . . .	"	£6 0s. 0d.	—
Shirts . . .	each	29s. 6d.	55s. 0d.
Handkerchiefs . . .	"	1s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Shoes—Men . . .	pair	£5 0s. 0d.	£9 5s. 0d.
Shoes—Women's . . .	"	30s. 0d.	£4 8s. 0d.

The prices at the end of 1952 of household and other sundries were :

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Price</i>
Saucepans (3 quart)	each	16s. 6d.
Kettles, Tea	"	from 12s. 6d. to 32s. 0d.
Frying Pans	"	13s. 6d.
Cup and Saucer	together	from 3s. 0d.
Plates	each	from 2s. 6d.
Tobacco, Capstan	2 oz.	3s. 0d.
Cigarettes	20's	1s. 10d.
Matches	12 boxes	1s. 0d.
Paraffin	5 U.S. galls.	8s. 0d.
Haircut, Men		6s. 0d.
Inland Postal Rate	2 oz.	1½d.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Government organisation responsible for inspection of labour conditions, the settlement of disputes, the collection of information and the preparation of statistics and reports relating to rates of wages, working hours and conditions of employment, relations with trade unions and the operation of the employment exchange is the Labour Board. This Board was established under the Labour Board Act, 1945. Facilities for the settlement of labour disputes are provided by the Labour Disputes Act, 1945.

The Employment Bureau is in the capital city of Hamilton. Every type of employee is dealt with. The hotel industry, the Public Works Department, the Electricity Company and the United States Naval and Air Bases are among the larger employers constantly supplied.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Because of the high standard of living and the uniform prosperity, trade unionism is not active in the Colony. The status of employers' and workers' organisations is regulated by the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Act, 1946. The existing unions and their approximate membership during 1951 and 1952 were :

<i>Title</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Membership</i>
Bermuda Industrial Union	1,109	Artisans
Bermuda Union of Teachers	143	School Teachers
Teachers Association of Bermuda	52	School Teachers

There were no labour disputes during 1951 and 1952 ; and there have only been three, none of them serious, since the passing of the Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Enquiry) Act, 1945.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

No labour legislation was passed during 1951 and 1952, and no statutory instruments were made fixing minimum wages.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

As there are neither heavy industries nor significant unemployment, and catering to tourists in a healthy climate is a generally healthy occupation, there is neither necessity for, nor do there exist, any special measures affecting the safety, welfare and employment of labour in the Colony.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

During 1951 two courses were completed in the School, established in 1950, to train cooks and waiters for employment in the local hotels. Altogether 81 persons attended the courses, 53 to train as waiters and 28 as cooks. Other courses were started towards the end of that year and continued in 1952, when 52 waiters and 17 cooks were trained.

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Following is a summary under main heads of revenue and expenditure in 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1952 :

<i>Revenue</i>	1949 £	1950 £	1951 £	1952 £
Customs	1,328,838	1,449,875	1,742,839	1,863,375
Departmental	505,910	494,637	590,444	669,729
Miscellaneous	50,799	64,951	34,979	50,570
Total Revenue	1,885,547	2,009,463	2,368,262	2,583,674
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Administration of Justice	20,691	22,641	27,762	36,447
Agriculture	73,688	111,856	104,104	115,552
Audit	3,154	3,583	3,466	5,341
Bermuda Library	4,806	5,274	7,206	8,447
Bermuda Social Welfare Board	2,184	17,895	17,718	23,322
Board of Trade	43,485	158,127	129,447	154,880
Civil Aviation	19,732	46,032	26,435	29,085
Colonial Secretariat	8,402	10,027	11,788	16,443
Colonial Treasury	62,419	67,250	76,326	89,782
Debt, Public	55,760	55,285	53,912	53,015
Defence	17,682	18,106	47,801	41,525
Education	193,481	208,416	245,826	283,420

<i>Expenditure</i>	1949	1950	1951	1952
	£	£	£	£
Executive	14,667	14,551	13,597	17,510
Hospital, King Edward VII Memorial	64,765	80,000	108,500	130,000
Immigration	6,161	6,331	6,571	7,933
Labour Board	2,020	1,616	1,616	1,821
Legislative	8,753	8,023	10,227	11,355
Miscellaneous	36,526	41,193	47,768	75,531
Police	80,386	80,537	90,149	118,033
Post Office	63,514	92,541	86,899	104,808
Prisons	25,783	29,539	47,619	69,570
Public Health,				
Departmental	57,845	55,984	76,542	93,823
Isolation Hospital	2,684	2,570	2,394	2,346
Mental Hospital	16,836	17,710	20,293	22,240
Public Transportation	84,979	117,399	125,398	150,493
Public Works, Recurrent	168,172	158,942	202,996	332,804
Dredging		52,718	45,805	
New and Sundry }	106,929	62,930	77,342	
Registration	307	—	—	
Superannuation	28,225	33,704	37,655	42,282
Trade Development Board	146,472	228,953	278,109	337,132
Transport Control Board	20,244	21,328	15,156	19,675
War Pensions & Gratuities	27,204	12,241	10,042	7,808
Extraordinary Expenditure	26,131	25,720	20,328	19,265
Special Reserve for Build- ings	162,500	75,000	—	—
Reserve Fund	50,000	25,000	—	225,000
	1,706,587	1,969,022	2,076,797	2,646,692

PUBLIC DEBT

On 1st January, 1951, and 1st January, 1952, local loans amounted to £25,000, of which £5,000 is repayable in 1955 and £20,000 in 1957. These are fully covered by investments in sinking funds. £200,000 raised in 1941 for re-loan free of interest to the Imperial Government is repayable on 1st March, 1956.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The surplus on 31st December, 1951 was £669,514 which decreased to £606,497 on 31st December, 1952. The reserve fund was £465,867 on 31st December, 1951 and £480,353 on 31st December, 1952.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

The main heads of taxation in 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952 were :

	1949 £	1950 £	1951 £	1952 £
Customs Duty . . .	1,328,838	1,449,875	1,742,839	1,863,375
Stamp duties . . .	40,310	78,279	62,244	76,068
Motor car and drivers' licences . . .	73,744	80,862	96,087	96,914
Entertainment Tax . .	22,330	14,205	—	—
	<hr/> £1,465,222	<hr/> 1,623,221	<hr/> 1,901,170	<hr/> 2,036,357

Customs receipts were 70·47 per cent, 72·15 per cent, 73·59 per cent, and 72·12 per cent, of the revenue from the above taxes in 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952 respectively. The amount shown as revenue derived from stamp duties excludes certain revenue collected under the Stamp Duty Acts and accounted for as postal revenue. The entertainment tax was abolished at the end of 1950.

Summary of Main Features of Customs Tariff

Fresh fruit, margarine, canned milk and cream, sugar, tea and rice, salted, smoked or pickled fish, grain and animal feeds, agricultural implements, aircraft and accessories, box material for exportation of Bermuda produce, fertilisers and insecticides, whether of British or foreign origin, are admitted duty free.

Flour, British : 100 lb., 9d. ; foreign : 100 lb., 9d., plus 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

Fruits, canned, bottled or frosted, British : 15 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 15 per cent *ad valorem* plus 25 per cent surtax.

Citrus fruits, British : free ; foreign : 5 per cent *ad valorem* plus 25 per cent surtax.

Butter, British : 2d. per lb. ; foreign : 3½d. per lb.

Beef and lamb, British : 1d. per lb. ; foreign : 1d. per lb., plus 25 per cent surtax.

Pork, fresh, British : 20 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 20 per cent *ad valorem* plus 25 per cent surtax.

Bacon and ham, British : 5 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 5 per cent *ad valorem* plus ½d. per lb.

Meats, canned or bottled, British : 5 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 5 per cent *ad valorem* plus 25 per cent surtax.

Pickled meats in bulk, British : 5 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 6 per cent *ad valorem*.

Fish, canned, British : 10 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 11 per cent *ad valorem*.

Whisky, British : 72s. per proof gallon : foreign : 72s. per proof gallon, plus 2½ per cent surtax.

- Rum, British : 36s. per proof gallon : foreign : 36s. per proof gallon plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Gin, British : 45s. per proof gallon : foreign : 45s. per proof gallon plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Beer, bottled, British : 4s. 6d. per gallon : foreign : 4s. 6d. per gallon plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Cordials, British : 85s. per proof gallon ; foreign : 85s. per proof gallon plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Wine, British : 60 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 60 per cent *ad valorem* plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Cigarettes, British : 3s. per lb., 10 per cent *ad valorem*, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax and 16s. 3d. per 1,000 ; foreign : 3s. per lb., 10 per cent *ad valorem*, 25 per cent surtax and 16s. 3d. per 1,000.
- Cigars, British : £1 per 1,000, 10 per cent *ad valorem*, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax ; foreign : £1 per 1,000, 10 per cent *ad valorem*, 25 per cent surtax.
- Tobacco, British : 1s. 6d. per lb., 10 per cent *ad valorem*, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax ; foreign : 1s. 6d. per lb., 10 per cent *ad valorem*, 25 per cent surtax.
- Cinematograph films, British : 1s. per 100 feet : foreign : 3s. per 100 feet plus 25 per cent surtax.
- Electrical appliances, British : 10 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 20 per cent *ad valorem*.
- Furniture, British : 15 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 25 per cent *ad valorem*.
- Gasolene, British : 1s. per imperial gallon ; foreign : 1s. per imperial gallon plus 25 per cent surtax.
- Motor vehicles and parts, including tyres, British : 10 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 30 per cent *ad valorem*.
- Hardware, British : $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : 20 per cent *ad valorem*.
- Hardware, building materials, British : 5 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*.
- Lumber, millwork, British : 5 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*.
- All other goods not enumerated in the Customs Tariff, British : 15 per cent *ad valorem* ; foreign : $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*.

Stamp Duties

A stamp tax of 12s. 6d. was collected in respect of each passenger departing from the Colony by ship or plane until 31st October, 1952 ; thereafter it was increased to £1.

Cheques and receipts issued for £1 or upwards are chargeable with stamp tax of one penny each.

The Stamp Duties Act was extensively amended during 1952, increases in many instances amounting to 100 per cent.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

There is neither income tax nor estate duty in Bermuda but the Corporations of Hamilton and St. George's and the Vestries of the nine Parishes into which the Colony is divided base their respective annual budgets on their anticipated financial requirements during the ensuing year. The revenue of the Corporations is derived from rents, taxes, wharfage, etc., for the use of amenities and facilities provided by them, and of the Vestries from rates collected by them and from fees for liquor licences under the provisions of the Liquor Licence Act, 1936.

The actual revenues and expenditures during 1951 and 1952 of the City of Hamilton and the Town of St. George were :

Corporation	1951						1952					
	Revenue			Expenditure			Revenue			Expenditure		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
City of Hamilton	89,115	0	0	105,905	0	0	131,379	0	0	127,455	0	0
Town of St. George	16,589	7	7	18,374	12	1	23,972	19	0	24,108	15	4

The actual revenues and expenditures during the same years of the nine Parishes were :

Parish	1951						1952					
	Revenue			Expenditure			Revenue			Expenditure		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. George's	Not available						Not available					
Hamilton	2,697	9	7	2,758	17	6	2,721	10	0	2,653	6	1
Smith's	2,726	12	2	2,990	11	0	2,960	17	2	2,460	11	7
Devonshire	4,005	0	0	3,331	0	0	4,167	7	7	3,749	14	7
Pembroke	25,205	5	0	23,799	15	10	28,854	0	0	25,258	0	0
Paget	4,852	7	3	4,397	11	9	4,755	5	9	4,234	11	9
Warwick	4,208	14	9	4,588	14	0	4,722	1	6	4,893	1	7
Southampton	3,776	14	7	1,873	17	10	3,901	10	4	2,477	8	8
Sandys	4,018	1	10	3,697	1	6	4,596	19	0	4,285	12	6

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

United Kingdom notes are not legal tender in Bermuda owing to the continued operation of currency and exchange control regulations which were instituted during the war. The currency consists of Bermuda Government notes in denominations of £5, £1, 10s. and 5s. and United Kingdom metal coinage.

The value of Bermuda currency notes in circulation on 31st December, 1951, was £1,077,145 and on 31st December, 1952 was £1,078,395. The note issue was covered by investments in the Note Security Fund, the value of which on 31st December, 1951, was £1,168,800 and on 31st December, 1952, was £1,171,445.

Two local banks operate in Bermuda, the Bank of Bermuda, Limited, with its head office in Hamilton and branches in St. George's and Somerset, and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Limited, with its head office in Hamilton and a branch in St. George's. The Bank of Bermuda was established in 1889 and incorporated in 1890. For many years it has been the sole depository in Bermuda of the Imperial Government and provides a wide range of banking and trust facilities. The Bank of N. T. Butterfield was incorporated in 1904 but has existed as a banking house since 1858. It provides a complete banking service and is a qualified depository of the United States Treasury. The Post Office also provides the usual savings bank facilities.

The number of accounts with, and the amounts of deposits in, and withdrawals from, the Post Office Savings Bank during 1951 and 1952 were :

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Accounts</i>	<i>Deposits</i>			<i>Withdrawals</i>		
1951	9,598	£304,225	8	6	£255,486	14	11
1952	9,755	298,689	1	7	261,486	13	2
Increase		£ 157	Decrease	£ 5,536	6	11	Increase £ 5,999 18 3

The rates of both local banks for sale of sterling are :

On drafts of £2 10s. 0d. or less—6d. ; on first £500—1 per cent ; on next £2,000— $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent ; on excess over £2,000— $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. There is an additional charge of 2s. for telegraphic transfers.

Chapter 5 : Commerce

The value during 1949-52 of total imports, imports for local use, recorded re-exports, local exports and total exports was :

	<i>Total Imports</i>	<i>Imports for Local Use</i>	<i>Recorded Re-exports</i>	<i>Local Exports</i>	<i>Total Exports</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
1949 . .	7,182,178	6,279,508	902,670	40,541	943,211
1950 . .	8,208,376	7,282,716	925,660	36,986	962,646
1951 . .	10,628,280	9,315,573	1,312,707	49,400	1,362,107
1952 . .	11,379,553	9,954,514	1,425,039	60,467	1,485,506

Although the visible balance of trade of the Colony is adverse, there is a substantial revenue from invisible items due principally to the tourist business, so that the overall balance of trade is favourable.

The quantities and values of the principal imports into Bermuda during 1949-52 were :

Commodity—Unit	1949		1950		1951		1952	
	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Beef, fresh tons	940	165,331	933	206,501	1,480	279,439	890	303,151
Poultry and Game "	322	100,092	384	123,741	372	148,296	373	152,238
Butter "	274	68,852	433	120,990	323	101,418	204	68,666
Milk, evap. & tinned		105,254		95,553		116,479		113,995
Flour tons	2,141	74,903	2,058	81,930	2,273	92,778	2,179	91,802
Sugar "	1,298	51,146	1,584	72,203	1,551	91,963	1,331	93,108
Malt Liquor gls.	534,165	105,195	259,820	101,809	284,756	119,195	334,953	157,379
Whisky "	77,827	125,445	88,080	158,042	117,670	244,290	109,472	238,065
Tobacco		85,297		104,267		118,583		115,802
Timber '000 ft.	3,385	122,962	2,508	114,957	3,848	183,757	3,921	182,751
Footwear, leather		112,248		159,452		158,507		158,015
Cotton clothing		239,060		354,201		406,325		420,064
Woollen clothing		255,649		347,164		556,261		558,534
Rayon clothing		107,995		156,931		170,771		158,812
Hardware		189,978		139,896		165,375		212,751
Furniture		149,324		184,231		204,007		181,806
Elec. Supplies		314,506		356,283		348,836		357,061
Motor Vehicles no.	595	164,082	590	173,961	1,248	376,131	1,066	386,544
Gasoline, '000 gls.	9,813	465,133	5,998	414,383	9,243	587,676	11,376	727,647
Diesel oil tons	9,580	65,724	12,145	102,233	11,784	107,744	17,400	147,907

The quantities and values of the principal domestic exports during 1949-52 were :

Commodity	Unit	1949		1950		1951		1952	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Lily	Bulbs	239,600	7,200	230,000	5,000	136,600	4,518	98,400	3,817
"	Buds	2,800,000	10,500	1,700,000	19,700	1,900,000	20,657	2,100,000	19,181
"	Stems	36,000	7,500	44,000	11,000	40,000	10,000	42,000	12,000
Essences	Pack-	—	—	—	—	301	11,410	939	20,477
Drugs	ages	—	—	—	—	38	984	205	3,347

Bermuda lily products and small quantities of locally distilled perfumes and locally grown vegetables continue to be exported and since 1951 two locally established firms are producing and exporting mineral water concentrates and essential oils whilst a third is manufacturing pharmaceutical supplies for export. It is hoped that the production and export to non-dollar areas of these concentrates, oils and supplies may not only further contribute to the Colony's economy but also save dollars. In 1949 and 1950 25 acres were under lily cultivation and in 1951 and 1952 29 and 32 acres respectively.

The values of the principal re-exports during 1949-52 were :

Commodity	1949 £	1950 £	1951 £	1952 £
Bunkers	435,411	461,841	577,465	751,981
Personal Effects . . .	83,317	119,124	142,916	98,278
Gas Cylinders	41,770	50,459	73,622	68,707
Motor Vehicles and Parts	16,477	24,243	72,450	58,801
Liquor	36,168	62,751	98,101	97,490

The value of imports by countries of origin during 1949-52 was :

<i>Country</i>	1949 £	1950 £	1951 £	1952 £
United Kingdom . . .	1,937,588	2,430,624	3,324,596	3,245,863
Dominion of Canada . .	887,304	960,565	1,191,427	1,093,651
United States of America	3,174,150	3,212,776	3,854,793	4,256,399
Other Countries . . .	1,183,136	1,604,411	2,257,464	2,782,640
Total . . .	7,182,178	8,208,376	10,628,280	11,379,553

The value of domestic exports by countries of destination during 1949-52 was :

<i>Country</i>	1949 £	1950 £	1951 £	1952 £
United Kingdom . . .	176	625	2,783	4,105
Dominion of Canada . .	1,988	2,202	3,130	2,957
United States of America	37,657	32,013	35,929	38,321
Other Countries . . .	720	2,146	7,558	15,084
	40,541	36,986	49,400	60,467

The number of tourists and the estimated value of invisible exports, exclusive of rents for houses occupied by long-term visitors, from the tourist trade during 1949-52 were :

	1949	1950	1951	1952
No. of Visitors . . .	54,899	67,816	92,066	93,066
Value in £ . . .	5,185,520	6,453,190	8,204,360	8,354,130

The money brought into Bermuda and spent for accommodation, goods and services supplied to the personnel of the United States Bases constitutes another very considerable invisible export.

An interesting effect of the Motor Car Acts of 1946 and 1952 has been the development of an entrepot trade in used motor vehicles and parts, originally imported new from the United Kingdom and re-exported to that and other countries after varying periods of service in Bermuda. There is also an entrepot traffic in gas cylinders, imported full, preponderantly from North America, and re-exported empty to be refilled there.

The channels of distribution of imported goods are almost entirely through Bermudian white or coloured firms or individuals and a few Portuguese, other white or coloured immigrants who have acquired Bermudian domicile by not less than seven years residence in the Colony.

There were no new developments during 1951 and 1952 in Government control of prices. This continued to be exercised through the Bermuda Supplies Commission which imports butter, margarine, compound shortening and sugar under a bulk purchasing system on a competitive tendering basis and distributes these commodities to the retailers through wholesale commission merchants at a percentage of 1 to 1½ above cost, the retail mark-up being from 25 per cent to 33½ per cent

according to the commodity involved. All maximum wholesale and retail prices are published by Government Notice in the *Official Gazette*.

There are no export restrictions on goods grown or manufactured in the Colony, but the export by individuals of imported goods is restricted to 22 lb. a month for each family by parcel post and to 50 lb. for each individual as accompanied personal luggage when leaving the Colony.

The Trade Development Board of the Bermuda Government maintains information and service offices at Regent House, 89 Kingsway, London, W.C.2., England; at 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; and at 620 Fifth Avenue, New York City, 20. U.S.A.

Chapter 6 : Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

Because of the density and rapid growth of the population of this small Colony, its agricultural land is also small and being steadily encroached on for building purposes. The area remaining available for agriculture is now only about 1,000 acres, of which 851½ acres were cultivated in 1951 and 853 in 1952.

There are about 2,700 acres of meadows and pastures and horned cattle, horses and a few goats are also tether-grazed wherever circumstances permit.

Because of the limited area and density of population of the Colony, whenever land is excavated, levelled or otherwise removed, the surplus is used to fill swampy surfaces or coastal shallows so as to increase the total usable area.

As there are no rivers, fresh-water lakes or, in consequence, reservoirs in Bermuda, the population is entirely dependent for fresh water upon rain collected from the roofs and stored in tanks under or near almost every building in the Islands. The population is therefore extremely water conscious and correspondingly sparing in its use of the available supply, so that no water conservation legislation is either necessary or exists.

Tenant farming accounts for 80 per cent of the land under cultivation, which consists principally of small holdings of less than 10 acres. These are leased by their owners to farmers who normally pay their rents after their crops have been harvested. Almost half the farmers are Portuguese, nearly three-quarters of the remainder are other whites and the rest are coloured.

AGRICULTURE

Vegetables and some fruit are the principal crops of which, due to evenly distributed rainfall, abundant sunshine and freedom from frost,

there are, with the exception of onions, generally three a year. They are grown chiefly for local consumption and the acreage, yield and value in 1951 and 1952 were :

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acreage</i>		<i>Total yield in lb.</i>		<i>Farm value in £</i>	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Beans . . .	40	45	160,000	180,000	10,166	13,500
Beets . . .	25	20	200,000	160,000	4,166	4,000
Broccoli . . .	20	20	50,000	50,000	3,750	4,166
Cabbage . . .	40	50	480,000	500,000	12,000	14,583
Carrots . . .	55	50	605,000	600,000	15,100	17,500
Onions . . .	25	20	250,000	200,000	8,250	6,666
Potatoes Irish . . .	263	268	2,367,000	2,680,000	49,310	55,833
" Sweet . . .	51	40	408,000	320,000	10,200	8,000
Tomatoes . . .	50	50	400,000	450,000	20,000	28,125
Miscellaneous . . .	45	40	360,000	320,000	9,000	9,333
Bananas . . .	133½	138	2,720,000	2,760,000	90,664	92,000
Total . . .	747½	741	8,000,000	8,220,000	232,606	253,706

Various citrus fruits were a crop of increasing importance for domestic consumption, as shown by the following figures :

<i>Acreage</i>		<i>No. of trees</i>		<i>Total yield in dozens</i>		<i>Farm value in £</i>	
1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
75	80	10,500	11,200	42,000	56,000	10,500	16,800

The cultivation of lily bulbs and flowers for export continued to be another small source of income for the Colony.

There is no obligatory control or organisation of agriculture, but through an arrangement of "Planned Production and Marketing," which was inaugurated in 1949, farmers are encouraged to grow on contract with the Department of Agriculture certain kinds of vegetables, which that Department undertakes to purchase at guaranteed minimum prices. In conjunction with this scheme there is a Government cold storage plant and a Wholesale Marketing Board. Progress of the latter is shown by the amounts realised for crops sold at 2½ per cent above cost to cover operating expenses as follows :

	1949	1950	1951	1952
	£	£	£	£
Total Receipts . . .	14,618	23,906	36,502	37,000 (estimated)

During 1951 and 1952 farmers availed themselves increasingly of the mechanical equipment owned by the Department of Agriculture to assist in the preparation of land for planting and spraying crops with a power sprayer.

Perhaps owing to the destruction by blight of the cedars which formerly covered the Islands, the annual rainfall since that destruction began has progressively diminished. In 1951 and 1952 it was about 7½ and nearly 12 inches respectively below the normal average of 60 inches. Although

serious for the population generally, the greatest drought was during the summer months when there is least cultivation of the soil and agriculture was not too adversely affected.

Agriculture and animal husbandry in Bermuda are the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture, administered by a Board of Agriculture consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and eight other members, who are appointed annually by the Governor. The Department consists of a Director, an Assistant Director, a Plant Pathologist, a Horticulturist, an Inspector of Produce, an Agricultural Assistant, an Assistant Horticulturist, a Marketing Officer, an Assistant Marketing Officer and a Veterinary Officer, whose duties are to promote the practice and study of every aspect of agriculture in the Colony.

Throughout 1951 and 1952 the Department devoted itself to experiments and advice on the extension of banana and citrus culture and continued its efforts to arrest the blight which has now destroyed most of the thousands of cedars which covered the Islands. It also undertook much reafforestation. A survey of Bermuda farms was made at the end of 1951, both on the agricultural and the husbandry sides, and 1,191 tuberculin tests were carried out on dairy cattle.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry, like agriculture and for the same reasons, is necessarily limited although intensive, and is quite inadequate to meet local requirements so that large supplies of animal products have to be imported.

The animal population during 1949-52 was :

	1949	1950	1951	1952
Cows	1,140	1,080	1,000	1,300
Heifers	105	100	136	120
Bulls	30	20	55	20
Hogs	2,440	1,940	2,240	1,800
Horses :				
Farm	150	100	100	80
Carriage	100	80	70	70
Race	60	60	60	60

The local production and value of animal products during the same four years was :

	1949		1950		1951		1952	
	Quantity	£	Quantity	£	Quantity	£	Quantity	£
Beef & Veal lb.	133,100	6,600	110,000	6,875	118,000	6,587	96,480	7,235
Pork "	366,000	22,800	300,000	18,750	350,000	26,250	231,600	20,265
Poultry "	40,000	3,000	50,000	5,000	55,000	5,500	95,000	19,000
Milk gall.	624,150	145,635	600,000	150,000	630,000	157,500	693,500	208,000
Eggs doz.	300,000	90,000	300,000	105,000	300,000	105,000	300,000	105,000

Animal husbandry is largely run by individuals on generally small farms. There are upwards of thirty milk producers who market co-operatively through three pasteurization plants with a daily production

of about 5,000 U.S. quarts, which are retailed at 2s. each. Ice cream is manufactured at eleven places with an aggregate output in summer of about 5,500 quarts daily. There are two abattoirs in active, and a third in St. George's, in occasional use for the slaughter of cattle, hogs, goats, etc. The drought of the last two years adversely affected the milk supply in summer.

FORESTRY AND MINING

The Colony has neither forests nor mines.

FISHERIES

Bermuda has a total littoral fishing area of about 400 square miles with another 100 square miles on two banks about 10 and 20 miles respectively off-shore. The pelagic fishery is believed to be potentially considerable but has not yet been determined. Fishing is with hand-lines, wire fish-pots and an insignificant amount of seasonal seining. The rocky bottom makes trawling impracticable.

About 100 fishermen continued to be employed full-time in some 60 craft ranging from 16-foot rowing boats to motor boats of 50 feet or more. The average annual catch is not large, about 900,000 lb. of fish and 150,000 lb. of spiny lobster, but no exact record is either required or kept by the Government. The catches tended to be smaller in both 1951 and 1952 but this is attributed to the effects of a cycle rather than to a permanent diminution. As however prices rose and there was an increasing tendency for the fishermen to sell direct from the boats where they dock instead of under contract to the food stores for re-sale to the consumer, the value of the catches to the fishermen remained about constant. The estimated weights and values of the catches in 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952 were :

	1949	1950	1951	1952
Estimated total catch of fish in lb.	900,000	890,000	880,000	850,000
Estimated total catch of lobster in lb.	160,000	140,000	140,000	125,000
Retail price per lb. of fish at dock	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.	2s.	2s. 9d.
			to 2s. 6d.	to 3s. 0d.
Average price of 3lb. lobsters at dock	5s.	5s.	5s.	7s.
Estimated value of total catch in £	91,250	89,525	90,000	90,000

There is no organisation of the fishing industry beyond regulation of closed seasons for, and minimum sizes of, certain species of fish. The demand for fresh fish exceeds the supply so that there is neither surplus for export nor present need for cold storage to conserve it.

The Government Department responsible for the fishing industry is the Fisheries Committee, a sub-committee of the Board of Trade ; the Curator of the Government Aquarium is adviser to this Committee, which consists of three laymen, none of whom is financially interested in the industry, and which deals with specific problems as they arise. The Board of Trade Fishery Bye-Laws, 1947, regulate the industry. It is

expected that the control of fisheries will be transferred from the Board of Trade to the Trade Development Board early in 1953.

The Government appropriated £5,500 for two Danish motor fishing-vessels which with their Danish crews made extensive investigations during the first half of 1952 into the possibility of organising deep-sea fisheries around Bermuda, but the results were disappointing. It also appropriated £2,500 annually for five years for a programme of commercial fishery research, which began on 1st June, 1952, combined with the gathering of marine biological data under the direction of the Bermuda Biological Station for Research, Incorporated. Other than these there are neither basic programmes nor institutions in Bermuda for the development of the fishing industry. Close liaison is, however, maintained with the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute which holds an annual convention at Miami, Florida, where much useful information has been obtained for the local industry.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

There is a small factory which employs 16 workers and distils from local flowers nearly 9,000 ounces of perfume annually, valued at about £22,500, most of which is sold to visitors.

There is also considerable local use for carpentry, joinery, etc., of Bermuda cedar wood and a small handicraft production by individuals of cedar wood ornaments, souvenirs, etc., principally for sale to visitors.

As mentioned in Chapter 5, in 1951 one firm began manufacturing mineral water extract, another mineral water extract and essential oils, and a third pharmaceutical supplies, all for export to the sterling area, and up to the end of 1952 all of them were making encouraging progress.

Since industrial development and handicraft are at present insignificant there is no Government department responsible for promoting them.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are no co-operative societies in Bermuda and efforts to form such societies in the past have received little support.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

Through the Schools Act, 1922, education is under the general control of the Board of Education, which supervises the expenditure of all funds allocated to it by the Legislature. It is appointed by the Governor and consists of a Chairman, and nine or ten members including as far as feasible a resident of each of the nine Parishes. The Director of Education is described in the Act as the official adviser of the Board. He attends all meetings of the Board and all meetings of committees of the Board. In addition to the Director, the staff of the Department consists of an Inspector of Schools, two Supervisors, an Organiser of Physical Education, two Attendance Officers and clerical personnel.

There are no local education authorities in Bermuda. Schools are divided into two main types : "vested" and "non-vested." In the former the management is vested in local committees or governing bodies to whom the Board of Education makes annual grants under certain conditions. The school committees appoint the teachers in these schools but these appointments are subject to the Board's approval. The Board appoints the teachers directly to the non-vested schools on salary scales which it draws up. There are 12 vested schools and 16 non-vested schools. There are two denominational private schools and 13 others which receive no Government aid.

The Schools Act, 1949, further divided schools into free schools and schools in which fees continue to be charged. The fee-paying schools under the Board of Education are six vested schools which provide secondary education (five of them also give primary education), one vested primary school and one non-vested vocational school. The free schools, all of which are primary, include five vested and 15 non-vested schools. On 1st September, 1951, the Infants Department of the Central school, a large primary school with an enrolment of 980 pupils, was withdrawn from the latter and established separately as the Pembroke Infants School with an enrolment of 427 pupils.

With the exception of one school for boys and two for girls, all schools in Bermuda are co-educational. There are primary schools, or secondary schools with primary departments, throughout the Colony but there is at present no general division of the schools into secondary and primary schools and such a re-organisation is not feasible until better transport facilities are available. Six schools under the control of the Board of Education provide secondary education up to School Certificate stage, but the number of candidates presented by some of these is small. Some pupils are also prepared for the Higher School Certificate Examin-

ation. The curriculum in the secondary departments is mainly designed to meet the requirements of the Cambridge Local Examinations, centres for which have been established in Bermuda for many years.

Several schools provide commercial courses. There are six domestic science centres, one of which trains persons as waiters and cooks for employment in the local hotels, and four handicraft centres, all of which teach woodwork, and one of them metal work. A technical school for boys is planned on a site which has already been purchased. There is a training school for delinquent boys and another for delinquent girls up to the age of 16. There is also a well-equipped free school for the deaf.

There is no university or teacher-training college in Bermuda but one Rhodes Scholarship is allotted to Bermuda every year and four scholarships (two for boys and two for girls) tenable at educational institutions abroad are given annually by the Bermuda Government. Since 1931 the Teachers' Training Scholarships tenable at training institutions abroad have been provided by the Board of Education. Ten were awarded in 1951 and 11 in 1952. Part-time courses for teachers are also provided locally.

Bermudian schools which do not provide secondary education are usually known as primary schools but are permitted to take pupils of all ages from five to 15 years. Education is compulsory for children over seven and under 13 years of age but many under seven and over 13 attend school. At the end of 1951 and 1952 out of totals of 7,632 and 8,024 pupils respectively, 1,266 and 1,533 respectively were under seven, and 1,857 and 1,743 respectively were over 13 years of age.

Expenditure on education by the Board of Education during 1951 and 1952 was :

	<i>Secondary Schools</i>	<i>Primary Schools</i>	<i>Teacher- Training Schools and Courses</i>	<i>Other Vocational Schools and Courses</i>	<i>Admin- istration, Inspection & Office Equipment</i>	<i>Scholar- ships Overseas & Regional</i>	<i>Maintenance of School Buildings, Furniture & Equipment</i>	<i>Capital Expenditure on all Buildings, Furniture & Equipment</i>	<i>Other Expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>
1951	£ 59,492	£ 138,339	£ 7,830	£ 5,424	£ 10,347	£ 5,557	£ 9,397	£ 65,602	£ 6,336	£ 308,324
1952	67,925	155,435	8,295	6,130	13,490	5,836	9,924	72,339	8,684	348,058
By other Government Departments										
1951						520				520
1952						520				520
By Voluntary Agencies (estimated)										
1951	734	119				1,155				2,008
1952	656	71				1,240				1,967

The number of schools (maintained, aided and non-assisted) in Bermuda in 1951 and 1952 and of pupils and teachers in them as at the 31st December, 1951 and 1952 respectively were :

	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils</i>		<i>Teachers</i>	
	1951 & 1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Government Maintained	20	4,480	4,558	224	228
Government Aided .	8	1,984	2,207	87	98
Non-assisted .	15	1,168	1,259	41	41
Total .	43	7,632	8,024	352	367

No records are kept of students following higher courses abroad but it is estimated that in both 1951 and 1952 about 500 young Bermudians of both sexes studied privately at schools, colleges or universities in either Canada or the United States of America and that about 25 attended similar institutions in the United Kingdom.

There are no teacher-training centres in Bermuda but a number of teacher-training scholarships tenable abroad are awarded every year. Trained teachers are also recruited from England and Canada. The number of teachers entering the schools in 1951 and 1952 was 61 and 73 respectively, of whom 41 and 48 respectively were trained. The percentage of trained teachers to all teachers was 58 in 1951 and 62 in 1952. (Under the head of trained teachers are included teachers with university degrees, teachers who took training courses abroad and teachers who had both a university degree and a teacher's diploma).

Teachers' salaries, which had been increased in 1950, were again increased in 1951 and further revised upwards about 10 per cent in 1952 with effect from 1st January, 1953.

During 1951 and 1952 there were no adult educational facilities, other than those already mentioned for waiters and cooks, because of lack of support for efforts made to provide such facilities in the past. The question of organising further classes is, however, receiving consideration.

At the last census only 778 persons were unable to read and write and another 558 persons omitted to state whether they could. Of the former 192 were under 13 and 423 were over 40 years of age. No literacy campaign, other than the existing educational routine, seems therefore to be necessary.

In 1951 there were 12 school libraries and the School Circulation Department of the Public Library, containing between them a total of 15,970 volumes with an annual circulation of 41,000 volumes. All these libraries are free for the use of school pupils and staffs only. There are also two branches, each of which has a children's department, of the Public Library containing 85,000 volumes with an annual circulation of 46,800, and another library containing 2,500 volumes with an annual circulation of 3,950. A small subscription is payable for the use of the last three libraries.

During 1951 and 1952 all existing educational services were well maintained and steady progress was made. There was an increase in the number of trained teachers employed, a more comprehensive local

training course for teachers than any previously attempted was completed in 1951, and courses in physical education were held in 1951 and 1952. In both years three teachers were sent to Canada to take summer courses in the teaching of backward children.

In 1951 approximately £58,000 was spent on additions to existing school buildings and in 1952 the erection of a new primary school building was started and a total of £60,582 was spent on buildings and playing fields.

Also in 1951 a special survey was made of the equipment required in the primary schools and a standard list was prepared. The vote for equipment was increased in 1952 and as a result the schools are now far better equipped than before.

A catalogue of the films and filmstrips in the possession of the Department of Education was prepared in 1951 and copies were issued to schools, youth clubs, and similar organisations. There was in consequence a steady demand for the use of these films and also of the projectors owned by the Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The general health in both 1951 and 1952 was excellent. The vital statistics for those years are summarised in Chapter 1. The slight slow rise in the general mortality rate since the low record of 9·4 per thousand may be attributable to the increased tempo of life in the Colony since the introduction of motor transport in 1946. Maternal deaths were three in 1951 and two in 1952; infant deaths were 87 in 1951 and 50 in 1952; the noticeable increase in infant mortality in 1951 is partly attributable to serious and widespread enteritis and whooping cough in that year. The incidence of communicable diseases in 1951 and 1952 was as follows:

	1951				1952			
	<i>Civil-ians</i>	<i>Brit-ish Forces</i>	<i>U.S. Forces</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Civil-ians</i>	<i>Brit-ish Forces</i>	<i>U.S. Forces</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chickenpox	6	—	1	7	35	1	5	41
Diphtheria	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	68	—	—	68	—	—	—	—
Hepatitis, infectious	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	1
Measles	13	1	3	17	2	—	9	11
Meningitis, meningo-coccal	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Meningitis, not meningococcal	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Meningitis, pneumococcal	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Mumps	2	—	2	4	2	2	1	5
Pneumonia	80	—	—	80	40	—	—	40
Poljomyelitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Rubella	2	—	5	7	1	—	2	3
Scarlet Fever	9	—	1	10	4	—	2	6
Tetanus	4*	—	—	4	6*	—	—	6
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	13	—	—	13	9†	1	—	10
Typhoid Fever	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Vincent's Angina	35	—	—	35	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	35	—	3	38	1	—	—	1

*Including two in early infancy in each year .

†Including two merchant marine seamen.

The re-appearance of typhoid in 1951 after a lapse of two years was disappointing. Both cases were young coloured girls and were unusual. Death occurred within 60 hours of the first symptoms in each instance. After autopsy and thorough investigation in both cases, an elderly member of the family was found to be a carrier in one case and in the other, as the sanitation was not essentially at fault and the only complaint was a sore throat and no other member of the family seemed to be involved, it is suspected that her typhoid bacilli were few and the staphylococci in her throat were many and virulent. Typhoid is a steady threat. Defective sanitation, despite the constant efforts of the Medical and Health Department, especially in the more densely populated areas, continues to be a formidable problem in general and especially in mosquito control. It was probably an important factor in the unusual incidence of enteritis and also the increased infant mortality during 1951. There was no typhoid in 1952. A motor emptier was purchased to reduce the danger from defective cesspits.

The Bermuda Tuberculosis Association continued to do excellent work. In 1951, 104 immigrants and 479 other persons were X-rayed on its premises and the Secretary kept a vigilant eye on all known cases of infection and their contacts, so that the problem has been assessed and is well in hand.

In 1952 there was a satisfactory decline in the number of active cases of tuberculosis and the use of new drugs with able supervision reduced the period of hospitalisation.

The re-appearance of tetanus in both 1951 and 1952 after its steady decrease for so many years was disconcerting. It was difficult to determine the precise cause.

Deaths of civilians resulted from the following principal groups of diseases :

<i>Disease</i>	1951	1952
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	7	1
Congenital syphilis	1	1
Typhoid fever	2	—
Tetanus	3	2
Cancer	36	40
Diabetes mellitus	6	5
Anaemias	2	1
Psychoses	1	1
Vascular lesions of central nervous system	53	51
Epilepsy	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system	1	2
Heart diseases	108	115
Pneumonia	22	17
Ulcer of stomach	1	4
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	—
Gastro-enteritis and colitis	4	—
Cirrhosis of the liver	3	—

<i>Disease</i>	1951	1952
Other diseases of digestive system	1	1
Chronic nephritis	12	20
Haemorrhage of childbirth	2	1
Other complications of childbirth	1	1
Arthritis and Spondylitis	1	—
Congenital malformations	5	7
Birth injuries	4	4
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	7	—
Infections of newborn	80	38
Senility	8	1
Motor vehicle deaths	1	2
Alcoholism	2	—
Accidental falls	6	4
Accidents caused by fire	1	—
Accidental drowning	5	4*
Suicide	3	5

*Not including the victims of a Cuban plane lost at sea off Bermuda.

None of these diseases was attributable to any particular occupation as working conditions are generally clean and healthy throughout Bermuda.

The Medical and Health Department consists of the Director of Health Services, two Medical Officers, one Dental Officer, one Chief Health Inspector, one Deputy Chief Health Inspector, one Milk Inspector, six Health Inspectors, three Acting Health Inspectors, six departmental nurses, one dietitian and the necessary clerical staff. The local authorities employ about 80 nurses in the hospitals and 12 district nurses. There are 14 doctors in private practice.

The Medical and Health Department co-operates with the General Board of Health and consists of unofficials nominated by the Governor. The Director of Health Services advises the Board.

Government expenditure on public health in 1951 and 1952 was :

DEPARTMENTAL

	1951 (Actual)	1952 (Appropriated)
	£ s. d.	£
Fees to members of Board	54 8 0	225
Personal Emoluments	11,831 17 5	15,230
Bonus	1,790 10 2	3,046
Fees to Medical Practitioners	548 4 0	750
General Grant	8,905 9 6	11,000
Garbage Collection and Disposal	14,988 5 1	15,500
Mosquito Control	9,500 0 0	10,500

BERMUDA

	1951 (Actual) £ s. d.	1952 (Appropriated) £
Travelling Expenses, etc.	62 14 7	100
Bicycle and Autocycle Allowances	244 10 0	625
School Hygiene	4,234 13 6	4,750
Prenatal and Preschool Service	2,225 12 11	4,750
Grant to Bermuda Nursing Home	6,000 0 0	8,000
Uniforms, Equipment, etc.	483 18 9	900
Grant for Staff Training	449 13 7	600
Nursing Scholarship	162 0 0	162
Purchase of Motor Trucks	—	1,500
Purchase of Septic Tank Emptier	—	1,875
Purchase of Passenger Car	700 0 0	450
Operation and Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	4,248 14 8	4,250
Rat Control	6,611 6 7	12,000
Other Expenditure	3,500 0 0	—
Total	76,541 18 9	96,213

Total actual expenditure in 1952 was £93,823.

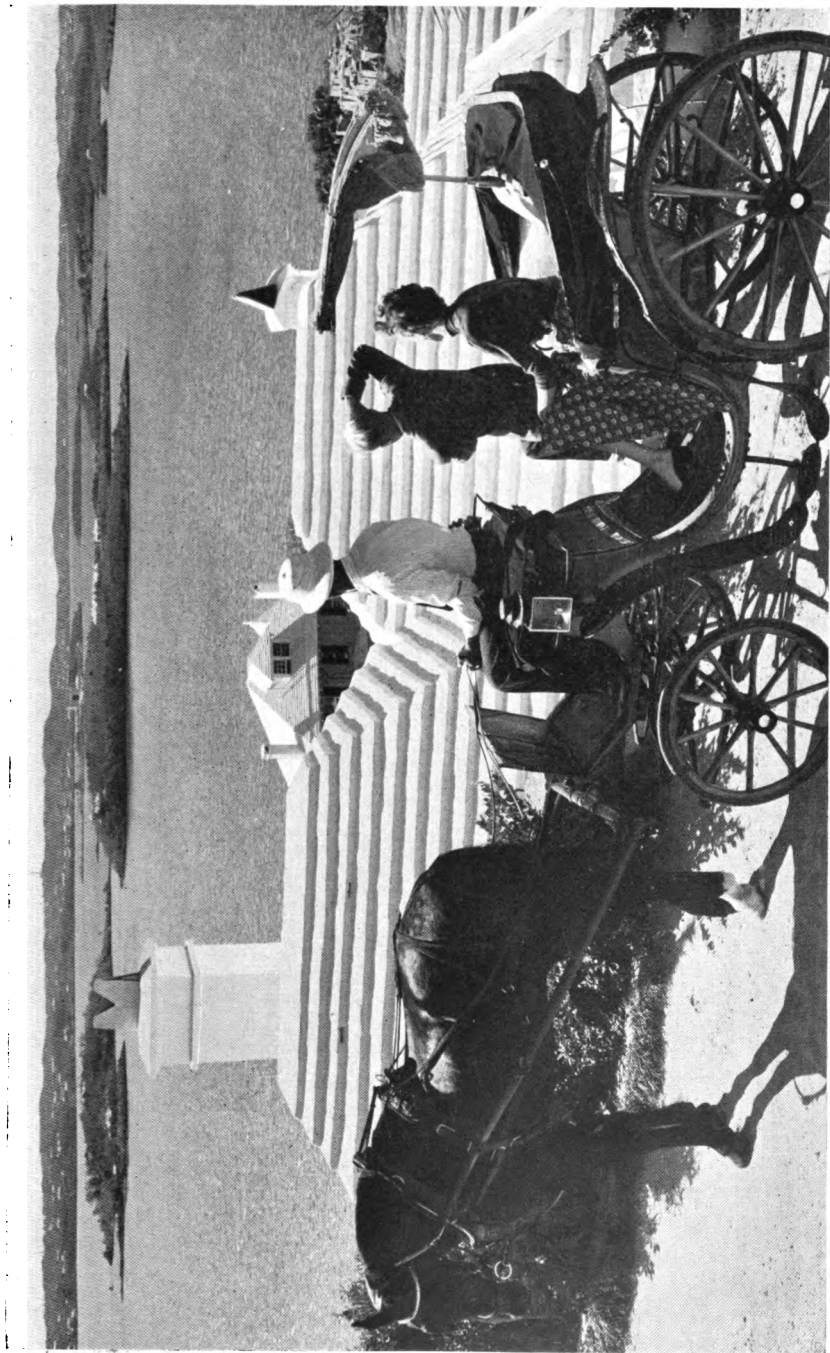
ISOLATION HOSPITAL

	1951 (Actual) £ s. d.	1952 (Actual) £
Salaries and Allowances	890 0 0	910
Bonus	133 10 0	182
Relief Duty Pay	—	44
Food and Kitchen Sundries	553 15 2	1,000
General Grant	816 5 1	1,000
Total	2,393 10 3	£3,136

Total actual expenditure in 1952 on the Isolation Hospital was £2,346.

MENTAL HOSPITAL

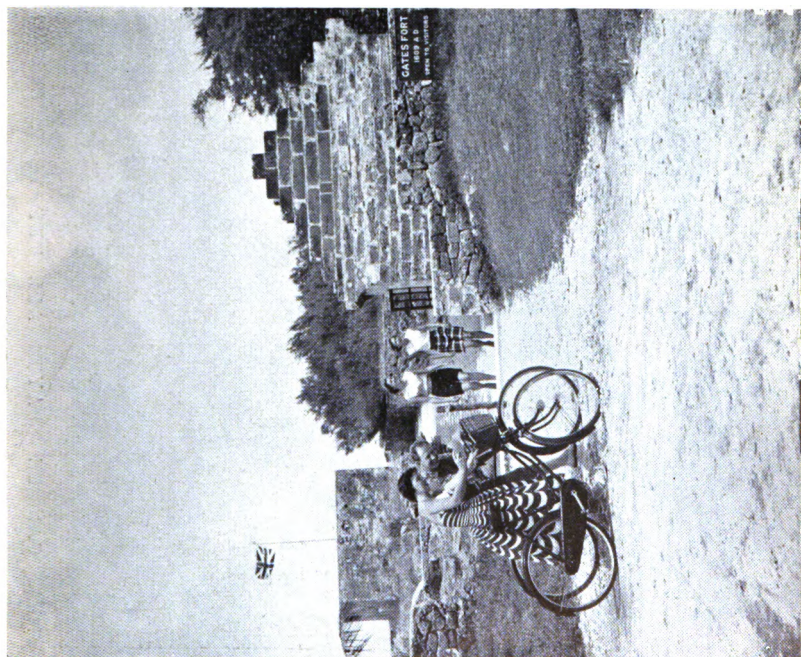
	1951 (Actual) £	1952 (Actual) £
Treasury Grant	20,293	22,240



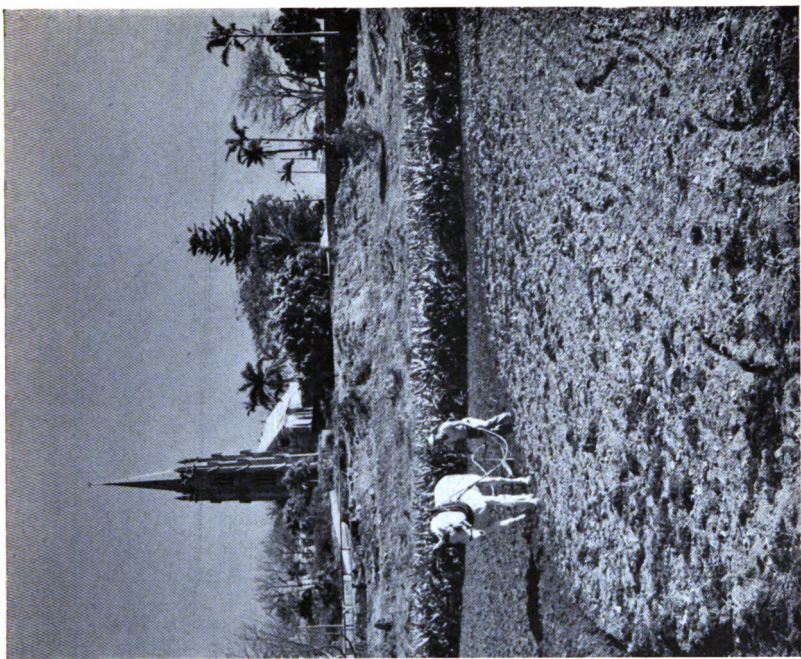
ISLANDS DOT THE HARBOUR NEAR HAMILTON



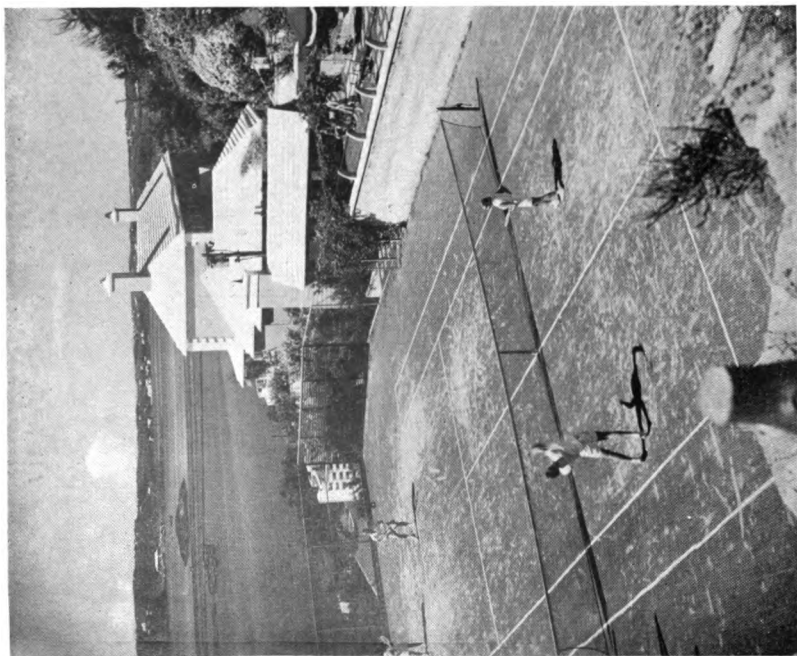
THE WHITE ROOFTOPS OF THE CITY OF HAMILTON, CAPITAL OF BERMUDA



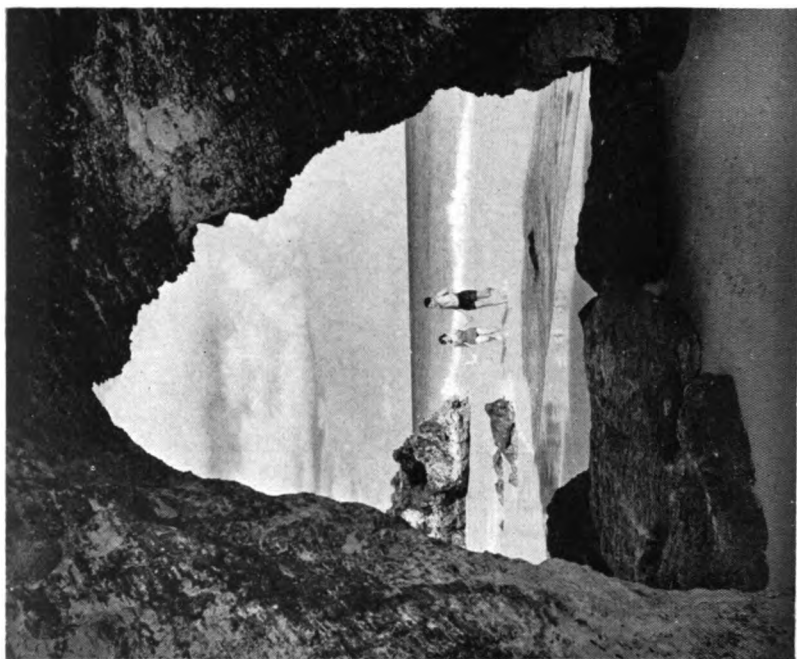
AN OLD ENGLISH FORT



A BERMUDA FARMER GOES ABOUT HIS DAILY WORK



TENNIS CAN BE PLAYED ALL THE YEAR ROUND
IN BERMUDA



ALONG THE 12 MILES OF BERMUDA'S PINK-TINTED
SANDY SOUTH SHORE ARE MANY QUIET COVES AND
SECLUDED BEACHES

GRANTS FROM TREASURY'S MISCELLANEOUS VOTE

	1951 (Actual) £	1952 (Actual) £
King Edward VII Memorial Hospital . . .	108,500	130,000
Bermuda Welfare Society	3,290	4,540
Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association to assist poor persons requiring medical treatment abroad	2,799	2,881
Hamilton Parish Nursing Association . . .	75	75
Total	114,664	137,496
Total Departmental Expenditure . . .	76,542	93,823
Total Mental Hospital Grant	20,293	22,240
Total Isolation Hospital Grant . . .	2,394	2,346
Total Government Expenditure on Public Health	213,893	255,905

Several voluntary organisations are also actively engaged in social welfare including health work in the Colony but, as some of them receive Government grants, it is not feasible to assess their exact financial contributions to public health work.

There are four hospitals, the King Edward VII Memorial, which is affiliated to the Montreal General Hospital, the Mental, the Isolation and the Cottage Hospitals. All are supported by fees charged to patients and voluntary contributions, and the first three also receive Government grants. There is a clinic supported by the Parish Vestry in each of the nine Parishes. The King Edward VII Memorial Hospital is fully equipped with laboratory, operating theatre, X-ray department and all modern medical and surgical appliances and 138 beds (including 16 bassinets). The Cottage Hospital has 20 beds, the Mental Hospital has 104 single rooms with an overseer and a staff of 16 ; it is situated in beautiful grounds. The Isolation Hospital consists of eight cottages with accommodation for 11 patients and is surrounded by beautiful grounds.

Intensive effort was devoted with satisfactory results to reducing the menace of mosquitos and rats in the Colony.

In 1951 a Commission of Enquiry into the growth of Population and Illegitimacy delivered its report and recommendations, which are now under consideration.

HOUSING

Building construction continued actively throughout 1951 and 1952 when 166 and 199 residences respectively were completed besides a total of 78 at the United States Air Field. All this failed to meet the shortage of living accommodation, which is still serious, despite all efforts to satisfy it.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Because of the general prosperity in Bermuda no Government social insurance scheme is necessary, but the larger corporations, such as banks, the electricity company, retail stores, etc. have organised their own schemes, to which both employers and employees contribute, of insurance benefits for health, medical and surgical treatment in or out of hospital and medicine, and old age. The Bermuda Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Limited, and some insurance agents, also offer similar cover, as well as family health policies, to individual insurers.

The Government department responsible for social welfare is the Bermuda Social Welfare Board, established under the Bermuda Social Welfare Board Act, 1949, to promote "social welfare among the people of these Islands of any class, section or part thereof." The Board is appointed by the Governor and consists of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not less than seven or more than 11 members to administer any social welfare undertaking, the expenses of the establishment and maintenance of which are defrayed wholly out of public funds.

Following are particulars of the budget of the Board for 1951 and 1952 :

	1951	1952
	£	£
Fees to Members of Board	100	300
Youth Organiser	800	850
Clerk to Board	520	600
Social Service Worker	800	—
Bonus to non Civil Servants	—	290
General Grant	2,000	3,700
Maintenance of motor vehicle	20	30
Grant to Sunshine Day Nursery	1,200	1,200
Grant to Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association for protection for children	3,500	4,000
Grant to Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association for Ridgeway Home	1,500	2,000
Grant to Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association to assist poor persons requiring medical treatment abroad	2,000	4,000
Grant to Packwood Old Folks Home	400	400
Grant to Bermuda Welfare Society	3,290	3,340
Grant to the Haven	600	1,000
Grant to Hamilton Nursing Association	75	75
Grant to Salvation Army for Probation Officers	500	—
Care of juvenile delinquent girls	850	—
Grant to Salvation Army for woman social worker	260	510
	<hr/> 16,195	<hr/> 20,255

There is no provision for the training of either paid or voluntary workers.

The facilities of the clinics and the services of the district nurses maintained by each Parish are available at reasonable rates to expectant mothers resident in the respective Parishes, and in cases where they are not able to afford those rates the Parish Vestries come to their assistance.

The protection and care of children is provided for in the Protection of Children's Act, 1943, to which effect is given by a Committee of the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association, a voluntary organisation and approved society which employs a children's officer.

Juvenile delinquents are dealt with by a juvenile panel and may be either placed on probation or sent to an approved school, of which there are two, one for boys and one for girls. There is also a Senior Training School for boys run on Borstal lines.

Because of the general prosperity there are relatively few destitute old people but, for such as there are, there exists a private home, the Packwood Old Folks Home, which receives a grant from the Government and assistance from the Parish Vestries.

A school for deaf and dumb children was opened in 1948 and the six children attending it have made good progress. There are at present no known totally blind children of school age in the Colony. As soon as the necessary facilities are available, it is intended to provide remedial exercises for children suffering from postural defects. The Committee for the Blind of the Bermuda Red Cross cares for the adult blind, and in 1952 the Legislature voted £1,200 to enable a coloured artisan, who was accidentally blinded, to spend a year in the United States of America undergoing rehabilitation through vocational training.

No special measures are at present in force to prevent prostitution, but a Commission of Enquiry in 1951 made various recommendations and suggestions, which are now under consideration, for dealing with this problem.

There is no organised community welfare but the voluntary social welfare organisations include various community welfare features in their programmes. Much work is done in this direction by the recently appointed Youth Organiser paid by the Government.

According to the records of the Youth Department, there were 97 youth clubs in Bermuda in 1952. Of these, 18 were Boy Scout groups, 18 were Girl Guide groups, and the remaining 61 were either independent or were sponsored by a religious body or by an adult club or organisation. Approximately 145 persons were providing volunteer leadership for the youth clubs.

Since January, 1952, a monthly bulletin has been issued by the Youth Department and sent to all youth leaders. The bulletin presents articles on youth leadership and programmes for youth clubs; it also keeps the leaders informed of the activities and programmes of the Department.

In March, 1952, approximately 60 youth leaders attended a meeting called by the Youth Department to discuss the suggestion that meetings of leaders should be held periodically. As a result it was decided that

if any leader were interested in a particular subject which he would like to discuss or present to other leaders, he should inform the Youth Organiser who would arrange a date for a meeting and bring it to the attention of all leaders. Those leaders interested in the subject under consideration would then attend the meeting. As a result of this decision, four meetings were held during 1952. The outcome of one of these meetings was that 14 youth clubs worked together and organised a bazaar for the purpose of raising funds for their respective treasuries.

During July and August, 1952, as in previous years, the Youth Department operated eight playgrounds and also a camp on Ports Island in the Great Sound. The camp was used by a total of 306 campers representing 15 youth clubs. The aggregate number of attendances recorded by the playground was 12,341, which was double the 1951 attendance.

Towards the end of 1952 the Board approved a plan by the Youth Organiser for the establishment of a permanent playground and community centre in Pembroke, which is the most densely populated of the nine Parishes.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

During 1951 111 Acts were passed, of which 70 were Public Acts and the remainder Private Acts, mostly incorporating joint stock companies. The more important of the Public Acts were :

- No. 8, the Jurors Act, 1951, which revised the method of selecting jurors so as to spread the liability for jury service over the whole Colony, and established Revising Tribunals to ensure that only fit and proper persons serve as jurors.
- No. 27, the Customs Duty (Special Remission) Act, 1951, which encouraged the manufacture of goods not commonly manufactured in Bermuda by granting the manufacturer of such goods certain customs privileges in certain circumstances.
- No. 39, the Law Reform (Liability in Tort) Act, 1951, which abolished the defence of common employment, established the Admiralty Court rule as to contributory negligence and made better provision with regard to joint and several tortfeasors.
- No. 64, the Foster Children Act, 1951, which regulated the conditions under which persons may undertake for reward the care and maintenance of children and provided for registration of foster homes with the Board of Health and for the visiting of children in such foster homes by persons appointed by that Board.
- No. 68, the Interpretation Act, 1951, which replaced the Interpretation Act, 1907.
- No. 82, the Statute Law (Revised Edition) Act, 1951, which required the Attorney-General to prepare a revised edition of the Acts of the Legisla-

ture of Bermuda and statutory instruments made thereunder, and gave the Attorney-General wide powers for that purpose.

No. 87, the Police Act, 1951, which replaced the Police Act, 1927, and enabled a Reserve Constabulary to be formed.

No. 89, the Motor Car Act, 1951, which replaced the Motor Car Act, 1946, but retained the principles of that Act.

No. 91, the Corporate Bodies (Joint Tenancy) Act, 1951, which allowed a body corporate to be a joint tenant with an individual or with another body corporate.

No. 107, the Public Treasury (Administration and Payments) Act, 1951, which provided for the proper regulation and administration of the Treasury and the management and control of public funds. It also regulated payments out of the Treasury.

During 1952 81 Acts were passed, of which 56 were Public Acts and the remainder Private Acts, mostly incorporating joint stock companies.

The more important of the Public Acts were :

No. 5, the Criminal Appeal Act, 1952, which replaced those parts of the Appeals Act, 1905, which related to appeals in criminal matters from a court of summary jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, as that Act had not worked satisfactorily in recent years, and gave the prosecutor a right of appeal in certain cases.

No. 14, the Lunacy Act, 1952, which, by amendments to the Lunacy Act, 1929, transferred the control and management of the Mental Hospital from the Governor-in-Council to the Board of Health and provided for the making of Mental Hospital rules authorising the appointment of Commissioners independent of the Board to safeguard the interests of patients in the Hospital.

No. 18, the Exempted Shipping Companies (Prohibited Business Undertakings) Act, 1952, which prohibited shipping companies incorporated in Bermuda for the purpose of carrying on business outside of Bermuda, from carrying on business in Bermuda.

No. 22, the Civil Service Act, 1952, which regulated the establishment, appointment and salary of established civil servants.

No. 26, the Reafforestation (Compulsory Powers) Act, 1952, which conferred the necessary power on the Board of Agriculture to enable them to clear all dead cedars within 50 feet of public and estate roads and to plant other trees in place of the trees so cleared.

No. 29, the Bonding of Precious Stones Act, 1952, which allowed the storage of precious stones in bond with a view to encouraging persons to deal in precious stones in Bermuda, and provided for a tax on precious stones so dealt in.

No. 52, the United States Bases (Agreement) Act, 1952, which implemented generally the Agreement dated 27th March, 1941, between the United Kingdom and the United States of America in so far as that agreement affected Bermuda. The Legislature refused to implement certain parts of the revised Agreement relating to jurisdiction.

No. 59, the Dairy Industry (Protection) Act, 1952, which restricted the

sale of reconstituted milk, except in restaurants, etc., where it is re-constituted on the premises or except by and to the United States Bases. (This Act is of limited duration).

Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The systems of law in force in Bermuda are the common law, the doctrines of equity and all English Acts of general application which were in force on the 11th July, 1612. These systems are subject to any Acts passed in Bermuda since that date in any way altering, modifying or amending those laws or doctrines.

There are two courts in Bermuda. The Court of Summary Jurisdiction has jurisdiction over all petty offences and over some less serious offences and has a limited civil jurisdiction. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over all serious criminal matters and has unlimited civil jurisdiction.

In addition the Supreme Court has conferred upon it by Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom certain admiralty and prize jurisdiction.

Litigation may be divided into two categories, contentious and non-contentious, the former usually involving debt and the latter matrimonial causes and litigation concerning land. The commonest type of offences tried in the Supreme Court involve dishonesty, i.e., offences against property, chiefly theft.

Following is a summary of discharges, convictions and punishments in all criminal cases before the Supreme Court during 1951 and 1952 :

			Cases					Sentences					Term of Imprisonment						
			Criminal Cases	Discharges	Convictions	Preventive Detention	Imprisonment	Probation	Imprisonment and Caning	Corrective Training	Imprisonment & cat o'nine tails	Fined	Conditionally Discharged	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months	over 12 months	Total
1951	....	....	77	16	61	2	26	4	3	17	4	1	4	—	6	—	14	19	39
1952	....	....	85	22	63	2	24	16	—	8	2	—	11	1	1	1	7	16	26

Those conditionally discharged or sentenced to corrective training or imprisonment and caning are generally young offenders.

The Supreme Court tried 11 civil cases in 1951 and seven in 1952.

There are two Police Magistrates who preside over Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, which are held daily in Hamilton and on specified days at St. George's at the eastern, and Somerset at the western end of the Island.

Owing to the rapid increase in population and the correspondingly

rapid increase in offences, especially traffic offences since the introduction of motor transport in 1946, the Courts were overcrowded and the Magistrates were overworked.

Summary of offences dealt with in 1951 and 1952 :

Road Traffic Offences :	1951		1952	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Speeding	741	19·3	819	19·5
Lighting Offences	267	7·1	347	8·2
Careless and Dangerous Driving	380	10·0	441	10·5
Parking	427	11·2	608	14·5
Driving "under the influence"	17	·4	21	·5
Licensing Offences	477	12·6	360	8·5
Taking away without consent	56	1·4	48	1·1
Insurance Offences	121	3·2	166	4·0
Miscellaneous Road Traffic Offences	673	17·8	688	16·4
Total Road Traffic Offences	3,159	83·4	3,498	83·3
Other Summary Offences	626	16·5	701	16·7
Total	3,785	100·0	4,199	100·0
Indictable Charges inquired into	115		171	

Fines collected for traffic offences in 1951 and 1952 were £8,201 13s. 0d. and £8,245 16s. 8d. respectively.

The civil summonses issued and fees collected in 1951 and 1952 were 2,166 and £1,426 6s. 0d. and 3,040 and £1,824 6s. 0d. respectively.

In the Children's Courts 124 charges were heard in 1951 and 134 in 1952. No sentence of birching was imposed on a boy during 1952.

POLICE

The Bermuda Police Department comprises an Executive consisting of a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, a Chief Superintendent, two Superintendents and a Police Surgeon ; a uniformed branch consisting of a Chief Inspector, four inspectors, eight sergeants and 96 constables ; and a Criminal Investigation Department consisting of a detective inspector, two detective sergeants and three detective constables. During 1951 and 1952 the establishment was 21 members under strength, chiefly among the constables, although 33 men were recruited in the United Kingdom and eight locally. Special provision was made to give recruits six weeks training on arrival.

For administrative purposes Bermuda is divided into three Police Districts, the Eastern, Central and Western, with headquarters in the Central District. The Western District is in charge of a chief inspector and the Eastern of an inspector. A superintendent supervises both.

The Criminal Investigation Department operates from Headquarters in Hamilton. It has photographic and finger print departments.

The Police Department is fully mobile, having a fleet of various motor vehicles and motor cycles. In 1951 an electromatic speed meter was introduced to determine the speed of motor vehicles. The Courts accept as evidence the speed recorded by this apparatus, which has been used with outstanding success. In 1952 seven vehicles were fitted with new radio equipment, which has been invaluable in increasing the efficiency of communications.

In 1952 four men were recruited as dog handlers and given a course of training by the London Metropolitan Police, who supplied four Alsatian dogs, which are used for patrolling beaches and isolated areas.

In the same year a Reserve Constabulary of six officers and 106 men was formed and given a course of training in police duties. This Force assists the regular Police.

Crime.

Following is a summary of the main heads of crime known to the Police to have been committed by adults and juveniles during 1951 and 1952 :

<i>Crimes and Offences</i>	<i>ADULTS</i>			
	1951		1952	
	Known to Police	Taken to Court	Known to Police	Taken to Court
Homicide	1	1	—	—
Other offences against the person	99	88	152	129
Offences against property .	506	164	608	192
Other Crimes	28	9	26	5
Offences against Summary Offences Act	277	258	306	290
Other minor offences . .	64	62	157	154
Motor Car offences . . .	3,517	3,297	3,500	3,470
TOTAL	4,492	3,879	4,749	4,240

<i>Crimes and Offences</i>	<i>JUVENILES</i>			
	1951		1952	
	Known to Police	Taken to Court	Known to Police	Taken to Court
Breaking and Entering . . .	35	35	11	11
Disorderly Conduct, Offensive Words	—	—	—	—
Indecent Assault	1	1	—	—
Common Assault	5	5	1	1
Removing Cycles	2	2	7	7
Removing Motor Vehicles .	6	6	2	2
Stealing	31	31	30	30
Escaping from lawful custody .	2	2	7	7
Other Offences	45	45	44	44
TOTAL	127	127	102	102

The increase in recent years in the number of offences against property is attributable to the general decline in moral standards, the casual tendency of the ever-increasing numbers of overseas visitors to leave their personal belongings lying about in public places or in the easily entered bungalows, guests houses, etc. ; and to the introduction in 1946 of motor transport. The steady increase in traffic offences since that time is due to the corresponding increase in the numbers of motor vehicles using the narrow, winding, hilly roads of this densely populated Colony. There has also been an increase in juvenile delinquency but the decrease in 1952 may be attributable to the work of the Youth Department of the Social Welfare Board and the operation of the Young Offenders Act, 1950.

PRISONS

The Executive of the Prisons Department consists of a Warden of Prisons, a Deputy Warden, and two chaplains with a sanctioned establishment of two chief officers, two principal officers, 23 prison officers, one woman chief officer and one assistant woman officer for the prisons, and one chief officer, three housemasters, one principal training school officer and nine training school officers for the Senior Training School.

Due to resignations, including that of the Warden, and the difficulty of obtaining suitable replacements, the establishment was varyingly under strength throughout 1951 and 1952.

There are at present three institutions, the old enclosed prison in Hamilton, an open prison farm, for which ground was broken on 6th August, 1951, and the old enclosed prison at St. George's, which early in 1951 was converted into a Senior Training School for youths sentenced to corrective training under the Young Offenders Act, 1950.

These three establishments have at present accommodation as follows :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Hamilton Prison	36	9
Prison Farm	48	—
Senior Training School	45	—

The populations of the prisons and the Senior Training School during 1951 and 1952 were :

	<i>Prisons</i>		<i>Senior Training School</i>	<i>Totals</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
1st January, 1951	105	1	28*	133	1	134
Received during 1951	280	13	21	301	13	314
1st January, 1952	97	2	30	127	2	129
Received during 1952	303	24	29	332	24	356
3st December, 1952	66	3	31	97	3	100

*Not included in the Prison population on 1st January, 1951, although only transferred to Training School on 5th February, 1951, when the Young Offenders Act came into operation.

The average daily population in the three institutions during 1952 was :

Hamilton Prison, Males	24·10
Hamilton Prison, Females	4·03
Prison Farm, Males	32·30
Senior Training School, Males	36·04
All three institutions, both sexes	96·47

The age and sex groups of the offenders during 1952 were as follows :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
16 to 20 years . . .	62	8	70
20 to 25 „ . . .	84	3	87
25 to 50 „ . . .	165	13	178
Over 50 „ . . .	21	—	21
	<hr/> 332	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 356

Hamilton Prison is upwards of 60 years old, of obsolete design and quite unsuited to modern penal practice. It lacks adequate facilities for the exercise, recreation or rehabilitation of its inmates. At the beginning of 1951 it was extremely overcrowded with about one hundred prisoners in its 36 cells. This congestion was somewhat relieved when work started on the open prison farm and about 40 suitable prisoners were transferred there from Hamilton. Conditions in the old prison continued to be very unsatisfactory, however, because the prisoners in it included all the older hardened criminals, who were temperamentally unsuited to the freer atmosphere in the open prison farm, but who could not be properly separated from the remand prisoners awaiting trial. Both the carpenters' and tailor's shops were re-opened in 1952 but there was still insufficient regular employment for all the prisoners. It is hoped, however, early in 1953 to resume sending parties of selected prisoners to work under guard in the extensive grounds of Government House.

The women's quarters in Hamilton Prison are equally unsuitable although they are reasonably well segregated from the men's department. The former are in charge of a woman chief officer and an assistant woman officer under the direction of the Warden of Prisons and no male officer is allowed to enter the women's quarters unless a woman officer is present. Owing to cramped conditions, adequate exercise, recreation and training are not possible and it is difficult to find suitable work for women prisoners. During the latter half of 1952 they mended prisoners' clothes, and in 1953 they will begin work on flags for use in the Coronation celebrations. They attend Divine Service and also all entertainments.

When work began on the new open prison farm, the prisoners transferred to it were generally younger men with good records, who built their own living accommodation, kitchen, workshops, etc., with stone cut by them in a quarry which forms part of the property, and began to cultivate the farm. They received instructions in agriculture, animal husbandry, building, carpentry, deep-sea fishing, etc., and during 1952 made considerable progress with developing the farm which now covers 12½ acres. A new dormitory with accommodation for about 60 men was almost completed and should be ready for use early in 1953.

The development of the Senior Training School along Borstal lines

was hindered throughout 1951 and 1952 because the old prison at St. George in which it is at present housed, lacks adequate corrective training and recreational facilities and it is still uncertain whether the alternative site provisionally chosen for it will become available. If and when it does, it is intended to develop it along lines similar to those of the prison farm.

It is felt that despite the present handicaps the Training School is justifying itself and will do so increasingly with experience and improved accommodation and training facilities.

The inmates of the prisons and the Training School were encouraged to develop hobbies during their leisure. Many of the prisoners achieved a high standard in cedar wood work, which is at present the most popular hobby in the prisons, and several trainees took up painting with gratifying results.

Prison discipline is maintained as much as possible by withholding privileges (letter-writing, smoking, visitors, payment for work, remission of sentence, etc.), rather than by infliction of punishments.

There are three grades among both prisoners and young offenders.

Prisoners in the									
bottom	grade	earn	3d.	for an	8-hour	and	1½d.	for a	4-hour day's work.
middle	"	"	6d.	"	"	"	"	3d.	" " " "
top	"	"	9d.	"	"	"	"	4½d.	" " " "

Young offenders in the									
bottom	grade	earn	2d.	for an	8-hour	and	1d.	for a	4-hour day's work.
middle	"	"	4d.	"	"	"	"	2d.	" " " "
top	"	"	6d.	"	"	"	"	3d.	" " " "

Half the amount earned is available to the prisoner or young offender for the purchase of cigarettes, toilet accessories and similar items at cost from the prison canteen; the other half accumulates for delivery to the prisoner on his release. The Governor-in-Council has power to order that the whole or part of this accumulation be applied for the relief of a prisoner's dependants if they are in economic distress.

Under the 1950 legislation, which generally followed the United Kingdom Criminal Justice Act, 1948, prisoners may by satisfactory conduct earn a maximum remission of one-third of their sentence. Additional remissions in special cases may be, and have been, granted by the Governor-in-Council on the recommendation of the Warden of Prisons and the Treatment of Offenders Commissioners.

A Male Probation Officer and a Female Probation Officer, assisted by a group of honorary coloured and white social workers of both sexes, appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant General Sir Alexander Hood—known as Hood Associates—supervised young offenders placed on probation by the courts or released from the Senior Training School before the expiry of their maximum training period of three years. Prisoners were also encouraged to avail themselves of such after-care, but they are under no obligation to do so.

Besides the two prisons and the Senior Training School, there is an

institution, Nonsuch Training School, on Paget Island in St. George's Harbour for delinquent boys under 16 years of age. They are trained along the same lines as Sea Scouts. This school has been very successful and has a gratifying record of useful citizens among its former pupils. A similar institution, the Sarah Kempe Junior Training School, for delinquent girls under 16 years of age is run by the Salvation Army on Cedar Hill in Warwick Parish.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Apart from one or two very small stand-by plants owned by private companies, but not normally operated, there is only one important power plant belonging to the Bermuda Electric Company, Limited. It is privately owned by approximately 600 shareholders, most of whom reside in Bermuda.

Electricity for heat, light, refrigeration, etc. is generated by diesel motors, there being no water power in the Islands. The principal electricity statistics for 1951 and 1952 were as follows :

Annual Output of Plant :	1951	1952
(Generated) . . .	40,625,472 kwh.	44,190,786 kwh.
(Sold) . . .	33,649,875 „	36,326,263 „
Number of Consumers . . .	11,066	11,350
Current consumed by main classes of consumers		
(Domestic) . . .	22,131,031 kwh.	23,961,339 kwh.
(Commercial) . . .	11,518,844 „	12,376,682 „
Peak Load . . .	9,200 kw.	10,200 kw.

Voltage is supplied to consumers for lighting purposes at 115 volts and for power at 115-230 volts, the generating voltage is 2.3 kv. and power is transmitted at 2.3, 4 and 13.9 kv. The supply is A.C., 60 cycles, single phase and three phase. The tariff is as follows :

*Light**—for consumers who ordinarily do not use more than 100 units a month and who have a separate power meter :

10d. per unit for first 20 units
 6½d. per unit for next 80 units
 4½d. per unit remainder.

Minimum charge of 2s. 6d. per kw. of service capacity but not less than 7s. 6d. per meter.

*Power**

3*d.* per unit for first 25 units
1·85*d.* per unit for remainder

Minimum charge of 2*s.* 6*d.* per kw. of service capacity but not less than 7*s.* 6*d.* per meter.

*Consumers connected since 26th May, 1952, have to pay a residential all-in rate :

10*d.* per unit for first 20 units
6½*d.* per unit for next 60 units
4½*d.* per unit for next 30 units
1·7*d.* per unit for remainder.

During 1951 the Company acquired, and in 1952 adapted and renovated, extensive new showrooms in the centre of the City and during 1952 extended the underground high voltage cables from Belmont sub-station in Warwick Parish to Evans Bay sub-station in Southampton Parish.

The only available gas, which is mainly used for cooking, is imported in cylinders from Canada and the United States of America.

As mentioned in Chapter 6, the Colony is entirely dependent for its fresh water supply upon rainfall and, perhaps due to the death during the last few years of almost all the cedar trees which formerly covered the Islands, that rainfall has diminished progressively during the same years so that fresh water has had increasingly to be imported from abroad and recourse had for hygiene, laundry and similar purposes to slightly brackish local water which is unsuitable for drinking.

PUBLIC WORKS

During 1951 the Public Works Department completed the garage for public omnibuses at the Public Transportation Board's terminal and began the construction of a large new covered two-storey building alongside Hamilton Harbour for the use of seaborne passengers and cargo. In 1952 the Department installed new boilers in King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and made good progress with the construction of a large modern two-storey terminal at Bermuda Airport. During the two years additions and alterations costing £128,990 were made to five Bermuda schools as follows, Berkley Institute £37,000, Bermuda High School £30,000, St. George's Grammar School £27,000, Whitney Institute £18,000 and Saltus Grammar School £16,990. During the same period 8·13 miles of roads were surfaced with asphalt penetration and 4 miles with asphalt premix, and Hamilton and St. George's Harbour channels were dredged and otherwise improved.

Chapter 11 : Communications

SHIPPING

The Colony has two ports, Hamilton, the present capital, centrally situated on a deep-water landlocked harbour and including the former Royal Naval dockyard and basin, and St. George, the ancient capital, also situated on a deep-water landlocked harbour at the east end of the Islands and including an oil dock on the north shore of St. George's Parish.

Three large modern covered two-storey wharves and one open wharf extend along the Hamilton water front. The three covered wharves accommodate ocean-going vessels drawing not more than 27 feet ; the two eastern ones, which adjoin one another, have a combined water frontage of 1,100 feet. The open wharf, which is between them and the other covered wharf, is 150 feet long with a depth of 17 feet of water alongside. There is also offshore anchorage for three ocean-going vessels in the harbour.

The fuelling depot of the Royal Navy is now managed by the Shell Company of Bermuda, Limited, on behalf of the Admiralty and is sometimes used by commercial vessels for bunkering. Because of the depth of water and crane facilities in the basin of the former dockyard, it is occasionally used by commercial vessels to load or unload heavy cargoes or for repairs by the Bermuda Board of Trade.

In St. George's Harbour there are two wharves, Penno's, which is 1,200 feet long with a depth of 32 feet of water alongside, and Ordnance Island, which is 350 feet long with 24 feet of water alongside. There is also offshore anchorage for ocean-going vessels in the harbour.

At Murray's Anchorage on the north shore of St. George's Parish there are oil docks operated by Esso Standard Oil, S.A. with a depth of 33 feet of water and accommodation for two vessels, one discharging and one bunkering simultaneously.

Frequent regular direct or indirect seaborne passenger and cargo communication is maintained with all parts of the world by the Furness Bermuda Line ; the Pacific Steam Navigation Company ; the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company ; the New Zealand Shipping Company ; the Montreal, Australia and New Zealand Line ; the Cunard White Star Line ; Canadian National Steamships ; the Aluminium Company of America and the Holland America Line. Vessels of other companies and nationalities also call irregularly.

There is no local shipping other than the ferry services between the Islands and the tender which conveys passengers and their luggage between the shore and visiting vessels anchored off shore and which sometimes takes visitors on excursions to different parts of the Colony.

The nationality, number and tonnage of vessels visiting the Colony during 1950-52 was :

	1950		1951		1952	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
British	199	1,265,058	216	1,420,201	229	1,470,530
U.S.A.	56	227,367	81	323,043	60	259,776
Panamanian	9	41,200	17	65,419	26	113,982
Italian	2	7,418	11	53,531	18	79,154
Norwegian	5	11,764	6	27,799	20	65,322
Greek	1	4,360	2	7,312	10	41,245
German	2	6,367	9	18,121	12	21,662
Netherlands	5	32,526	6	29,907	9	20,467
Liberian	1	148	2	5,411	5	16,382
Israeli	—	—	1	3,450	4	15,953
Turkish	7	22,302	4	12,322	3	15,397
Swedish ...	6	12,838	2	2,827	2	5,794
Finnish	—	—	—	—	1	4,964
Honduran	5	1,287	6	12,001	3	4,697
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	1	3,805
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	1	3,040
French	—	—	2	9,261	1	1,592
Belgian	—	—	2	3,232	1	1,498
Danish	1	1,314	1	794	2	38
Argentinian	1	6,414	2	9,578	—	—
Brazilian	1	6,205	3	3,087	—	—
Columbian	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesian	—	—	1	5,310	—	—
Spanish	1	5,264	1	5,310	—	—
TOTAL	302	1,651,832	380	2,029,009	408	2,145,298

The inward and outward seaborne passengers during the same years were :

	1950	1951	1952
Inward	26,543	24,689	26,156
Outward	24,433	21,389	22,630

The berthing arrangements and supervision of shipping in the two ports is the responsibility of the Corporations of Hamilton and St. George's respectively, but construction of harbour buildings, maintenance of wharves, dredging, etc., are the responsibility of the Public Works Department. Additions and improvements were made in both ports during 1951 and 1952. Pilotage, lighthouses, signal stations and the operation of the tender and ferry services, a floating dock and tug and the maintenance of an 8-ton crane are the responsibility of the Board of Trade, consisting of an inspector and clerk, a warden and 14 pilots, 3 signalmen, and 2 head and 4 assistant lighthouse keepers and tender and ferry boat crews.

Persons entering or leaving the Colony are supervised by the Department of Immigration consisting of a Chief Immigration Officer assisted by two Immigration Officers, two Assistant Immigration Officers and two temporary Immigration Officers, who are responsible to an Immigration Board consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and five members.

The control of merchandise entering or leaving the Colony is the responsibility of the Customs Division of the Treasury which includes a Collector of Customs, three Assistant Collectors of Customs, four

Senior Customs Officers, 24 Customs Officers, a Keeper of the Queen's Warehouse and nine or more clerks.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

There are 110 miles of asphalt macadamised roads, which are maintained by the Public Works Department, and their use is regulated by the Transport Control Board, consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and seven members, all appointed by the Governor. The Board is responsible for organising, improving and controlling means of transport within the Colony. The staff consists of an executive officer and 15 others, also traffic road crews, etc. They examine drivers, vehicles, public garages, automobile mechanics, etc., licenced rivers, register cars, grant permits to operate public service vehicles, erect road directions and signs and generally supervise road traffic.

The numbers of mechanised vehicles licensed in 1951 and 1952 were :

	1951	1952
Private Cars	2,188	2,621
Taxis	502	510
Trucks	667	759
Omnibuses	51	66
Auto-bicycles	4,147	4,982
Armed Services' vehicles (all classes)	225	350
Miscellaneous (airport limousines, tank wagons, etc.	127	120
	<hr/> 7,907	<hr/> 9,408

There are neither lakes nor rivers but there is inland water transport operated by the Board of Trade with seven small diesel motor or steam ferries on the Great Sound and used by about 400,000 passengers annually.

There is also a small privately owned but Government subsidised motor ferry boat plying between the Town of St. George and the Islands around St. George's harbour.

AIR

The Board of Civil Aviation in Bermuda is responsible for carrying out the general policy of the Government towards civil aviation. The Board consists of a Chairman and nine members. The Director of Civil Aviation is the executive officer of the Board and represents the Governor in the application of the Colonial Air Navigation Act in matters such as the registration of local aircraft, the issue of air crew licences, air navigation over the Colony, the investigation of accidents, etc. The Board is also the Civil Aviation Licensing

Authority for air services under the Civil Aviation Licensing of Public Transport Act, 1950.

The Board encourages and regulates the proper development of civil aviation and agencies associated with it in the Colony, and manages the civil airports, of which there are at present one marine airport and one land airport. The former, at Darrell's Island in the Great Sound, is now on a care and maintenance basis and available only to emergency traffic. Prior notice is required for any flying boat using this facility but a small local company, Bermuda Air Tours, Limited, use this airport for their fleet of small float planes, which are used for local flying and sightseeing trips.

At Kindley Field, which was built by the United States Government in 1942 by joining St. David's Island to Longbird Island with material dredged from Castle Harbour and leased to that Government for 99 years, civil land plane traffic has continued to increase. On the outbreak of the Korean War all civil operations had temporarily to be moved into inadequate buildings at the western corner of the airfield to separate civil from military activities. In March, 1951, Notes were finally exchanged between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America restoring approximately 15 acres of the western end of the Base to the control of the Bermuda Government for civil aviation purposes for the remainder of the 99-year lease. This removed the previous uncertainty of tenure and the Bermuda Government decided immediately to build a permanent terminal, install its own power and telephone utilities, extend the aircraft parking apron and build a new taxiway.

In January, 1952, the Government appropriated £95,000 for the construction of the first three sections of a new passenger terminal building and a maintenance workshop for the airline companies. This work was substantially completed by the end of 1952 when a further sum of £68,500 was approved to complete the remaining two sections of the passenger terminal building. It is estimated that the main construction in the civilian area will be completed and all facilities will be in use by the end of 1953. The parking apron accommodates up to nine 4-engine aircraft of the larger type.

Air travel was increasingly important to Bermuda during 1951 and 1952. The introduction of tourist-rate fares for all types of aircraft and the retention of some first-class services have provided air travel facilities to suit all demands and more than two-thirds of the 90,000 or more visitors per annum travelled by air.

The Colony is now served by seven scheduled international air carriers with direct flights to New York, Montreal, Toronto, Nassau, Havana, Columbia, Barbados and Trinidad ; also via Gander to the United Kingdom and via the Azores to Lisbon, Madrid and Paris. Non-scheduled flights are decreasing. The United States Government charges for the use of the runways and technical services and the Bermuda Government for the use of the facilities in the civilian area.

Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited operate a very efficient en-route air-ground radio-phone service, and have worked a total of more than 36,000 flights since it was inaugurated in 1948. All other technical facilities such as weather forecasting and traffic control are provided in accordance with the 1948 Basefields Agreement by the United States Air Force at Kindley Field. Bermuda Aviation Services, Limited, a commercial company with a staff of 70 provides all normal airport services. Two hundred and sixty-five civilians, including 99 airline personnel, 38 Government employees, 33 fuel company employees, and 22 Cable and Wireless (West Indies), Limited, personnel are directly engaged in commercial aviation activities in Bermuda.

Following is a summary of total civil aircraft movements at Kindley Field in 1951 and 1952 :

Type of Movement	1951			1952		
	Landings	Take-Offs	Total	Landings	Take-Offs	Total
Scheduled Services	2,244	2,239	4,483	2,034	2,029	4,063
Charter	—	—	—	34	34	68
Other Commercial	111	118	229	83	87	170
Private	—	—	—	5	5	10
Non-Commercial	—	—	—	1	2	3
All Movements	2,355	2,357	4,712	2,157	2,157	4,314
Diverted Movements (included in above figures)	74	74	149	83	87	170

Following is a summary of total civil air traffic handled at Kindley Field during 1951 and 1952 :

Type of Traffic		1951		1952	
		Set Down	Picked Up	Set Down	Picked Up
Set Down and Picked up	Passengers	63,244	65,585	63,772	66,172
	Commercial Freight* (in kilos)	426,168	90,536	385,255	89,085
	Post Office Mail (kilos)	17,969	19,932	41,697	31,051
In Transit†	Passengers	18,326	18,968	19,006	18,970
	Commercial Freight* (in kilos)	135,087	130,993	83,606	79,563

*Commercial freight excludes excess baggage, diplomatic freight, post office mail and diplomatic mail.

†“In Transit” implies that the figures under “Set Down” and “Picked Up” will be identical. An exception might be when an aeroplane remains at the aerodrome over the night of 31st December.

POST OFFICE

Bermuda has a head post office in Hamilton and 12 sub-post offices in the main centres of population throughout the Islands. There are a Colonial Postmaster, Assistant Colonial Postmaster and an Accountant at the head office and a sub-postmaster in charge of each of the 12

sub-offices. A total of 28 clerks and 44 postmen were attached to the offices.

The usual air and surface ordinary, insured or registered letter and parcel mail services are provided at all offices, but money order and savings bank business is only transacted at Hamilton, St. George's and Mangrove Bay in Somerset.

The total revenue from the sale of postage stamps, commissions on money orders, etc., was £126,227 in 1949, £123,758 in 1950, £125,510 in 1951 and £141,011 in 1952.

Postal services rendered during the same four years were :

	1949	1950	1951	1952
Letters & Postcards handled,				
Ordinary	6,759,951	7,041,013	8,144,656	11,161,079
Registered	not	available	83,605	86,205
	6,759,951	7,041,013	8,228,261	11,247,284
Printed Matter, Samples, etc.	1,454,256	1,757,126	1,806,864	1,832,613
Parcels	94,197	89,988	95,771	97,608
Total No. of items handled	8,308,404	8,888,127	10,130,896	13,177,505

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS

The Bermuda Telephone Company, Limited, operates the telephone service in the Colony, by an automatic system with main exchange in Hamilton and satellite exchanges in St. George's, Harrington and Somerset. The numbers of telephones, including extensions, in operation in 1951 and 1952 were 6,166 and 6,791 respectively. The traffic charges were on a flat rate. Radio-phone service through Cable and Wireless (West Indies), Limited is available to most countries and also to certain passengers on the North Atlantic routes. There is a big demand for additional service and the plant is to be considerably extended, but there is some difficulty in getting equipment.

Telegraph and radio services are furnished by a private company, Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited, a subsidiary of Cable and Wireless, Ltd. A cable to Halifax, Nova Scotia, connects with the United Kingdom and thence with all parts of the world. Another cable connects with Turks Island, thence to Jamaica and Barbados for the West Indies and South America. The Company also operates a coast and aeradio station for communication with ships and aircraft, and a direction-finding service to provide bearings for ships. It also has a photo-telegraph service with the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Chapter 12 : Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

There are two daily newspapers, each with a circulation of about 7,000, published in the Colony, *The Royal Gazette* in the morning and the *Bermuda Mid Ocean News and Colonial Government Gazette* in the afternoon, and a bi-weekly newspaper, the *Bermuda Recorder* with a circulation of about 4,000, and a Sunday edition of *The Royal Gazette* with a circulation of about 7,200. There is also a well-produced monthly publication, *The Bermudian*, which caters to the tourist trade and specialises in articles about the Islands and the visitors to them. All these publications are in English.

BROADCASTING

Radio broadcasting is carried on by the Bermuda Broadcasting Company, Limited, which is responsible for its activities to the Government of Bermuda. It has a staff of 16 consisting of a General Manager with four administrative assistants, two engineering, two programmes and two sales and promotion assistants and five announcers ; its studios are just to the west and its transmitters just to the north of the City of Hamilton. The power of the transmitters is 250 watts, with a radius of approximately 150 miles and the wave length was 1240 kc. until 7th September, 1952, and since then 1235 kc. Its station letters are ZBM. It operates daily from 6 a.m. until midnight and Sundays from 8-30 a.m. until 11 p.m., a total of 122½ hours weekly. The average weekly programmes consist of popular music 43 hours, drama 30 hours, concert music 17 hours, religious broadcasts 8½ hours, news 7 hours and miscellaneous 17 hours. Much of this is recorded material from the British Broadcasting Corporation Transcription Service, the American Broadcasting Company and the Mutual Broadcasting System, but the Station possesses 500 musical records and has access to a number of record libraries. It also relays all major British and United States political, public, seasonal and sporting events, speeches, etc., as well as local religious services and special events. An average of 68 per cent of all broadcasting time during 1951 and 1952 was sponsored. In 1953 it is planned to inaugurate a second broadcasting service, to be known as ZBM-2, with a completely contrasting programme on a frequency of 1340 kc. It is also planned to erect in the near future a building to accommodate both services on Bermudian Avenue, which is the western boundary between the City of Hamilton and Pembroke Parish.

FILMS

The only film production in the Islands is of occasional documentary or publicity films by, or under the auspices of, the Department of Education, the Trade Development Board, Pan American World Airways, Esso Standard Oil, S.A., and similar organisations. There is one theatre on the outskirts of Hamilton where British and American plays are performed by internationally known visiting British and American and locally resident actors and actresses ; there are also twelve commercial cinemas.

INFORMATION SERVICES

There are two Public Relations and Information Organisations in the Colony. The Bermuda Trade Development Board consists of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, nine members and a secretary ; the Board has its head office in Bermuda and branch offices in New York, Toronto and London. It also operates the Bermuda News Bureau with a manager in Bermuda and representatives in New York, Toronto and London, and supervises the Bermuda Government Aquarium and Museum as well as the historic Fort St. Catherine. The Board receives a Government grant and specialises in publicising Bermuda abroad and promoting the tourist business in the Islands. The Bermuda Chamber of Commerce operates the Visitors' Service Bureau adjoining the steamship passenger landing in Hamilton and also at Bermuda air terminal.

Chapter 13 : Local Forces

The local Defence Forces of the Colony consist of the Bermuda Rifles and the Bermuda Militia. The latter were formerly artillerymen but are now being trained as infantrymen. These units were formed in 1951 under the Defence (Local Forces) Act, 1949. The Bermuda Rifles are successors of the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps, which was formed in 1895 and, after an honourable record of service in both World Wars with their allied regiment, the Royal Lincolnshires, ceased to exist after World War II. The affiliation was renewed with the Bermuda Rifles with the approval of His late Majesty King George VI in 1952. The Bermuda Militia, also formed in 1895, sent a contingent of gunners to serve in France in 1914-18 with the Royal Artillery and supplied a company of infantry, who formed part of the Caribbean Regiment in 1939-45. Both contingents rendered good service and received the commendation of the Commander-in-Chief and Army Council.

Before the formation of the new units, the Imperial Treasury bore the entire cost of the Militia and also paid the cost of the permanent staff of the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps and made grants towards the operation of that unit. The local forces are now maintained by the Colonial Government. Should they be embodied in war-time, they would come under the control of the War Office.

The strength of each unit is between 150 and 175 all ranks. The rank of the commanding officer of each unit is major, with a captain as company commander and three platoon commanders. Each unit has a band. The permanent staff consists of an adjutant, regimental quartermaster sergeant, regimental sergeant-major (part time), permanent staff instructor and a storeman. Much of the personnel is being trained for potential leadership with a view to possible rapid expansion in case of necessity.

Under the Act the forces are administered by the Local Forces Board, which is appointed by the Governor, and which like the Territorial Association in the United Kingdom, is responsible for policy, administration, recruiting, etc. All local male British subjects between 18 and 25 years of age are required to register for military service and machinery is provided for "calling up," "enlistment," "tribunals," etc. Hitherto "calling up" has been unnecessary as voluntary enlistments have been sufficient, but changes may have to be made soon.

Training is that of an infantry company, the units being armed with rifle, bayonet, Bren and Sten guns, 2-inch mortar and P.I.A.T.

Considerable field work has been done with the rifle unit during the annual 14 days camp and at other times, and will be extended to the Militia now that they have been changed from gunners to infantrymen.

In 1951 the Colonial Legislature, by special "Resolve," voted £33,675 to equip the local forces. The same year the Defence vote totalled £44,845, of which £20,805 was for Imperial Forces and the following year it was £41,761, of which £19,266 was for Imperial Forces. In the latter year there were supplementary votes of £1,600 each for 6 inch practice ammunition for artillery and for small arms ammunition for rifles.

PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

THE Bermudas or Somers Islands are a group of about 300 coral-stone islands and islets roughly in the form of a fish-hook along the Southern rim of the plateau summit of a steep-sided submarine volcanic mountain reputed to be between 14,000 and 15,000 feet in height. They are situated in the Western Atlantic Ocean in latitude $32^{\circ} 15'$ North and longitude $64^{\circ} 51'$ West about 570 miles East of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, which is the nearest point of the neighbouring American continent. Other distances are New York about 690 miles, Halifax, Nova Scotia, about 750 miles, Turk's Island, the nearest of the West Indies, also about 750 miles and Liverpool about 2,950 miles.

The fish-hook shaped chain of islands are connected by bridges, have an overall length of about 22 miles, generally vary between $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and one mile in width with a total area of about 21 square miles and enclose four considerable bodies of sea water, St. George's Harbour in the East ; Castle Harbour, a large shallow area adjoining the latter and fringed with small islands on its South side ; Harrington Sound, an almost completely landlocked body of water West of Castle Harbour ; and the Great and Little Sounds and Hamilton Harbour, studded with islands at the West end of the group. The United States Naval and Air Bases, by joining islands with materials dredged from the surrounding water, added approximately 2 square miles to the total area of the Colony and by occupying the islands thus joined reduced the area available to the Bermudians to about $17\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The largest island in the latter area is generally known as the main island, is about 14 miles in length, 1 mile in average width, 240 feet above sea level at its highest point and contains about 9,000 acres.

The Capital City of Hamilton, approximately in the centre of the main island on a deep water landlocked inlet on the Eastern side of the Great Sound, is the seat of Government and has a resident civil population of 2,816 (1950 census).

Next in importance to the main island and at the Eastern end of the group is the island of St. George, on which stands the former capital town of St. George, with a resident civil population of 1,506 (1950 census) named after Admiral Sir George Somers, whose heart is buried there. St. George's sheltered deep water harbour is much used by shipping in difficulties from bad weather or other cause.

The other principal islands are St. David's next to, and forming part of, St. George's Parish, and now occupied by the United States Air

Force Base, which includes a large airfield used for both military and commercial air traffic ; Somerset, West of the main island ; Watford, Boaz and Ireland Islands, with the Dockyard and other Royal Naval establishments East of Somerset ; Paget and Smith's islands in St. George's Harbour ; Nonsuch to the South of Castle Harbour and Ports Island in the Great Sound.

The climate is generally mild and rather humid. The average maximum Fahrenheit temperatures are : Spring 67°, Summer 79°, Autumn 73° and Winter 63°. In Summer it may occasionally rise to 90° and in Winter fall to 45° or even lower, but both are rare. The Summer heat is invariably tempered by a sea breeze while Winter visitors by air from North America may arrive in brilliant sunshine with flowers in bloom a very few hours after leaving the normally rigorous winter conditions on the mainland. The average annual rainfall is about 60 inches, of which a large proportion falls during the night.

Chapter 2: History

The exact date of Bermuda's discovery is undetermined, but there is every reason to believe that the islands were known prior to 1510, as "La Bermuda" is marked in approximately the correct position on a map contained in the first edition of Peter Martyr's *Legatio Babylonica* which was printed in 1511.

According to the Spanish navigator and historian, Ferdinand d'Oviedo, who visited the islands in 1515, they were discovered by Juan De Bermudez, after whom they were named. It is not known whether Bermudez made a landing but in any case he took no steps to form a settlement and the islands remained uninhabited.

In 1527, Fernando Camelo obtained a grant of the Bermuda Islands from Philip II of Spain. It is supposed that Camelo visited the islands in 1543 as there is a monogram with a cross and the figures "1543" inscribed on a rock about 70 feet above sea-level on the South shore. If the inscription can be attributed to Camelo, he did not remain for long and a gap remains in the history of the Colony until 1609.

In that year, a flotilla of nine vessels under Admiral Sir George Somers in his Flagship the *Sea Venture* sailed from Plymouth with the object of taking a party of colonists to the new plantations in Virginia. During the voyage a storm arose, the vessels became scattered and the *Sea Venture*, which was also carrying Sir Thomas Oates, the Deputy Governor of Virginia, sprang a leak. Bailing continued day and night and on the fourth day, 28th July, land was seen and proclaimed by the navigators as Bermuda. Although the

islands were marked on the charts, no information was given about the numerous sunken reefs and the vessel struck on what is still known as the Sea Venture Flat.

Without further mishap the crew and colonists were brought ashore, together with the remaining provisions, and shortly after their arrival, a long-boat was built from the cedars which were found growing so prolifically. In this boat one officer and six men set sail for Virginia, but nothing was heard of them again. During the next few months two other larger vessels were constructed and sailed on the 10th May, 1610, for the new Colony of Virginia. Fourteen days later Jamestown was reached, but the mariners found the settlement in the grip of famine. Admiral Somers gave a glowing account of the abundance of fish and game to be found in the islands which he had left, and it was decided that one of the two vessels should return, with Admiral Somers in command, to stock up with supplies and then return to Virginia where food was so badly needed. During the voyage the 30 ton vessel encountered severe storms, and although she arrived safely, Admiral Somers died shortly afterwards. His companions, probably ignorant of the prior claim of Juan de Bermudez, named the group the "Somers Islands."

The vessel returned to Virginia. The fertility and beauty of the Somers Islands induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their charter in which they wished to include the new islands and this was granted by James I.

The first Governor, Richard Moore, arrived with 60 settlers in 1612, the seat of Government then being situated on Smith's Island. Later settlers brought the first potatoes and these have been one of the staple crops throughout the years.

Some time during 1613 the Virginia Company sold their rights to a new body of adventurers who called themselves "The Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Islands." Shortly afterwards the seat of Government was moved to St. George and a number of fortifications were erected, including forts at commanding points.

A new charter was granted to the Company in 1615 by James I, which included authority to form a General Assembly with powers to make laws, provided that they were in accordance with the laws of England.

Daniel Tucker became the first Governor under the new charter and the land in the Colony was divided into parishes or tribes. Much work was done towards clearing the ground for agricultural purposes, tobacco being the main crop.

In 1619 the population had risen to 1,500 persons and the following year saw the first General Assembly which dealt with 32 Bills.

During the Commonwealth the colonists in Bermuda adopted a rebellious attitude, and in reprisal the Long Parliament prohibited trade between the new Colonies in the Western Hemisphere and England until they had sworn allegiance.

Although the settlement had prospered very exceedingly under the Government of the Company in its early years the administration was increasingly neglected as the original shareholders who had included many of the most distinguished men of their time died or disposed of their holdings. In 1679 the settlers appealed to the Crown for redress and five years later a verdict having been given under a writ of *quo warranto* against the charter of the Bermuda Company the Government of the Colony passed it to the Crown, and the Company whose members by this time held only a very small portion of the land in the island was dissolved.

The petition was granted in 1684 and Colonel Richard Coney was appointed the first Governor under the Crown which, incidentally did not provide any means for the defence of the Colony. The forts fell into disrepair and one of the first acts of the new legislature was to raise two troops of horse. Imperial troops first arrived in 1797, being sent from the Bahamas.

Under the new Constitution, much more scope was offered the colonists towards furthering their own trade and shipbuilding was actively engaged in. A large fleet of merchantmen grew into being and the salt carrying trade between the Turks Islands and ports in North America proved of great importance. However, with the outbreak of war between England and the American Colonies, Bermuda's trade suffered a major setback, especially on account of the embargo which had been placed upon trading with the insurgent Colonies. A serious situation developed locally as the production of essential foodstuffs had taken second place following the discovery of the lucrative business which could be found in shipbuilding and manning. An agreement was then reached between certain Bermudians and the leaders of the American Revolution whereby the trading embargo would be lifted in return for a supply of gunpowder. In August, 1775, a powder magazine was broken into and 100 kegs of gunpowder were stolen and placed on board an American frigate at St. George. This powder was eventually used against the British forces and compelled their evacuation of Boston in 1776.

With the cessation of hostilities Bermuda's carrying trade increased by leaps and bounds ; 40 new vessels were built in 1789. Certain losses were caused by French privateers, but with the advent of the second war between Great Britain and the United States during 1812 to 1815, Bermuda vessels were fully occupied in trading between the West Indies and Newfoundland.

As in the West Indies, slavery was permitted from the Colony's earliest days, but following the crusade of William Wilberforce in England it was abolished in Bermuda during 1834, the sum of £20 being paid to the master of every slave freed.

Later in the nineteenth century and following the inauguration of steamship services, Bermuda, in addition to enjoying a profitable agricultural export trade in vegetables, gradually became noted for its climate and charm. Slowly the tourist trade grew, many visitors

coming annually to escape the rigorous North American winters and, as larger and faster ships were built and hotels erected, it finally became the Colony's most important business.

Bermuda has, except between 1902 and 1913, been the headquarters of a British fleet since 1767.

In 1809 the Imperial Government purchased the North-Westerly extremity of the Colony known as Ireland Island and the following year preliminary operations were commenced for the establishment of a Naval Dockyard. The work was first carried out by slave labour under the supervision of skilled artisans from England.

In 1818 a Naval Hospital was built, and in 1819 a detachment of Royal Engineers was sent out to assist in the work. Convict labour was substituted for slave labour in 1824, and continued to be used until the removal of the convict station to Australia in 1863. The first floating dock arrived from England in 1869. It was 381 feet long, 124 feet broad and 74 feet deep and was the largest in the world. It weighed, 8,200 tons and cost £250,000. This dock was replaced in 1902 by a much superior one, 545 feet long. During the second World War it was of inestimable service. In 1944 alone, 142 ships were docked in it. In 1950 it was decided by the Admiralty to close down the dockyard in Bermuda.

Chapter 3 : Administration

The laws of the Colony are enacted by a Legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by the Executive Council which consists of four official and three unofficial members appointed by the Crown. The Legislative Council is composed of nine members of whom three are official and six nominated unofficial, the Chief Justice being President.

The House of Assembly is made up of 36 members, elected for a term of five years. Each of the parishes is represented by four members. The franchise is limited to those who possess freehold property of not less than £60 in value. A number of persons own property in several parishes ; these are entitled to vote in each. Prior to 1944 only males were permitted to vote or to seek election to the House of Assembly, but in that year with the passing of the Women's Suffrage Act, this discrimination was removed.

Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and of the House of Assembly are paid at the rate of 24s. for each day's attendance.

A number of Government Departments are controlled by Executive Boards which consist of unofficals nominated by the Governor. The

head of the Department acts in an advisory capacity. The Chairman of most of these Boards are members of the House of Assembly.

Hamilton was made a city by an Act of Legislature in 1897 and is governed by a Corporation. The water and dock facilities are the Corporation's main source of revenue, although municipal taxes are levied.

The Town of St. George, one of the oldest settlements in the Western Hemisphere was founded in 1612 and remained the capital of the Colony until 1815. As in Hamilton, municipal taxes are levied. Each of the nine parishes appoints its own vestry annually which has power to levy taxation and manages local affairs.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

Imperial standard weights and measures are used.

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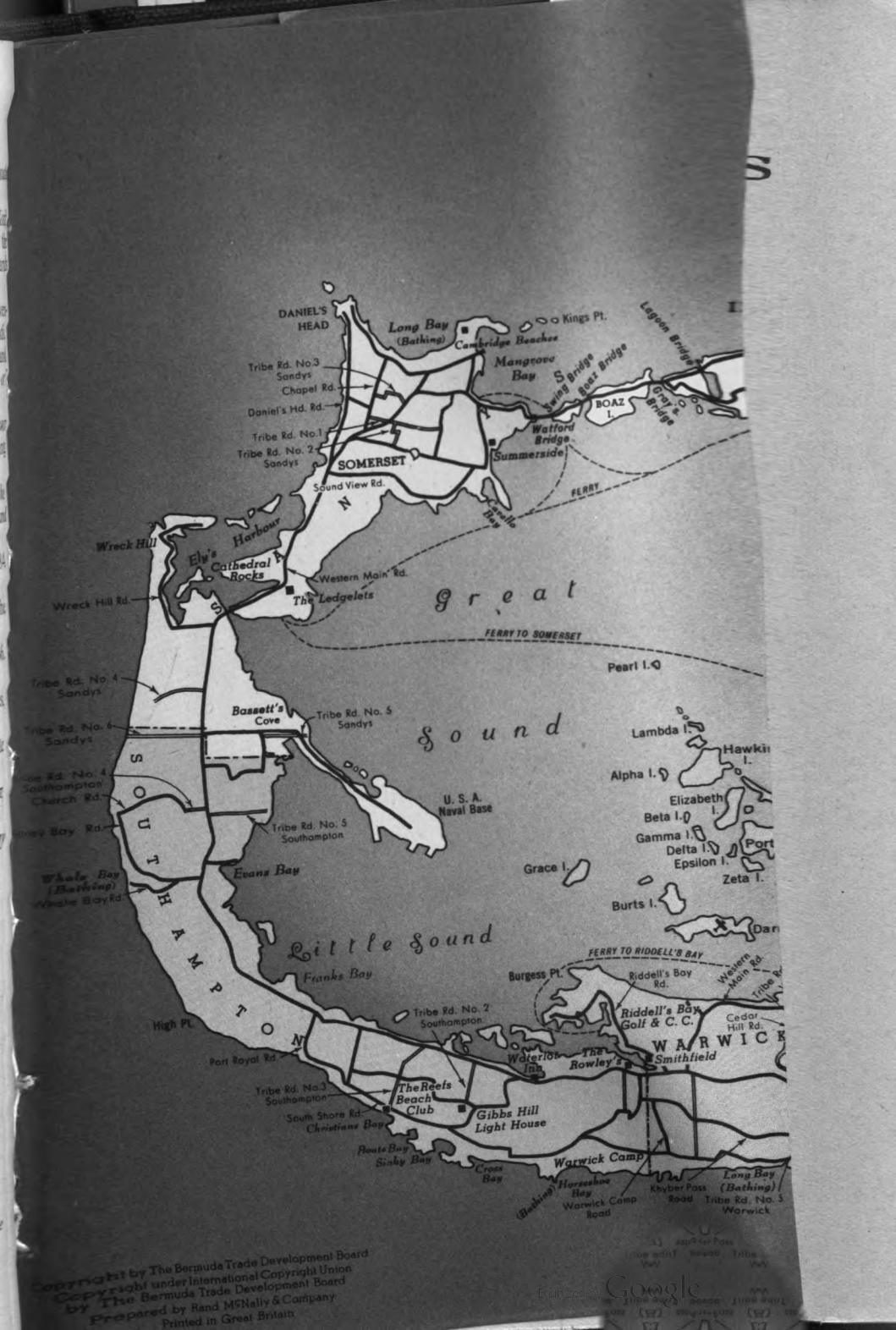
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- A collection of newspaper items, extracts from books and private papers covering the period 1815-50.
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- A description of places of historical interest and of life in the Colony at the present time, with drawings.
- The Bermuda Historical Quarterly*. Published since 1944.



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FOR THE YEARS

1953 and 1954

Contents

PART I	Review of 1953 and 1954	Page 3
PART II	CHAPTER 1 Population	6
	CHAPTER 2 Occupations, Wages and Labour Organization	6
	CHAPTER 3 Public Finance and Taxation	11
	CHAPTER 4 Currency and Banking	15
	CHAPTER 5 Commerce	16
	CHAPTER 6 Production	19
	CHAPTER 7 Social Services	24
	CHAPTER 8 Legislation	34
	CHAPTER 9 Justice, Police and Prisons	38
	CHAPTER 10 Public Utilities and Public Works	46
	CHAPTER 11 Communications	48
	CHAPTER 12 Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services	54
	CHAPTER 13 Local Forces	55
PART III	CHAPTER 1 Geography and Climate	57
	CHAPTER 2 History	58
	CHAPTER 3 Administration	61
	CHAPTER 4 Weights and Measures	62
	CHAPTER 5 Reading List	62
MAP		<i>At end</i>

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1953-54

PART I

Review of 1953 and 1954

NINETEEN hundred and fifty-three will stand out in the history of Bermuda for a number of momentous and memorable events; the withdrawal on the 25th April of the British Garrison after an occupation of 156 years, the local celebration of the Coronation of Her Majesty in June, the great honour of the Royal Visit in November and the Three Power Talks attended by the President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Premier of France with the Foreign Ministers of those countries in December.

Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Hood continued as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, his term of office having been further extended until 19th October, 1956.

On 10th December, 1953, Mr. O. R. Arthur left the Colony as Governor designate to the Falkland Islands and was succeeded as Colonial Secretary by Mr. A. G. T. Chaplin, who assumed duties on 3rd January, 1954.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Angelo-Thomson, Wing Commander E. W. W. Ellis and Mr. J. B. Pine, assumed their several duties as Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar-General, Warden of Prisons, and Solicitor-General on 15th April, 25th September and 8th November, 1954, respectively.

On 17th April, 1953, a Committee of the House of Assembly was appointed to consider, and on 25th January, 1954, reported on, the problem of racial relations in the Colony. The report was adopted unanimously by the Legislature and many of its recommendations have already been or are in the process of being implemented. Others are still under consideration.

At the quinquennial parliamentary election in May, 1953, both the lady members of the previous parliament were defeated and 27 white and 9 coloured members were elected compared with 29 and 7 respectively in 1949.

The British Garrison returned to Bermuda on 1st March, 1954.

On 11th March, 1954, an Agreement was signed between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Bermuda for the purchase by the latter for £750,000 of most of the War Department and Admiralty Lands in the Colony. Meanwhile it had been agreed that Prospect Camp would be made available to the War Office for occupation by the returning Garrison. On 3rd April an Act was passed establishing the Bermuda Crown Lands Corporation to administer the balance of the lands. By the end of 1954 the Corporation had re-habilitated some 72 dwellings, which were leased at moderate rents to those requiring them. This helped to ease the general housing shortage, and the rehabilitation programme will continue as the demand for additional housing units continues.

The Government budget was further expanded and the actual

expenditure exceeded the appropriation for both years under review. Revenue exceeded expenditure in 1953, but at the close of 1954 there was an operating deficit, as a result of the first payment to the Imperial Government in respect of the purchase of Crown Lands, and of the transfer of substantial sums to the Public Works and School Buildings Reserve Funds.

The North American tourist trade, which is the Colony's principal source of revenue, tended to show a diminishing return. Although the numbers of tourists in both years broke all previous records, the average duration of their visits slightly declined and their spending power was less than formerly. As the result the estimated total revenue from tourists in both 1953 and 1954 was the same as from a smaller number in 1952, and less than from an even smaller number in 1951. In order to counter this trend the Trade Development Board are endeavouring to encourage additional visitors from areas in the United States which have not previously been productive and also from Canada and the United Kingdom. An office was opened in Toronto in 1954 and work is proceeding with the Office to be established in London in Rex House, 4-12 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.

Hotel and transport agencies have co-operated by offering greater amenities and facilities for visitors. These include the modern terminal buildings alongside Hamilton Harbour and at Bermuda Airport which were brought progressively into use as their construction proceeded. The Airport terminal building was completed in 1954. Additional accommodation has been provided in the form of a Cottage Colony for visitors at Ariel Sands on the South Shore in Devonshire Parish, and a large modern outdoor swimming pool, illuminated at night, built at the Bermudiana Hotel; other facilities, including increased yachting trips, have been brought into operation. The grounds and premises of the Bermuda Government Aquarium have been extended, attractively landscaped, and the zoological collection very considerably enlarged.

The use of air travel by tourists is increasing, and many more travellers entered and left the Colony by air than by sea. Nevertheless the British Steamship Company which has operated the regular service between Bermuda and the United States of America since World War I, continues to provide a most valuable service in competition with the air lines.

The International Hotel Corporation, which since 1st December, 1952, had operated the Princess Hotel on behalf of Pan American World Airways, did not renew the lease when it expired on 1st December, 1954, since when Princess Hotel of Bermuda, Limited, resumed management of the hotel. Several local businesses, including some of the guest houses, have been converted from private enterprises to limited liability companies.

The head offices in Hamilton of both local banks have been, or are being, enlarged to more than double their former size.

Three ultra-modern, well-equipped and well-stocked fresh food and grocery shops, the latest of them larger than any yet in Bermuda, have

been added to the already large number of such shops in the Colony. The heavy financial investment involved in these new enterprises is indicative of the confidence held by the shareholders in Bermuda's economic future.

The perennial problem of adequate and more suitable accommodation for the General Post Office and other Government Departments was under active consideration, especially in 1954 when at the request of the Bermuda Government experts from the United Kingdom investigated and made recommendations regarding a new Post Office. The recommendations which involve the demolition of the Hamilton Hotel and the erection on that site of a new Post Office and other offices, have been approved by the Legislature, and working plans are now being prepared. The proposal to erect at an estimated cost of £50,000 a building on a central site in Hamilton to accommodate all the activities of the Health Department was also approved, whilst a plan for a central poor house on Ireland Island for use by all nine parishes is under consideration by the Parish Vestries Association.

In June, 1954, a company was formed in Bermuda with combined Bermudian and United States capital to produce films locally for reproduction over television stations outside the Colony. Operations were suspended in October when the available capital was exhausted but there is every hope that this set back will prove to be temporary.

During July-August, 1954, the Bermuda Tuberculosis Association conducted their third mass X-Ray survey of local residents. For the sake both of the community and affected individuals, it is greatly regretted that only 10,503 persons availed themselves of this invaluable free public service. The films were examined by Dr. W. Santon Gilmour, a specialist from the United Kingdom who came to Bermuda for the purpose at the request of the Association. The Survey revealed 17 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis.

In September, 1954, the 39th Annual Conference of the International Association for Identification was held in Bermuda with delegations from Canada, Cuba, and the United States of America attending.

In October, 1954, expenditure of £23,375 was approved for the provision of additional navigational aids in Bermuda waters.

After prolonged search and much difficulty in recruiting personnel including a forecaster, the Bermuda Meteorological Station resumed operations towards the end of 1954.

Also towards the end of 1954 a bill was introduced in the Legislature which aims to restrict immigration into the Colony for the protection of the already large local population. Under the provisions of the Bill the conditions for acquisition of Bermudian status by British Subjects, will be stricter than at present.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE rapid growth of the resident civil population is shown by the census returns in the following years: 1881, 13,948 (5,384 white and 8,564 coloured); 1891, 15,013 (5,690 and 9,323); 1901, 17,535 (6,383 and 11,152); 1911, 18,994 (6,691 and 12,303); 1921, 20,127 (7,006 and 13,121); 1931, 27,789 (11,353 and 16,436); 1939, 30,814 (11,481 and 19,333); and 1950, 37,403 (14,724 and 22,679).

The estimated total resident civil population at the end of 1950 and each subsequent year was: 1950, 37,556 (14,783 white and 22,783 coloured); 1951, 38,206 (14,932 and 23,274); 1952, 38,967 (15,097 and 23,870); 1953, 39,651 (15,242 and 24,409); and 1954, 40,455 (15,410 and 25,045).

At the end of 1954 the density per square mile of the resident civil population on the 17.75 square miles available to it (after deduction of the 2.83 square miles leased to the Government of the United States of America) was 2,279. Nearly 90,000 (in 1954, 89,071) visitors annually spend an average of about one week each in the Colony, thereby increasing the density of the total civil population to 2,376 per square mile.

The numbers and rates of birth, marriage, death and infant mortality per thousand of the civil population for each of the last five years were:

	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Live Births . . .	1,138	30.3	1,046	27.4	1,095	28.1	1,026	25.9	1,112	27.5
Marriages . . .	394	10.5	455	10.9	449	11.7	403	10.8	374	9.2
Deaths . . .	352	9.4	396	10.4	334	8.6	342	8.6	308	7.6
Infant Mortality . .	53	41.2	87	71.2	50	35.6	57	55.6	42	37.8

The numbers of arrivals and departures during the same years were:

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Arrivals . . .	67,771	88,026	90,157	98,536	101,500
Departures . . .	68,283	87,148	88,626	98,564	100,722

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

Bermudian economy depends primarily upon its tourist industry, secondarily upon goods and services supplied to the Imperial and United States Forces stationed in the Colony, thirdly upon repairs to shipping sustaining damage at or near Bermuda and since the end of World War II upon increasingly large investments in the Colony of United Kingdom capital at low (usually about 2½%) rates of interest.

OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATION 7

The first three of these contributors to the economy of the Islands directly or indirectly employ most of the available labour. Artisans and labourers are employed regularly by the active services and as required by the ship repairers, otherwise by the local building and similar contractors. Domestic servants, waiters and waitresses are engaged preponderantly, but to a considerable extent seasonally, in the tourist business and have latterly experienced increasingly long slack periods; otherwise, under or unemployment is negligible. Most clerical and office workers are also varyingly engaged in the tourist business.

Because of the increasingly serious problem of over-population, admission to Bermuda is strictly controlled and no immigration as such is permitted. Some persons are however admitted for specific periods and purposes, such as agricultural labourers from the Azores and hotel employees from North America, particularly Canada, and the United Kingdom. Emigration is insignificant and uncontrolled.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF LABOUR

Statistics of the rates of wages for clerical, hotel and retail sales workers during 1953 and 1954 are not published, but wages are generally commensurate with the unusually high cost of living which with few exceptions continues to rise. Their hours of work and those of artisans, and the rates of wages of the latter during 1953 and 1954 were:

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Hourly wage</i>	<i>Hours weekly</i>
Clerks (male)		44
„ (female)		39
Secretaries		39
Stenographers		39
Hotel Employees (male and female)		48
Electricians		44 to 53
Blacksmiths	6/- to 7/-	44 to 53
Carpenter Foreman	8/- to 11/-	44 to 53
Fitter and shop carpenters	6/6 to 7/-	44 to 53
Labourer, Boy (18 years and under)	2/6 to 3/-	various
Labourer, Ordinary	4/- to 5/-	44 to 53
Labourer, Skilled	5/- to 5/6	44 to 53
Painter	5/6 to 7/-	44 to 53
Plumber	6/- to 7/-	44 to 53
Motor truck driver	5/- to 6/-	various

Sundays, Thursday (for artisans Saturday) afternoons and the following public holidays are rest days:

New Year's Day.

Good Friday.

Empire Day, 24th May.

The day appointed to be observed as Her Majesty's Birthday.

Cup Match Day (the Thursday before the first Monday in August).

Somers Day (the Friday before the first Monday in August).

Remembrance Day (11th November).

Christmas Day.

Boxing Day, the next weekday after Christmas Day.

COST OF LIVING

The reduced purchasing power of so many of the visitors from North America, on whom the local community depends so largely for its livelihood, and by repercussion to some extent also of that community, has caused retailers of most commodities except food to resort increasingly during 1953 and 1954 to year-round sales, preponderantly on Fridays and Saturdays, with the object of stimulating business. The practical effect of this policy has been to lower the cost of most commodities, except food, for purchasers at such sales. Some food prices have, however, advanced during the two years under review but wages have generally kept pace with those advances. Because of the important influence of the United States of America, a majority of the local population, irrespective of race, tends to live on credit, even for its purchases of food. The chain food stores throughout the Colony normally extend credit from 30 to 60 days and charge accordingly. A recent development of cash and carry self-service food stores, with lower prices, appears to be gaining in popularity and may gradually lower the cost of living. The following comparative list of average food prices at the end of 1954 indicates, however, that although some of the cash and carry prices are lower than the corresponding credit and delivery prices, some food prices, notably coffee and tea, have continued to rise.

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Average Credit and Delivery Price</i>	<i>Average Cash and Carry Price</i>
Butter . . .	lb.	4s. 8d.	4s. 8d.
Sugar . . .	"	9d.	5 lb. for 3s. 3d.
Lard . . .	"	2s. 6d.	—
Margarine . . .	"	2s. 2d.	2s. 2d.
Eggs local . . .	doz.	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
" imported . . .	"	7s. 0d.	6s. 6d.
Milk, fresh . . .	U.S. Qt.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Milk, evaporated . . .	14½ oz. tin	1s. 3d.	1s. 2d.
Milk, condensed . . .	14 oz. tin	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Bacon, sliced . . .	lb.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Ham, smoked . . .	"	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
" cooked . . .	"	10s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Lamb, leg . . .	"	4s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
" shoulder . . .	"	3s. 9d.	3s. 0d.
" loin . . .	"	4s. 10d.	4s. 6d.
Beef, sirloin . . .	"	5s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
" tenderloin . . .	"	9s. 6d.	—
Pork, leg . . .	"	5s. 6d.	—
" loin . . .	"	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Liver, calf . . .	"	3s. 6d.	—
" beef . . .	"	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Sausage, fresh . . .	"	5s. 0d.	4s. 10d.
Sardines . . .	tin	1s. 5d.	1s. 3d.

Commodity	Unit	Average Credit and Delivery Price	Average Cash and Carry Price
Herring	"	2s. 3d.	2s. 2d.
Salmon	"	4s. 2d.	4s. 2d.
Tuna Fish	"	2s. 6d.	2s. 5d.
Corned Beef	"	3s. 8d.	3s. 8d.
Peas	"	1s. 6d.	1s. 4d.
Beans	"	2s. 2d.	2s. 2d.
Spinach	"	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Tomatoes	"	2s. 6d.	2s. 4d.
Pork and Beans	"	2s. 5d.	2s. 2d.
Orange Juice	"	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Grapefruit Juice	"	1s. 6d.	1s. 3d.
Pineapple Juice	"	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Potatoes	lb.	9d.	9d.
Cabbage	"	9d.	9d.
Carrots	bunch	1s. 0d.	—
Turnips	lb.	9d.	—
Celery	head	2s. 6d.	—
Lettuce	"	3s. 6d.	—
Beans	lb.	3s. 0d.	—
Apples, cooking	"	2s. 1d.	—
" dessert	"	4s. 2d.	—
Tea	"	9s. 0d.	8s. 4d.
Coffee (bulk)	"	11s. 0d.	—
Flour (bulk)	"	7½d.	—
Bread	"	1s. 2d.	—
Spaghetti	"	1s. 11d.	1s. 8d.
Macaroni	"	1s. 11d.	1s. 8d.
Baking Powder	8 oz. tin	1s. 6d.	1s. 1d.
Rolled Oats	lb.	1s. 6d.	—
Puffed Rice	package	2s. 0d.	1s. 0d.

The prices of representative items of clothing at the end of 1954 were:

Commodity	Unit	Prices	
		Minimum	Maximum
Flannel for Dresses	yd. 54" wide	42s. 6d.	—
Tweed Cloth	"	45s. 0d.	67s. 6d.
Men's Serge Suiting	"	37s. 6d.	75s. 0d.
Flannelette	"	3s. 10d.	—
Broadcloth	"	4s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Print, percale	"	4s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Drill, white	"	7s. 6d.	—
Cotton, bleached	"	4s. 0d.	—
Wool, knitting	lb.	40s. 0d.	44s. 0d.
Dresses—Women's—Cotton	each	85s. 0d.	£9 10s. 0d.
Dresses—Women's—Rayon	"	85s. 0d.	£18 10s. 0d.
Stockings—Women's—Nylon	pair	8s. 6d.	15s. 6d.

Commodity	Unit	Prices	
		Minimum	Maximum
Suits—Men's—Ready Made	each	£9 10s. 0d.	£32 0s. 0d.
Raincoats	"	£3 15s. 6d.	£15 0s. 0d.
Sports Jackets . . .	"	£12 10s. 0d.	£32 10s. 0d.
Socks, cotton	pair	4s. 6d.	—
Socks, wool	"	8s. 6d.	22s. 6d.
Trousers, flannel . . .	"	£6 0s. 0d.	—
Shirts	each	29s. 6d.	55s. 0d.
Handkerchiefs	"	1s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Shoes—Men	pair	£5 0s. 0d.	£9 5s. 0d.
Shoes—Women's	"	30s. 0d.	£4 8s. 0d.

The prices at the end of 1954 of household and other sundries were:

Saucepans (3 quart)	each	16s. 6d.
Kettles, Tea	"	from 12s. 6d. to 32s. 0d.
Frying Pans	"	13s. 6d.
Cup and Saucer	together	from 3s. 0d.
Plates	each	from 2s. 6d.
Tobacco, Capstan . . .	2 oz.	3s. 0d.
Cigarettes	20's	1s. 10d.
Matches	12 boxes	1s. 0d.
Paraffin	5 U.S. galls.	8s. 0d.
Haircut, Men		6s. 0d.
Inland Postal Rate . . .	2 oz.	1½d.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Labour Board Act, 1945, which established a Labour Board responsible for inspection of labour conditions, settlement of disputes, collection of information and the preparation of statistics and reports relating to rates of wages, working hours and conditions of employment, relations with trade unions and the operation of the employment exchange, was repealed on the 15th May, 1953, and superseded by the Labour Act, 1953, which transferred to the Board of Immigration responsibility for rendering the gratis services previously rendered by the Labour Board to the public as an Employment Agency.

The Employment Bureau is in the capital city of Hamilton. The Bureau deals with every type of employee. The hotels, Public Works Department, Electricity Company and the United States Naval and Air Bases are among the larger employers habitually supplied.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Because of the high standard of living and general prosperity, trade unionism is not active in the Colony. The status of employers' and workers' organisations is regulated by the Trade Unions and Trade

Disputes Act, 1946. The existing unions and their approximate membership during 1953 and 1954 were:

<i>Title</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Membership</i>
Bermuda Industrial Union . . .	1,114	Artisans
Bermuda Union of Teachers . . .	159	School Teachers
Teachers Association of Bermuda . . .	51	School Teachers
Bermuda Civil Service Association . . .	53	Civil Servants

There were no labour disputes during 1953 and 1954; and there have only been three, none of them serious, since the passing of the Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Enquiry) Act, 1945.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The only labour legislation passed during 1953 and 1954 was The Labour Act, 1953 (28/53), referred to in the Labour Department section above.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

As there are neither heavy industries nor significant unemployment, and catering to tourists in a healthy climate is a generally healthy occupation, there is neither necessity for, nor do there exist, any special measures affecting the safety, welfare and employment of labour in the Colony.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Evening classes at the School of Home Economics to train cooks and waiters for employment in the local hotels have proved popular. In both 1953 and 1954 there was a course for cooks and in the former year there were 5 courses and in the latter 6 for waiters. In 1953, 15 persons trained as cooks and 38 as waiters whilst in 1954, 8 persons earned certificates as cooks and 54 as waiters. In the latter year a special course was also held at the School to train a group as hotel bus boys.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Following is a summary under main heads of revenue and expenditure in 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954:

<i>Revenue</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>
	£	£	£	£
Customs . . .	1,742,839	1,863,375	1,865,233	1,936,126
Departmental . . .	590,444	669,729	808,435	861,208
Miscellaneous . . .	34,979	50,570	73,576	178,917
Total Revenue . . .	2,368,262	2,583,674	2,747,244	2,976,251

BERMUDA

<i>Expenditure</i>	1951 £	1952 £	1953 £	1954 £
Administration of Justice	27,762	36,448	36,283	38,881
Agriculture . . .	104,104	115,552	132,784	137,247
Audit	3,466	5,341	8,307	8,858
Bermuda Library . .	7,206	8,448	9,857	10,010
Bermuda Social Welfare Board	17,718	23,322	23,127	24,985
Board of Trade . . .	129,447	154,880	170,295	165,272
Civil Aviation . . .	26,435	29,086	27,191	39,958
Colonial Secretariat .	11,788	16,443	16,581	18,178
Colonial Treasury . .	76,326	89,782	98,573	109,859
Debt, Public	53,912	53,016	52,115	51,215
Defence	47,801	41,525	39,086	44,339
Education	245,826	283,420	331,158	351,302
Executive	13,597	17,510	16,029	16,926
Hospital King Edward VII Memorial	108,500	130,000	125,000	125,000
Immigration	6,571	7,933	9,289	12,066
Labour Board	1,616	1,821	431	—
Legislative	10,227	11,355	9,755	10,383
Miscellaneous	47,768	75,531	77,692	512,987
Police	90,149	118,033	122,848	140,817
Post Office	86,899	104,808	110,199	112,462
Prisons	47,619	69,570	60,781	56,142
Public Health, Department	76,542	93,823	96,018	112,465
Isolation Hospital . .	2,394	2,346	2,137	2,050
Mental Hospital . . .	20,293	22,240	26,725	32,469
Public Transportation .	125,398	150,493	134,512	137,217
Public Works	326,143	332,804	321,639	277,108
Superannuation . . .	37,655	42,282	45,807	51,354
Trade Development Board	278,109	337,132	361,209	390,854
Transport Control Board	15,156	19,675	25,211	22,323
War Pensions and Gratuities	10,042	7,808	8,410	10,593
Extraordinary Expenditure	20,328	19,265	18,293	16,061
Reserve and Special Fund Appropriations	—	225,000	150,000	350,000
	<hr/> 2,076,797	<hr/> 2,646,692	<hr/> 2,667,342	<hr/> 3,389,381

PUBLIC DEBT

On 1st January, 1953, and 1st January, 1954, local loans amounted to £25,000, of which £5,000 is repayable in 1955 and £20,000 in 1957.

These are fully covered by investments in sinking funds. £200,000 raised in 1941 for re-loan free of interest to the Imperial Government is repayable on 1st March, 1956.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The surplus on 31st December, 1953, was £686,399, which decreased to £273,269 on 31st December, 1954. The reserve fund was £495,347 on 31st December, 1953, and £511,027 on 31st December, 1954.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

The main heads of taxation in 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954 were:

	1954	1953	1952	1951
	£	£	£	£
Customs Duty	1,742,839	1,863,375	1,865,233	1,936,126
Stamp duties	62,244	76,068	132,487	132,285
Motor car and Drivers' licences	96,087	96,914	111,881	119,056
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,901,170	2,036,357	2,109,601	2,187,467

Customs receipts were 73.59 per cent, 72.12 per cent, 67.89 per cent and 65.05 per cent of the total revenue in 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954 respectively. The amount shown as revenue derived from stamp duties excludes certain revenue collected under the Stamp Duty Acts and accounted for as postal revenue.

Summary of Main Features of Customs Tariff

Fresh fruit, margarine, canned milk and cream, sugar, tea and rice, salted, smoked or pickled fish, grain and animal feeds, agricultural implements, aircraft and accessories, box material for exportation of Bermuda produce, fertilisers and insecticides, whether of British or foreign origin, are admitted duty free.

Flour, British: 100 lb., 9d.; foreign: 100 lb., 9d., plus 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

Fruits, canned, bottled or frosted, British: 15 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign: 15 per cent *ad valorem* plus 25 per cent surtax.

Citrus fruits, British: free; foreign: 5 per cent *ad valorem* plus 25 per cent surtax.

Butter, British: 2d. per lb.; foreign: 3½d. per lb.

Beef and lamb, British: 1d. per lb.; foreign: 1d. per lb., plus 25 per cent surtax.

Pork, fresh, British: 20 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign: 20 per cent *ad valorem* plus 25 per cent surtax.

Bacon and ham, British: 5 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign: 5 per cent *ad valorem* plus ½d. per lb.

Meats, canned or bottled, British: 5 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign: 5 per cent *ad valorem* plus 25 per cent surtax.

Pickled meats in bulk, British: 5 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign: 6 per cent *ad valorem*.

- Fish, canned, British: 10 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign: 11 per cent *ad valorem*.
- Whisky, British: 72s. per proof gallon; foreign: 72s. per proof gallon, plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Rum, British: 36s. per proof gallon; foreign: 36s. per proof gallon plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Gin, British: 45s. per proof gallon; foreign: 45s. per proof gallon plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Beer, bottled, British: 4s. 6d. per gallon; foreign: 4s. 6d. per gallon plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Cordials, British: 85s. per proof gallon; foreign: 85s. per proof gallon plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Wine, British: 60 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign: 60 per cent *ad valorem* plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax.
- Cigarettes, British: 3s. per lb., 10 per cent *ad valorem*, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax and 16s. 3d. per 1,000; foreign: 3s. per lb., 10 per cent *ad valorem*, 25 per cent surtax and 16s. 3d. per 1,000.
- Cigars, British: £1 per 1,000, 10 per cent *ad valorem*, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax; foreign: £1 per 1,000, 10 per cent *ad valorem*, 25 per cent surtax.
- Tobacco, British: 1s. 6d. per lb., 10 per cent *ad valorem*, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent surtax; foreign: 1s. 6d. per lb., 10 per cent *ad valorem*, 25 per cent surtax.
- Cinematograph films, British: 1s. per 100 feet; foreign: 3s. per 100 feet plus 25 per cent surtax.
- Electrical appliances, British: 10 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign: 20 per cent *ad valorem*.
- Furniture, British: 15 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign: 25 per cent *ad valorem*.
- Gasolene, British: 1s. per imperial gallon; foreign: 1s. per imperial gallon plus 25 per cent surtax.
- Motor vehicles and parts, including tyres, British: 10 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign: 30 per cent *ad valorem*.
- Hardware, British: $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*; foreign: 20 per cent *ad valorem*.
- Hardware, building materials, British: 5 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign: $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*.
- Lumber, millwork, British: 5 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign: $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*.
- All other goods not enumerated in the Customs Tariff, British: 15 per cent *ad valorem*; foreign: $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*.

Stamp Duties

A stamp tax of £1 is collected in respect of each passenger departing from the Colony by ship or plane.

Cheques and receipts issued for £1 or upwards are chargeable with stamp tax of one penny each.

The Stamp Duties Act was extensively amended during 1952; increases in many instances amounting to 100 per cent.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

There is neither income tax nor estate duty in Bermuda, but the Corporations of Hamilton and St. George's and the Vestries of the nine Parishes into which the Colony is divided base their respective annual budgets on their anticipated financial requirements during the ensuing year. The revenue of the Corporations is derived from rents, taxes, wharfage, etc., for the use of amenities and facilities provided by them, and of the Vestries from rates collected by them and from fees for liquor licences under the provisions of the Liquor Licence Act, 1936.

The actual revenues and expenditures during 1953 and 1954 of the City of Hamilton and the Town of St. George were:

Corporation	1953						1954					
	Revenue			Expenditure			Revenue			Expenditure		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
City of Hamilton	125,272	0	0	126,940	0	0	131,604	8	3	105,271	5	11
Town of St. George	31,762	16	4	35,252	18	10	31,141	6	5	35,996	12	8

The actual revenues and expenditures of the nine parishes during the same years were:

Parish	1953						1954					
	Revenue			Expenditure			Revenue			Expenditure		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. George's	4,150	3	2	4,473	5	11	6,898	16	4	4,960	3	5
Hamilton	2,800	15	8	3,154	19	10	3,226	0	9	2,922	17	4
Smith's	3,441	0	0	3,269	0	0	3,999	0	0	3,070	0	0
Devonshire	4,529	7	4	4,420	8	7	4,774	5	8	4,895	11	6
Pembroke	34,395	4	11	29,142	17	6	38,970	9	7	44,508	7	5
Paget	4,680	8	7	5,295	14	11	5,751	4	0	5,456	0	3
Warwick	4,860	14	6	5,239	18	4	5,405	19	1	5,246	15	0
Southampton	2,152	19	9	3,148	12	6	2,828	2	1	2,377	10	11
Sandys	5,409	0	7	5,002	12	9	5,701	9	4	5,951	16	7

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

United Kingdom notes are not legal tender in Bermuda owing to the continued operation of currency and exchange control regulations which were instituted during the war. The currency consists of Bermuda Government notes in denominations of £5, £1, 10s. and 5s. and United Kingdom metal coinage.

The value of Bermuda currency notes in circulation on 31st December, 1953, was £1,194,396 and on 31st December, 1954, was £1,164,896. The note issue was covered by investments in the Note Security Fund, the value of which on 31st December, 1953, was £1,180,679 and on 31st December, 1954, was £1,351,340.

Two local banks operate in Bermuda, the Bank of Bermuda, Limited, with its head office in Hamilton and branches in St. George's and Somerset, and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Limited, with

its head office in Hamilton and a branch in St. George's. The Bank of Bermuda was established in 1889 and incorporated in 1890. For many years it has been the sole depository in Bermuda of the Imperial Government and provides a wide range of banking and trust facilities. The Bank of N. T. Butterfield was incorporated in 1904 but has existed as a banking house since 1858. It provides a complete banking service and is a qualified depository of the United States Treasury. It has correspondents throughout Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the West Indies.

The Post Office also provides the usual savings bank facilities. The number of accounts with, and the amounts of deposits in, and withdrawals from, the Post Office Savings Bank during 1953 and 1954 were:

Year	No. of Accounts	Deposits		Withdrawals	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1953	9,810	291,275	10 8	265,508	8 11
1954	9,859	289,664	16 5	264,924	13 2
	Increase 49	Decrease	1,610 14 3	Decrease	583 15 9

The rates of both local banks for sterling are:

On drafts of £2 10s. 0d. or less—6d; on first £500—1 per cent; on next £2,000— $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent; on excess over £2,000— $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. There is an additional charge of 2s. for telegraphic transfers.

Chapter 5: Commerce

The value during 1951-54 of total imports, imports for local use, recorded re-exports, local exports and total exports was:

	Total Imports	Imports for Local Use	Recorded Re-exports	Local Exports	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£	£
1951	10,628,280	9,315,573	1,312,707	49,400	1,362,107
1952	11,379,553	9,954,514	1,425,039	60,467	1,485,506
1953	11,871,428	9,590,883	2,280,545	109,535	2,390,080
1954	12,458,711	9,336,215	3,122,496	201,636	3,324,132

Although the visible balance of trade of the Colony is adverse, there is a substantial revenue from invisible items, including the tourist business estimated at £8,000,000 per annum; accommodation, goods and services supplied to the United States Bases and estimated in 1954 to be worth about £2,000,000; repairs to shipping sustaining damage in the neighbouring seas; and indirectly very considerable investments in enterprises in Bermuda of United Kingdom capital at a low rate of interest, so that the overall balance of trade is favourable.

The quantities and values of the principal imports into Bermuda during 1951-54 were:

Commodity	Unit	1951		1952		1953		1954	
		Quant'y	Value £	Quant'y	Value £	Quant'y	Value £	Quant'y	Value £
Beef, fresh ..	tons	1,480	279,439	890	303,151	1,031	326,001	962	315,712
Poultry and Game ..	"	372	148,296	373	152,238	401	159,631	440	160,108
Butter ..	"	323	101,418	204	68,666	445	144,634	375	128,543
Milk, evap. and tinned ..	"	—	116,479	—	113,995	—	114,155	—	110,153
Flour ..	"	2,273	92,778	2,179	91,802	2,142	90,291	2,229	92,612
Sugar ..	"	1,551	91,963	1,331	93,108	1,553	73,113	1,615	81,807
Malt liquor ..	gls.	284,756	119,195	334,953	157,379	320,390	139,305	327,723	141,574
Whisky ..	"	117,670	244,290	109,472	238,065	118,457	252,459	113,971	254,689
Tobacco ..	"	—	118,583	—	115,802	—	121,353	—	139,339
Timber ..	'000 ft.	3,848	183,757	3,921	182,751	2,965	165,754	3,768	196,979
Footwear, leather ..	"	—	158,507	—	158,015	—	184,467	—	185,638
Cotton Clothing ..	"	—	406,325	—	420,064	—	463,737	—	489,908
Woollen Clothing ..	"	—	556,261	—	558,534	—	477,866	—	328,609
Rayon Clothing ..	"	—	170,771	—	158,812	—	151,991	—	105,899
Hardware ..	"	—	165,375	—	212,751	—	205,324	—	214,545
Furniture ..	"	—	204,007	—	181,806	—	192,590	—	208,827
Elec. Supplies ..	"	—	348,836	—	357,061	—	412,683	—	203,391
Motor vehicles (Passenger) ..	no.	1,248	376,131	1,066	386,544	636	222,363	759	233,416
Gasoline ..	'000 gls.	9,243	587,676	11,376	727,647	15,284	1,066,549	14,252	999,447
Diesel Oil ..	tons	11,784	107,744	17,400	147,907	14,330	114,302	19,119	106,297

The quantities and values of the principal domestic exports during 1951-54 were:

Commodity	Unit	1951		1952		1953		1954	
		Quant'y	Value £	Quant'y	Value £	Quant'y	Value £	Quant'y	Value £
Concentrated Essences ..	pkgs.	301	11,410	939	20,477	3,344	60,230	3,107	85,083
Brass Electrical Contacts ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	77,820
Flowers, cut ..	crates	16,637	30,657	18,369	31,187	14,653	35,579	11,339	26,049
Pharmaceuticals ..	pkgs.	38	984	205	3,347	412	7,864	1,137	10,301
Plants and Bulbs ..	cases	683	4,518	492	3,817	539	4,286	216	2,351
Vegetables, fresh ..	crates	—	—	5,000	4,858	1,580	1,576	15	13

The export of Bermuda flowers and vegetables tends to decrease but that of mineral water concentrates, essential oils and pharmaceutical products has increased rapidly since its inception in 1951 and it is hoped that the production and export of brass electrical contacts may make equally satisfactory progress.

The values of the principal re-exports during 1951-54 were:

	1951	1952	1953	1954
	£	£	£	£
Bunkers ..	577,465	751,991	851,706	1,204,223
Gas Cylinders ..	73,622	68,707	97,415	148,878
Liquor ..	98,101	97,490	116,815	116,308
Personal Effects ..	142,916	98,278	79,507	90,168
Motor Vehicles and Parts ..	72,450	58,801	73,189	54,284

The value of imports by countries of origin during 1951-54 were:

Country	1951	1952	1953	1954
	£	£	£	£
United States of America ..	3,854,793	4,256,400	5,253,929	5,626,835
United Kingdom ..	3,324,596	3,246,863	2,644,685	2,520,431

BERMUDA

<i>Country</i>	<i>1951</i> £	<i>1952</i> £	<i>1953</i> £	<i>1954</i> £
Canada . . .	1,191,427	1,093,651	1,084,703	1,097,383
Netherlands				
West Indies . .	655,500	807,358	530,362	635,697
French				
Equatorial Africa	—	—	—	496,461
All Other				
Countries . . .	1,601,964	1,975,282	2,357,749	2,083,904
Total . . .	10,628,280	11,379,554	11,871,428	12,458,711

The value of domestic exports by countries of destinations during 1951-54 was:

<i>Country</i>	<i>1951</i> £	<i>1952</i> £	<i>1953</i> £	<i>1954</i> £
United Kingdom . . .	2,783	4,105	9,765	85,145
United States of America . .	35,929	38,321	66,922	72,771
British West Indies . . .	7,558	15,084	30,455	41,543
Canada	3,130	2,957	2,403	2,177
	49,400	60,467	109,545	201,636

The values of imports from, and exports to, the United Kingdom and Canada are actually higher, and those from and to the United States of America are correspondingly lower than indicated in the two immediately preceding tables because some of those imports and exports are transshipment cargo through the United States of America and, if the original source or ultimate destination of such cargo is not evident from the documents of the conveying vessel, the goods concerned are attributed by the Bermuda Customs to the United States of America.

The number of tourists and the estimated amount, exclusive of rents for houses occupied by long-term visitors, spent by them in the Colony during 1951-54 were:

	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>
No. of Visitors	89,793	90,425	100,924	104,107
Value in £	8,158,760	8,000,000(a)	8,000,000(a)	8,000,000(a)

(a) estimate.

An interesting effect of the Motor Car Acts of, and since, 1946 has been the development of an export trade in used motor vehicles and parts, originally imported new from the United Kingdom and re-exported to that and other countries after varying periods of service in Bermuda. There is a similar traffic in gas cylinders, imported full, preponderantly from North America, and re-exported empty to be re-filled there.

There are no export restrictions on goods grown or manufactured in the Colony, but the re-export of goods imported from non-sterling areas is not permitted.

The channels of distribution of imported goods are almost entirely through Bermudian white or coloured firms or individuals and a few Portuguese or other white or coloured residents who have acquired Bermudian status by not less than seven years residence in the Colony.

Bulk purchase of foodstuffs and price controls, which were formerly exercised by the Bermuda Supplies Commission, were discontinued as from 1st January, 1955.

The Trade Development Board of the Bermuda Government maintains information and service offices at Rex House 4-12 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1., England; at 111 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; and at 620 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A.

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

Because of the density and rapid growth of the population of this small Colony, its agricultural land is also small and being steadily encroached on for building purposes. The area remaining available for agriculture is now only about 1,000 acres, of which 908 acres were cultivated in 1953 and 878 acres in 1954.

Building expansion is also further decreasing the land available for pasturage so that there now remain less than 2,700 acres on which horned cattle, horses and a few goats are tether-grazed wherever circumstances permit.

Because of the limited area and density of population of the Colony, whenever land is excavated, levelled or otherwise removed, the surplus is used to fill swampy surfaces or coastal shallows so as to increase the total usable area.

As there are no rivers, fresh-water lakes or, in consequence, reservoirs in Bermuda, the population is entirely dependent for fresh water upon rain collected from the roofs and stored in tanks under or near almost every building in the Islands. The population is therefore extremely water conscious and correspondingly sparing in its use of the available supply, so that no water conservation legislation is either necessary or exists.

Tenant farming accounts for 80 per cent of the land under cultivation, which consists principally of small holdings of less than 10 acres. These are leased by their owners to farmers who normally pay their rents after their crops have been harvested. Almost half the farmers

are Portuguese, nearly three-quarters of the remainder are other whites and the rest are coloured.

ADMINISTRATION

Agriculture and animal husbandry in Bermuda are the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture, administered by a Board of Agriculture consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and eight other members, who are appointed annually by the Governor. The Department consists of a Director, and Assistant Director, a Plant Pathologist, a Horticulturist, a Marketing Officer, an Assistant Marketing Officer and a Veterinary Officer, whose duties are to promote the practice and study of every aspect of agriculture in the Colony.

Throughout 1953 and 1954 the Department made further progress with the removal to a depth of 50 feet on both sides of the roads of dead cedars so that by the end of 1953 nearly two-thirds, and by the end of 1954 another fifty miles, of the Colony's highways had been cleared and twenty miles of the cleared roadsides had been planted with palms, shrubs and trees. In 1953 and 1954 the Department provided respectively nearly 18,000 and 25,000 plants of various kinds for this purpose, but the reafforestation has not kept pace with the removal of dead trees because of the dearth of suitable labour. This shortage also applies to farm labour, despite the decrease in the land available for agriculture, because many of the nearly 200 contract labourers from the Azores who have been brought into the Colony since 1949 specifically for farm work have gradually drifted away from it to more remunerative and less arduous work in other fields.

The Department continued to render assistance to citrus growers. The control of diseases and pests is undertaken by the Department by arrangement with the Bermuda Citrus Association for an annual fee ranging between four and ten shillings a tree. Normally under this arrangement the plantings registered receive three sprayings during the year, which involves the use of a total of about 67,000 gallons of water, 2,780 lb. of insecticide and 432 gallons of miscible oil.

Consequent upon the decision not to import further trees from abroad, because of the discovery of "Tristeza" disease among trees in Florida, U.S.A., efforts were made to provide for local propagation to meet future requirements, but proved rather disappointing. Although, however, due to propagation difficulties the acreage under citrus trees has not increased during the last three years, many of the trees are now over ten years of age and are producing good crops of fruit. Now that a technique has been developed for the propagation of trees locally, it is anticipated that the acreage under them will gradually increase.

AGRICULTURE

Vegetables and some fruit are the principal crops of which, due to evenly distributed rainfall, abundant sunshine and freedom from frost, there are, with the exception of onions, generally three a year. They are

grown chiefly for local consumption and the acreage, yield and value in 1953 and 1954 were:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acreage</i>		<i>Total yield in lb.</i>		<i>Farm value in £</i>	
	1954	1953	1953	1954	1953	1954
Beans . . .	42	39	168,000	156,000	12,600	11,200
Beets . . .	27	24	216,000	192,000	6,300	5,600
Broccoli . . .	22	20	55,000	50,000	4,240	3,750
Cabbage . . .	55	57	550,000	570,000	16,041	16,625
Carrots . . .	60	63	720,000	756,000	24,000	25,200
Onions . . .	18	15	180,000	150,000	6,000	5,000
Potatoes, Irish . . .	280	250	2,800,000	2,000,000	58,300	41,666
" Sweet . . .	60	65	480,000	520,000	12,000	13,000
Tomatoes . . .	45	40	360,000	360,000	24,000	24,000
Miscellaneous . . .	50	60	400,000	480,000	11,666	14,000
Bananas . . .	140	135	2,800,000	2,700,000	93,333	90,000
Total . . .	799	768	8,729,000	7,934,000	268,480	250,041

Various citrus fruits continued to be a crop of increasing importance for domestic consumption, as shown by the following figures:

<i>Acreage</i>		<i>No. of trees</i>		<i>Total yield in dozens</i>		<i>Farm value in £</i>	
1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
80	80	11,200	11,200	11,200	88,600	20,166	26,580

The cultivation of lily bulbs and flowers for export continued to be another small source of revenue for the Colony. The areas under lily cultivation in 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954 were 29, 32, 29 and 30 respectively.

There is no obligatory control or organization of agriculture, but through an arrangement of "Planned Production and Marketing", which was inaugurated in 1949, farmers are encouraged to grow on contract with the Department of Agriculture certain kinds of vegetables, which the Department undertakes to purchase at guaranteed minimum prices. In conjunction with this scheme there is a Government cold storage plant and a Wholesale Marketing Board. Progress of the latter is shown by the amounts realized for crops sold between 2½ per cent and 5 per cent above cost to cover operating expenses as follows:

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total Receipts	14,618	23,906	36,502	43,065	37,662	37,000

Since 1951 farmers have availed themselves increasingly of the mechanical equipment owned by the Department of Agriculture to assist in the preparation of land for planting and for spraying crops with a power sprayer.

On 17th September, 1953, a hurricane passed over the Colony but caused only minor damage to plant growth.

The annual rainfall in 1953 and 1954 was 62.3 and 54.3 inches respectively. Although the former was 4.2 inches above the normal average of 58.1 inches, there was a drought during the summer. This was serious for the population generally but did not affect agriculture

too seriously as there is least cultivation of the soil at that season. A less severe but for local agriculture more serious drought occurred in the spring of 1954.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry, like agriculture and for the same reasons, is necessarily limited although intensive, and is quite inadequate to meet local requirements; large supplies of animal products have therefore to be imported.

The animal population during 1951-54 was:

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Cows	1,000	1,300	1,275	1,220
Heifers	136	120	150	170
Bulls	55	20	22	21
Hogs	2,240	1,800	1,600	1,500
Horses:				
Farm	100	80	65	60
Carriage	70	70	30	30
Race	60	60	50	50

The local production and value of animal products during the same four years was:

		1951		1952		1953		1954	
		Quantity	£	Quantity	£	Quantity	£	Quantity	£
Beef & Veal	lb.	118,000	6,587	96,480	7,235	152,300	11,422	136,000	10,149
Pork ..	"	350,000	26,250	231,600	20,265	381,980	31,831	390,000	34,000
Poultry ..	"	55,000	5,500	95,000	19,000	100,000	20,000	120,000	24,000
Milk ..	gal.	630,000	157,500	693,500	208,000	620,253	165,400	600,177	157,544
Eggs ..	doz.	300,000	105,000	300,000	105,000	320,000	96,000	340,000	102,000

Animal husbandry is largely carried on by individuals on generally small farms. In 1953 and 1954 there were respectively 22 and 28 producers who marketed milk co-operatively through three pasteurization plants with an average daily production in those years respectively of 5,435 and 5,996 U.S. quarts, which were retailed at 2s. each. Ice cream was manufactured at nine places with an aggregate output in summer of about 3,200 U.S. quarts daily. This was a very considerable decrease from the two immediately preceding years. There are two licensed abattoirs inactive, and a third in St. George's in occasional use for the slaughter of cattle, hogs, goats, etc. In both 1953 and 1954 only 4 out of nearly 1,500 head of cattle examined reacted to the general tuberculin test made in each of those years.

FORESTRY AND MINING

The Colony has neither forests nor mines.

FISHERIES

The Fisheries (Transfer of Administration) Act, 1953, transferred as from the 19th January, 1953, the administration and control of fisheries from the Board of Trade to the Bermuda Trade Development Board, with a Fisheries Committee consisting of three laymen, none of whom

is financially interested in the industry, to deal with specific problems as they arise. The Curator of the Government Aquarium is adviser to this Committee and assisted in the compilation of the Fishery Regulations, 1953, which regulate the industry.

Bermuda has a total littoral fishing area of about 400 square miles with another 100 square miles on two banks about 10 and 20 miles respectively off-shore. The pelagic fishery is believed to be potentially considerable but has not yet been determined. Fishing is with hand-lines, wire fish-pots and an insignificant amount of seasonal seining. The rocky bottom makes trawling impracticable.

About 100 fishermen continued to be employed full-time in some 60 craft ranging from 16-foot rowing boats to motor boats of 50 feet or more in length. The average annual catch is not large, about 900,000 lb. of fish and 150,000 lb. of spiny lobster, but no exact record is either required or kept by the Government. The catch of fish rose, however, in 1953 and 1954 to an estimated 950,000 lb. and 1,000,000 lb. respectively, whilst that of spiny lobster fell in 1954 to an estimated 140,000 lb. In recent years there has been an increasing tendency for the fishermen to sell direct from the boats where they dock instead of under contract to the food stores for re-sale to the consumer. The estimated weights and values of the catches in 1951-54 were:

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Estimated total catch of fish in lb.	880,000	850,000	950,000	1,000,000
Estimated total catch of lobster in lb.	140,000	125,000	150,000	140,000
Retail price per lb. of fish at dock	2s. to 2s. 6d.	2s. 9d. to 3s.	3s.	2s. 9d. to 3s.
Average price of 3lb. lobsters at dock	5s.	7s.	9s.	8s.
Estimated value of total catch in £	90,000	90,000	137,500	156,160

There is no organization of the fishing industry beyond regulation of closed seasons for, and minimum sizes of, certain species of fish. The demand for fresh fish exceeds the supply so that there is neither surplus for export nor present need for cold storage to conserve it.

A programme of commercial fisheries research is being conducted under the direction of the Bermuda Biological Station. The work envisages improvements in the construction of fish traps, expansion of the deep water red snapper (*Lutianus*) industry, and investigation of contemplated changes in the closed season for lobster fishery. The Bermuda Government Aquarium is investigating the prospects of an off-shore fishery for the yellow-fin tuna (*T. albacares*).

Close liaison continues to be maintained with the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute which holds an annual convention at Miami, Florida, where much useful information has been obtained for the local industry.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

As industrial development and handicraft are at present insignificant there is no Government department responsible for promoting them.

There is considerable local use for carpentry, joinery, etc. of Bermuda cedar wood and a small handicraft production by individuals of cedar wood ornaments, souvenirs, etc., principally for sale to visitors.

A small perfume factory, which employs 18 workers, distils from local flowers increasing quantities of various perfumes most of which

is sold to visitors. In 1954 production aggregated 14,608 ounces, valued at about £28,660.

Since 1951 two locally incorporated firms have been manufacturing and exporting mineral water concentrates and pharmaceuticals respectively. Both have made encouraging progress from production valued at £11,410 and £984 respectively in 1951 to £83,083 and £10,301 respectively in 1954.

In the latter year another local firm produced and exported brass electrical contacts valued at £77,820.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are no co-operative societies in Bermuda and efforts to form such societies in the past have received little support.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

Through the Schools Act, 1922, education is under the general control of the Board of Education, which supervises the expenditure of all funds allocated to it by the Legislature. It is appointed by the Governor and consists of a Chairman, and nine or ten members including as far as feasible a resident of each of the nine Parishes. The Director of Education is described in the Act as the official adviser of the Board. He attends all meetings of the Board and all meetings of committees of the Board. In addition to the Director, the staff of the Department consists of an Inspector of Schools, two Supervisors, an Organiser of Physical Education, two Attendance Officers and clerical personnel.

There are no local education authorities in Bermuda. Schools are divided into two main types: "vested" and "non-vested". In the former the management is vested in local committees or governing bodies to whom the Board of Education makes annual grants under certain conditions. The school committees appoint the teachers in these schools but these appointments are subject to the Board's approval. The Board appoints the teachers directly to the non-vested schools on salary scales which it draws up. There are 12 vested schools and 16 non-vested schools. There are two denominational private schools and 13 others which receive no Government aid.

The Schools Act, 1949, further divided schools into free schools and schools in which fees continue to be charged. The fee-paying schools under the Board of Education are six vested schools which provide secondary education (five of them also give primary education), one vested primary school and one non-vested vocational school. The free schools, all of which are primary, include five vested and 15 non-vested schools. On 1st September, 1951, the Infants' Department of the Central school, a large primary school with an enrolment of 980 pupils, was withdrawn from the latter and established separately as the Pembroke Infants' School with an enrolment of 427 pupils.

Schools

Bermudian schools which do not provide secondary education are usually known as primary schools, but are permitted to take pupils of all ages from 5 to 15 years. Education is compulsory for children over 7 and under 13, but many under 7 and over 13 attend school. At the ends of 1953 and 1954 out of totals of 8,332 and 8,770 pupils respectively, 1,629 and 1,704 respectively were under 7, and 1,761 and 1,768 respectively were over 13 years of age.

With the exception of one school for boys and two for girls, all schools in Bermuda are co-educational. There are primary schools, or secondary schools with primary departments, throughout the Colony, and probably no child need travel more than two miles to attend one of these schools, but there is at present no general division of the schools into secondary and primary schools and such a re-organization is not feasible until there are better transport facilities and the school building programme is further advanced. Six schools under the control of the Board of Education provide secondary education up to School Certificate stage, but the number of candidates presented by some of these is small. Some pupils are also prepared for the Higher School Certificate Examination. The curriculum in the secondary departments is mainly designed to meet the requirements of the Cambridge Local Examinations, centres for which have been established in Bermuda for many years.

Several schools provide commercial courses. There are six domestic science centres, one of which trains persons as waiters and cooks for employment in the local hotels, and four handicraft centres, all of which teach woodwork and one of them metal work. Plans have been prepared and construction is to begin shortly on a site already purchased in the central district for a secondary technical school for boys. There is a training school for delinquent boys and another for delinquent girls up to the age of 16. There is also a well-equipped free school for the deaf and a Children's Hospital for Handicapped Children, where appropriate cases receive tuition and training from a teacher employed by the Department of Education.

Higher Education

There is no university in Bermuda but one Rhodes Scholarship is allotted to the Colony every year and four scholarships (one general for three, and one technical for four, years for boys, and two general each for three years for girls) tenable at educational institutions abroad are given annually by the Bermuda Government. At the end of 1953 the value of the three general scholarships was increased from £368 to £480 per annum and that of the technical scholarship from £276 to £360 per annum. No records are kept of students following higher courses abroad but it is estimated that during 1953-54 about 179 and 143 young Bermudians of both sexes attended educational establishments in Canada and the United States of America respectively, and that about 25 attended similar institutions in the United Kingdom.

Teachers and their Training

No teachers-training college exists in Bermuda but part-time courses

for teachers are provided locally and in both 1953 and 1954 arrangements were made through Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, for university courses to be held in Bermuda under the auspices of the Board of Education. Two lecturers were sent to give courses during the summer in Psychology and History to teachers and prospective teachers who wished to qualify for a degree. The results were very encouraging.

Since 1931 Teachers' Training Scholarships tenable at training institutions abroad have been provided by the Board of Education. Twelve were awarded in 1953 and 13 in 1954. Trained teachers are also recruited from England and Canada. The number of teachers entering the schools in 1953 and 1954 was 53 and 52 respectively, of whom 50 and 48 respectively were trained. The percentage of trained teachers to all teachers was 67 in 1953 and 68 in 1954. (Trained teachers include those with university degrees, those who took training courses abroad and those with both a university degree and a teacher's diploma).

With effect from 1st January, 1953, new salary scales were introduced for teachers in the free schools. Basic salaries were increased by about 20 per cent, but the non-pensionable cost-of-living bonus was reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent. Under the new rates the minimum basic salary payable to an unqualified assistant teacher on appointment is £300 per annum and the maximum salary payable to a qualified assistant teacher is £972 per annum for males and £912 for females. The basic salaries for male head teachers range from £780 to £1,485 per annum according to qualifications, length of service and enrolment at their respective schools, with £60 per annum less for female head teachers. Under the new scales, graded long-service allowances are payable to teachers with 10 or 15 years service. The Board of Education makes grants for salaries in the non-free schools at the same rates but the Governing Bodies of such schools may, if they wish, supplement such grants from the private income of the school so that the salaries paid in non-free schools may be considerably higher than those paid in free schools.

Expenditure

Expenditure on education by the Board of Education during 1953 and 1954 was:

	<i>Secondary Schools</i>	<i>Primary Schools</i>	<i>Teacher Training Schools and Courses</i>	<i>Other Voca- tional Schools and Courses</i>	<i>Admin- istration, Inspection & Office Equip- ment</i>	<i>Scholar- ships Overseas & Reg- ional</i>	<i>Mainte- nance of School Build- ings, Furni- ture & Equip- ment</i>	<i>Capital Expendi- ture on all Build- ings, Furni- ture & Equip- ment</i>	<i>Other Ex- pendi- ture</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1953	80,323	182,602	8,461	7,422	12,590	5,634	71,484	77,881	10,611	457,008
1954	86,619	195,298	9,791	8,198	12,803	6,703	12,872	61,744	11,061	405,049
By other Government Departments										
1953				450						450
1954				100						100
By Voluntary Agencies (estimated)										
1953	752	97	—	—	—	1,277	—	—	—	2,126
1954	784	—	—	—	—	1,307	—	—	—	2,091

School Attendance and Literacy

The number of schools (maintained, aided and non-assisted) in Bermuda in 1953 and 1954 and of pupils and teachers in them as at the 31st December, 1953 and 1954, respectively were:

	<i>Schools</i>		<i>Pupils</i>		<i>Teachers</i>	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
Government Maintained	20	19	5,423	5,684	222	236
Government Aided	8	9	1,586	1,802	101	114
Non-Assisted	16	18	1,323	1,284	51	51
Total	44	46	8,332	8,770	374	401

Of the 8,770 pupils in 1954, 770 were children of members of the United States forces stationed in Bermuda. Although their presence somewhat increased the existing congestion in the schools it had the compensating advantage of fostering a better understanding and appreciation of one another between the two national groups concerned.

At the last census only 778 persons were unable to read and write and another 558 persons omitted to state whether they could. Of the former 192 were under 13 and 423 were over 40 years of age. No literacy campaign, other than the existing educational routine, seems therefore to be necessary.

A number of schools had their own libraries and the Bermuda Library had accumulated sufficient stocks of books to enable it to present a library to each school during 1954. A considerable amount of material, including pamphlets and pictures, received from the Central Office of Information in England was also distributed to the schools, and certain publications have been supplied by the British Council.

Continued steady progress was made in all educational services with a further improvement to 90.9 and 91.9 in the percentage of average attendance to average enrolment in 1953 and 1954 respectively.

During the same period extensive additions were nearly completed to one of the largest of the local schools whilst the provision of additional accommodation at another and the conversion of a former barrack building into a modern secondary school were started. As soon as the requisite accommodation is available, it is proposed to raise the school leaving age.

Considerable new equipment was imported and distributed, especially to the infant classes.

The Education Act, 1954, contains special sections in favour of religious instruction and religious worship in the schools. It also gives the Board of Education the right to inspect and obtain information about private schools.

PUBLIC HEALTH

This is the responsibility of the Medical and Health Department which consists of the Director of Health Services, three Medical Officers, one Psychiatrist, one Tuberculosis Officer, two Dental Officers, one Chief Health Inspector, seven Health Inspectors, two Acting Health Inspectors, nine Departmental Nurses, one Dental Hygienist, one Office

Manager and the necessary clerical staff. The local authorities employ about 80 nurses in the hospitals and 12 district nurses. There are 21 doctors in private practice.

There is a Board of Health consisting of non-officials appointed by the Governor and advised by the Director of Health Services. It supervises the Medical and Health Department.

Government expenditure on public health in 1953 and 1954 was:

	<i>Departmental</i>	1953 £	1954 £
Personal Emoluments		21,724	24,185
Garbage Collection and Disposal		15,495	19,971
Mosquito Control		10,881	10,991
Rodent Control		9,991	12,000
Pre-natal and Pre-school Service		4,542	4,747
School Hygiene		4,603	4,877
Grant to Bermuda Nursing Home		8,750	9,500
Other Charges		19,654	27,404
Totals		£95,640	£113,675
<i>Mental Hospital</i>			
Personal Emoluments		9,156	11,642
Other Charges		17,569	17,830
Totals		£26,725	£29,472
<i>Isolation Hospital</i>			
Personal Emoluments		1,333	1,254
Other Charges		804	695
Totals		£2,137	£1,949
<i>Grants from Treasury's Miscellaneous Vote</i>			
King Edward VII Memorial Hospital		125,000	125,000
Bermuda Welfare Society		23,804	26,281
Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association to assist persons requiring medical treatment abroad		2,881	4,000
Hamilton Parish Nursing Association		100	100
Total		151,785	155,381
Total Departmental Expenditure		95,642	113,675
Total Mental Hospital Expenditure		26,725	29,472
Total Isolation Hospital Expenditure		2,137	1,949
Total Government Expenditure on Public Health		£276,289	£300,477

Several voluntary organizations are also actively engaged in social welfare, including health, work in the Colony but, as some of them receive Government grants, it is not feasible to assess their exact financial contributions to public health work.

There are four hospitals, the King Edward VII Memorial, which is affiliated to the Montreal General Hospital, the Mental, the Isolation and the Cottage Hospitals. All are supported by fees charged to patients and voluntary contributions, and the first three also receive Government grants. There is a clinic supported by the Parish Vestry in each of the nine Parishes. The King Edward VII Memorial Hospital is fully equipped with laboratory, operating theatre, X-ray department and all modern medical and surgical appliances and 138 beds (including 16 bassinets). The Cottage Hospital has 25 beds and a staff of 9 and the Mental Hospital has 110 single rooms with an overseer and a staff of 22. The Isolation Hospital consists of eight cottages with accommodation for 11 patients.

General health in both 1953 and 1954 continued to be excellent. The vital statistics for those years are summarised in Chapter 1. The death rate in 1954 was the lowest ever recorded in the Colony. There were 4 maternal deaths in 1953 but only 1 in 1954. Deaths due to motor vehicle accidents were 2 in 1953 and 10 in 1954. The incidence of communicable diseases in 1953 and 1954 was as follows:

	1953				1954			
	Civil-ians	Brit- ish Forces	U.S. Forces	Total	Civil-ians	Brit- ish Forces	U.S. Forces	Total
<i>Communicable Disease</i>								
Chickenpox	160	—	10	170	10	—	2	12
Encephalitis	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Hepatitis—infectious	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
Measles	7	—	—	7	38	1	33	72
Meningitis—meningococcus	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Meningitis—staphylococcus	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
Meningitis—pneumococcus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and influenza	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Meningitis—unclassified	7	—	—	7	5	—	—	5
Mumps	7	—	—	7	4	1	5	10
Aphthemia—neonatarum	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Pneumonia—broncho	32	—	—	32	41	—	—	41
Pneumonia—lobar	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	4
Rubella	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	4
Scarlet Fever	7	—	—	7	6	—	1	7
Tetanus	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	4	3	—	7	22	1	—	23

The cases of meningitis in 1953 were unusually numerous but did not seem to be associated with each other. There were also two cases of tetanus, one of which was fatal, and in 1954 there was a solitary case of tetanus of the newborn, which was also fatal.

At the beginning of 1953 there were 16, and at the end 12, active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. During 1954 the Bermuda Tuberculosis Association, with a subsidy of £4,000 from the Legislature, made its third mass X-ray survey, which revealed 15 new cases out of some 10,500 people examined. One 72-year-old man, who had been

infected for at least a decade, died leaving 26 varyingly active civilian cases at the end of the year.

In the late summer of the same year a United States citizen, General Glancy, generously presented the Bermuda Health Department with a mobile X-ray unit, to be known as the Joan Glancy School Unit. The Department hopes to use this unit for the older children and food handlers to provide a better service for the early detection of tuberculosis and other infections, thus further reducing the already low incidence of the former disease in the Colony.

For the third consecutive year there was no typhoid. Although very gratifying, the threat of it still remains because unsatisfactory earth privies are being abolished at the rate of only two or three dozen a year and hundreds of them still remain.

Gratifying progress for the future health and welfare of the community was made in both years under review.

In 1953 at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital new boilers were installed, work on a 10-bed extension of the maternity ward was begun and final plans for a Nurse's Home to accommodate 65 were approved; an experienced psychiatrist was engaged for the Mental Hospital and introduced electrical convulsion treatment with excellent result so that 21 patients were able to be discharged; a Children's Hospital for mentally and physically defective children was established by public-spirited private enterprise in a former Royal Naval hospital building; and following sulfone treatment the number of patients in the leprosarium was reduced to one.

In 1954 the 10-bed extension of the maternity ward at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital was completed, preparations were made to begin work on the Nurse's Home and plans were approved for a 60-bed unit to accommodate additional patients; thanks to the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare, their architect visited Bermuda and recommended additions and improvements to the Mental Hospital, where work began on a new wing for mentally defective children; and a second dentist was added to the Government Medical Service.

In both years mosquito and rodent control made further advances, despite adverse circumstances in 1953, for the extermination of mosquitos.

Deaths of civilians resulted from the following principal groups of causes:

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>1953</i>		<i>1954</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	—	—	1	—
Meningococcal infection	1	—	—	—
Tetanus	1	—	1	—
Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity, etc.	—	2	2	—
" " " oesophagus	3	1	—	1
" " " stomach	4	4	6	2
" " " intestines	5	2	3	1
" " " rectum	1	2	—	2
" " " trachea and lungs	2	—	2	1
" " " breast	—	5	—	1

SOCIAL SERVICES

31

Cause of Death	1953		1944	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	—	10	—	5
" " " prostate	3	—	1	—
" " " other sites	1	2	1	1
Leukaemia and aleukaemia	1	—	1	2
Lymphasarcoma	—	1	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	3	6	1	3
Anaemias	—	—	1	—
Allergic metabolic disorders, etc.	2	1	—	—
Psychoses	—	—	—	1
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	25	33	28	30
Non-meningococcal meningitis	3	—	1	1
Epilepsy	—	1	1	—
Other diseases of the nervous system	2	1	—	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	—	2	—
Arteriosclerosis	16	13	7	11
Coronary thrombosis	24	14	23	8
Endocarditis	1	—	1	—
Myocarditis	21	13	17	19
Other diseases of the heart	—	2	4	1
Hypertension with heart disease	3	4	2	2
Diseases of the arteries	—	1	—	1
Lobar pneumonia	—	—	1	—
Bronchopneumonia	13	6	14	10
Other respiratory diseases	1	2	1	2
Ulcers of the stomach	1	—	—	—
Appendicitis	1	1	—	—
Cirrhosis of the liver	2	1	1	—
Other diseases of the digestive system	—	2	6	1
Chronic nephritis	11	7	4	7
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	1	—	—	1
Toxaemia of pregnancy	—	—	—	1
Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	—	3	—	—
Other complications of pregnancy	—	1	—	—
Diseases of the skin	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations of the circulatory system	1	3	—	—
Other congenital malformations	1	—	2	3
Birth injuries	2	1	1	1
Postnatal asphyxia and atelecrasis	2	—	1	2
Pneumonia	5	2	6	2
Haemolytic diseases of the newborn	2	—	—	—
Gastroenteritis	—	1	—	—
Prematurity	6	2	9	12
Other diseases of infancy	2	—	1	1
Senility	2	—	—	1
Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	8	2
Accidental poisoning	—	—	1	—
Accidental falls	3	—	—	2
Accidents caused by firearms	1	—	—	—
Accidental drowning	—	—	2	—
Other accidental causes	—	—	1	—
Suicide	1	—	—	—
Totals	183	150	165	143

The increase in deaths from motor vehicles reflects the increase in the number of such vehicles in the Colony.

Among the whites in 1953 there were 16 octogenarians averaging 84

years and 3 nonogenarians averaging 94 years compared respectively with 21 averaging 84 years and 8 averaging 92 years in 1954. The corresponding figures among the coloured population were 24 averaging 83 and 6 averaging 92 years in 1953, and 23 averaging 83, 6 averaging 93 and 2 averaging 101 years in 1954.

HOUSING

During 1953 and 1954 respectively 296 and 228 new houses were built and additions made to 40 and 61 others bringing to 1,993 the number of houses or apartments constructed and to 161 those enlarged since the end of World War II. These new residences represent an increase of more than 32.7 per cent over the pre-war total of 6,090 and most of them are superior in design, structure and appointment to the earlier ones.

Although during the past 10 years the Housing Commission, and more recently the Governor, have recommended zoning, it has as yet only been adopted to a limited extent.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Government department responsible for social welfare is the Bermuda Social Welfare Board, established under the Bermuda Social Welfare Board Act, 1949, to promote "social welfare among the people of these Islands of any class, section or part thereof". The Board is appointed by the Governor and consists of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not less than 7 or more than 11 members to administer any social welfare undertaking, the expenses of the establishment and maintenance of which are defrayed wholly out of public funds.

Following are particulars of the budget of the Board for 1953 and 1954:

	1953 £	1954 £
Personal Emoluments	2,214	2,364
General Grant	3,800	3,927
Purchase and Maintenance of Motor Vehicle	150	50
Grant to Sunshine League Day Nursery	1,200	1,200
Grant to Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association for the protection of children	4,000	5,000
Grant to Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association for the Ridgeway Home	2,000	3,000
Grant to Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association to assist poor persons requiring medical treat- ment abroad	4,000	4,000
Grant to Packwood Old Folks Home	500	800
Grant to Bermuda Welfare Society	4,540	4,540
Grant to The Haven	1,000	1,300
Grant to Hamilton Parish Nursing Association	100	100
Totals	23,804	26,281



Royal Visit. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and The Duke of Edinburgh descend the steps of Bermuda's Sessions House during a State Visit in 1953



Big Three Conference. Prime Minister Joseph Laniel of France, President Eisenhower of the United States and Sir Winston Churchill



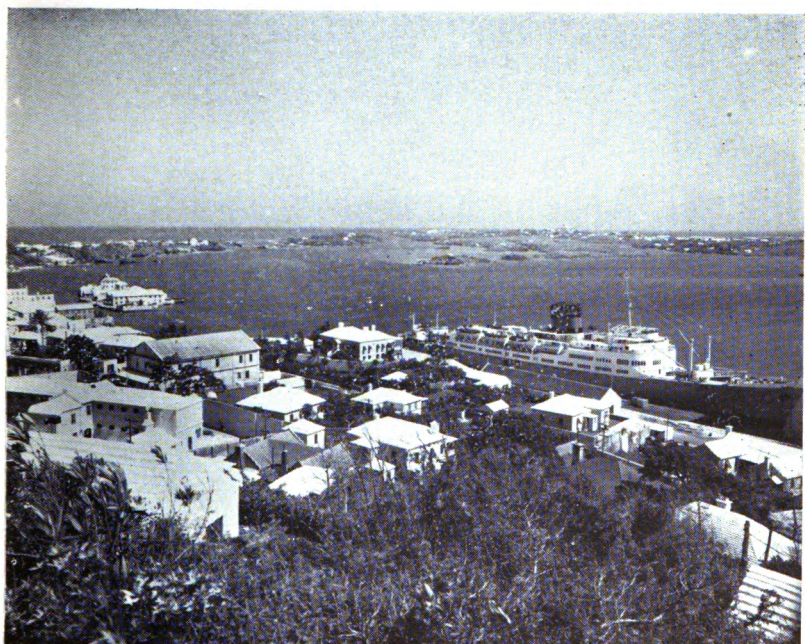
Snug Harbour. Yachts competing in the Biennial Ocean Yacht Race to Bermuda at anchor in the Great Sound.



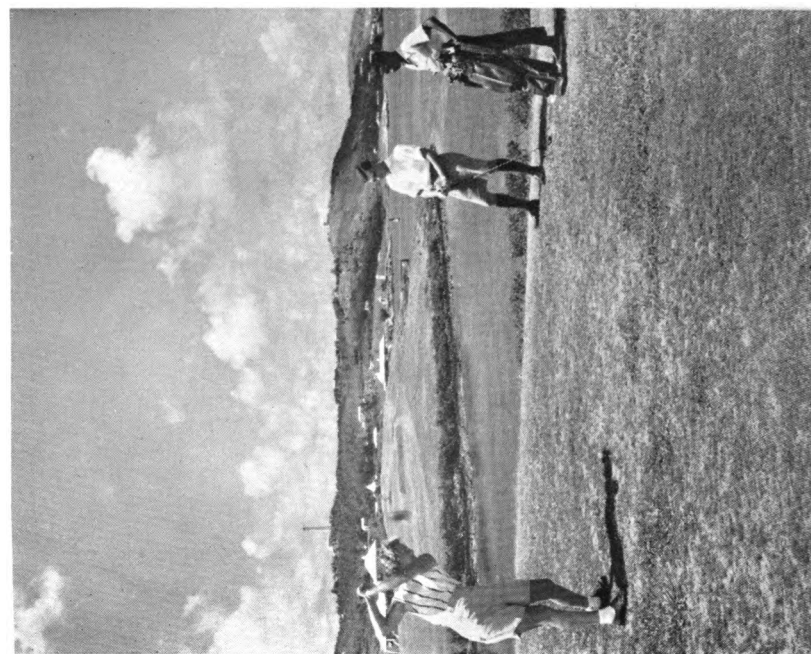
Harbour within a harbour in Bermuda. Red Hole Harbour, a Cove within Hamilton Harbour



Waist-deep in a sea of Bermuda Easter Lilies



The Luxury Liner *Ocean Monarch*, one of Furness-Bermuda line's vessels serving Bermuda from New York, at Pemo's Wharf, St. George



Riddell's Bay Golf Course: Bermuda's golf courses are a combination of rolling fairways, fine greens and beautiful scenery.



Bermuda Surf Casting: Sports fishing is one of Bermuda's major attraction for tourists; there are more than 600 varieties of fish

The actual total expenditures were £22,008 and £24,895 in 1953 and 1954 respectively.

Because of the general prosperity in Bermuda no Government social insurance scheme is necessary, but the larger corporations, such as banks, the electricity company, retail stores, etc. have organised their own schemes, to which both employers and employees contribute, of insurance benefits for health, medical and surgical treatment in or out of hospital and medicine, and old age. The Bermuda Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Ltd., and some insurance agents, also offer similar cover, as well as family health policies, to individual insurers.

There is no provision for the training of either paid or voluntary workers.

The facilities of the clinics and the services of the district nurses maintained by each Parish are available at reasonable rates to expectant mothers resident in the respective Parishes, and in cases where they are not able to afford those rates the Parish Vestries come to their assistance.

The protection and care of children is provided for in the Protection of Children's Act, 1943, to which effect is given by a Committee of the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association, a voluntary organisation and approved society which employs a children's officer.

Juvenile delinquents are dealt with by a juvenile panel and may be either placed on probation or sent to an approved school, of which there are two, one for boys and one for girls. There is also a Senior Training School for boys, run on Borstal lines.

Because of the general prosperity there are relatively few destitute old people but, for such as there are, there exists a private home, the Packwood Old Folks Home, which receives a grant from the Government and assistance from the Parish Vestries.

A well-equipped free school for deaf and dumb children was opened in 1948 and the children attending it have made good progress. There are at present no known totally blind children of school age in the Colony. As soon as the necessary facilities are available, it is intended to provide remedial exercises for children suffering from postural defects.

The Bermuda Society for the Blind cares for the adult blind, who have their own meeting place, the Beacon Club, where mop making, the first industry of its kind ever undertaken in Bermuda, is taught one morning each week. Occupational therapy and social activities take place at the Club on two afternoons each week when tea is provided and served by voluntary workers. One member of the Club was sent for fourteen months to the Training School for the Blind in Trinidad to help him to improve his morale and prospects.

No special measures are at present in force to prevent prostitution, but steps are being taken to implement some of the recommendations and suggestions made in 1951 by the Commission of Enquiry into the Growth of Population and Illegitimacy, which are related to prostitution.

Community welfare is undertaken by voluntary welfare organisations with Government aid made available through the Bermuda

Social Welfare Board. This Board is also responsible for Youth Service in the Colony, the policy being to support existing voluntary organisations. Boy Scout and Girl Guide groups have increased in number throughout the Islands during 1953 and 1954. At the end of 1954 there were 20 Guide companies and 20 Brownie packs together with 7 Ranger crews with a total membership of 779. Three Cadet units were operated through three of the schools. In the Boy Scouts Association there were 15 Scout troops and 10 Cub packs by the end of the period. There were also two companies of the Church Lads Brigade. Most religious organisations sponsored youth groups, each group operating independently. The adult sports organisation also had junior groups, and league and other competitions were organised in football, cricket, basketball and swimming.

All leadership in the youth groups is voluntary and the groups were not supported from public funds during the period under review.

During the first nine months of 1953 a Youth Organiser, paid by the Government and working under the Social Welfare Board, was available to assist and support the various groups, and among other services issued a monthly bulletin with articles giving advice on youth leadership and club programmes. From September, 1953 to the end of 1954 the appointment of Youth Organiser was vacant and records are not available of the progress of youth groups during that period. The majority appear to have continued their activities, though several no longer exist. Although there were probably nearly a hundred groups, for young people of all ages operating during the period most of these meet for only one evening each week, and very many children do not belong to any group at all.

During July and August the Social Welfare Board operates playgrounds for children on holiday from school, with supervised play under professional guidance. An island camp is also operated by the Board for groups of boys and girls on alternate weeks under their own leaders and with the help of a camp supervisor appointed by the Board.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

During 1953, 81 Acts were passed, of which 49 were Public Acts and the remainder Private Acts, mostly incorporating joint stock companies. The more important of the Public Acts were:

No. 27, the Government Employees (Disability etc. Benefits) Act, 1953, repeals and extends both the nature and the scope of payments, and in particular makes provision for the payment of expenses etc. (including where appropriate a special allowance) in the case of injury or disability sustained in the course of employment under Government, and allows for the grant of sick leave to non-established Government employees.

No. 28, the Labour Act 1953, provides:

- (a) for the abolition of the Labour Board;
- (b) for the amendment of the Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Enquiry) Act, 1945, in such manner:
 - (i) that any labour dispute, whether existing or apprehended, may be reported to, or brought to the notice of the Governor by any person, whether or not a party to that dispute; and that the Governor shall take the matter under consideration and take such steps as may appear to him expedient for promoting a settlement of the dispute; and
 - (ii) that the Governor shall appoint a body of persons to be known as "the Conciliation Panel" from amongst whom may be designated one or more persons to make his or their services available in connection with the promotion of the settlement of any existing or apprehended labour dispute;
- (c) for the transfer to the Board of Immigration of the responsibility for rendering the services previously rendered by the Labour Board to the public as an employment agency; these services are rendered free of charge.

(Note. The expression "employment agency" is defined in the Act as an office or organisation for the purpose of collecting and furnishing information with respect to employers wishing to engage persons as employees and with respect to persons seeking employment).
- (d) for the repeal of the Labour Board Act, 1945.

During 1954, 81 Acts were passed, of which 49 were Public Acts and the remainder Private Acts, mostly incorporating joint stock companies. The more important of the Public Acts were:

No. 5, the Public Funds Act, 1954:

- (a) established a single body of commissioners, to be known as the Bermuda Public Funds Commissioners, to manage the various major public funds, with the exception of the Note Security Fund (which is held by the Crown Agents), and also to manage any balance in the general account of the Crown Agents with this Government standing to the credit of the Colony; and
- (b) to extend the classes of securities in which these funds may be invested.

The Colonial Treasurer is, *ex officio*, chairman of the commissioners, and one of the three members is required to be a member of the Finance Committee of the House of Assembly.

No. 20, the Crown Lands Act, 1954, confirms the Agreement made on the 11th March, 1954, between the Government of Bermuda, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Secretary of State for War, whereby in consideration of the payment of the sum of

seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds (to be paid in instalments), certain Crown lands in the Colony, then vested in the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War, should be transferred to the Government of Bermuda.

The Act vests those Crown lands absolutely in the Government of Bermuda, subject to reservations as to certain rights of user by the Admiralty and the War Office, but saves rights and interests enjoyed by third parties in or over the lands immediately before their vesting in the Bermuda Government.

No. 23, the Crown Lands (Management and Development) Act, 1954, provides for the establishment of a corporate body, composed of persons appointed by the Governor, to be known as the Crown Lands Corporation, for the management and development, on a quasi-commercial basis, of the Crown Lands transferred to the Government of Bermuda in accordance with the provisions of the Crown Lands Act, 1954, (noted *supra*) and for the vesting of certain of the Crown lands (notably at H.M. Dockyard and at St. George's) in the Corporation.

The Act provides that in certain circumstances any of the Crown Lands referred to may be divested from the Corporation, and allows for additional Crown Lands to be vested in the Corporation.

The Act sets out the powers and duties of the Corporation, which is declared not to constitute a Government Department, and which is required to carry on its activities on a profit making basis.

The Act declares the Crown lands to be vested initially in the Corporation to be deemed to have a capital value of £300,500, and makes provision for the payment out of the Public Treasury of the sum of £100,000 to the Corporation, to constitute part of the capital assets of the Corporation.

Provision is made for additional loans (at interest) out of public funds to the Corporation, and the Corporation is required to repay funds into the Treasury.

The Act is limited in duration until 1960, and special provision is made for the winding up of the Corporation in the event of the Act not being continued in force after that date.

No. 29, the Education Act, 1954, is a consolidating and amending Act, which, *inter alia*:

- (a) provides for the setting up of a more effective method of control of schools, whereby the Board of Education is required to keep a register of schools, it being made unlawful for any person to conduct an un-registered school. To qualify for registration, a school must conform to certain requirements as to the safeguarding of the health and moral welfare of the pupils, the premises must be adequate in relation to the number, ages, and sex of the pupils, and the instruction must be efficient and suitable;

- (b) confers upon the Board of Education the power to strike a school off the register should the Board be of the opinion that such action is desirable, the school in normal circumstances being first afforded time to remedy the conditions which give rise to the formulation of the opinion that it should be struck off;
- (c) enacts that in aided schools the day shall begin with a single act of religious worship attended by all the pupils, and that religious instruction must also be given in aided schools. The collective worship and religious instruction are not to be distinctive of any particular denomination, and the Act further provides that pupils may be exempted from attendance thereat at the request of their parents.

(Note. An "aided school" is a school which is wholly or partly maintained by the Board of Education out of public funds placed at the disposal of the Board); and

- (b) provides that a persistent truant who appears to be beyond parental control can be dealt with as if he were a young offender.

The foregoing are the principal innovations embodied in the Act, which consolidated the main provisions of the following Acts now repealed:

- (a) the Schools Act, 1922, under which the Board had previously derived its authority; and
- (b) the Schools Act, 1949, which provided for free primary education.

No. 35, the United States Bases (Agreement) (Security Offences) (Supplemental Provisions) Act, 1954, makes provision with respect to the trial and punishment by the courts of Bermuda of certain offences against the security of the United States Bases, with the object of implementing Article V of the Agreement of the 27th March, 1941, between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America relating to the Bases leased to the United States of America.

The matters covered by this Act were not dealt with in the principal legislation implementing the Agreement, i.e. the United States Bases (Agreement) Act, 1952.

No. 62, the Auxiliary Bicycles Act, 1954, makes provision for the more strict regulation of the use of auxiliary bicycles, for their periodical examination, for the reduction of noise, and for the annual licensing of individual bicycles, the need for all of these measures having become apparent as a result of the evolution of a more powerful type of vehicle, which has many of the characteristics of a motor bicycle, from the original concept of a "motor-assisted pedal bicycle".

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The systems of law in force in Bermuda are the common law, the doctrines of equity and all English Acts of general application which were in force on the 11th July, 1612. These systems are subject to any Acts passed in Bermuda since that date in any way altering, modifying or amending those laws or doctrines.

In 1950 it was decided that a new and revised edition of the Statute Law of Bermuda was urgently required so, following the enactment of the necessary preliminary legislation in 1951, the revision was begun in 1952 and the new edition, comprising four volumes of Public Acts, and Statutory Instruments made thereunder, and one volume of tables and indices, was issued in July, 1953. A revised and re-arranged edition of Private Acts was undertaken concurrently and issued in two volumes in January, 1954.

There are two courts in Bermuda. The Court of Summary Jurisdiction has jurisdiction over all petty offences as well as over some less serious offences and has a limited civil jurisdiction. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over all serious criminal matters and has unlimited civil jurisdiction.

In addition the Supreme Court has conferred upon it by Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom certain admiralty and prize jurisdiction.

Litigation may be divided into two categories, contentious and non-contentious, the former usually involving debt and the latter matrimonial causes and litigation concerning land. The commonest type of offences tried in the Supreme Court involve dishonesty, i.e., offences against property, chiefly theft.

Following is a summary of discharges, convictions and punishments in all criminal cases before the Supreme Court during 1953 and 1954:

		Cases			Sentences							Term of Imprisonment						
		Criminal Cases	Discharges	Convictions	Preventive Detention	Imprisonment	Probation	Imprisonment and Caning	Corrective Training	Imprisonment and Cat o' nine tails	Fined	Conditionally Discharged	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months	over 12 months	Total Imprisoned
1953	..	82	21	61	—	24	13	1	15	—	2	6	2	4	2	3	14	25
1954	..	80	15	65	—	34	9	3	*3	—	3	12	3	1	—	7	26	37

* 2 of these were also sentenced to be caned.

Those conditionally discharged or sentenced to corrective training or imprisonment and caning are generally young offenders.

The Supreme Court tried 6 civil cases in 1953 and 5 in 1954.

There are two Police Magistrates who preside over Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, which are held daily in Hamilton and on specified days at St. George's at the eastern, and Somerset at the western end of the Colony.

Owing to the continued rapid increase in population and the corresponding increase in offences, especially traffic offences since the introduction of motor transport in 1946, the Courts were even more overcrowded and the Magistrates more overworked than previously.

Summary of offences dealt with in 1953 and 1954:

<i>Road Traffic Offences</i>	1953		1954	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Speeding	735	20.9	577	15.9
Lighting Offences	168	4.8	169	4.7
Careless and Dangerous Driving	355	10.2	439	12.1
Parking	338	9.7	577	15.9
Driving "under the influence"	24	.7	15	.4
Licensing Offences	330	9.4	435	11.9
Taking away without consent	50	1.5	31	.8
Insurance Offences	251	7.2	195	5.4
Miscellaneous Road Traffic Offences	642	18.	577	15.9
Total Road Traffic Offences	2,893	82.4	3,015	83.0
Other Summary Offences	620	17.6	618	17.0
Total	3,513	100.	3,633	100.0

Indictable Charges inquired into in 1953 and 1954 were 166 and 117 respectively.

Total fines collected in 1953 and 1954 for traffic and other summary offences were £8,864 10s. 0d. and £7,880 5s. 0d. respectively.

The civil summonses issued and fees collected in 1953 and 1954 were 2,229 and £2,173 16s. 0d. and 2,449 and £2,156 5s. 0d. respectively.

In the Children's Courts 134 charges were heard in 1953 and 123 in 1954. No sentence of birching or caning was imposed in either year.

POLICE

The Bermuda Police Department comprises an Executive consisting of a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, a Chief Superintendent, and a Superintendent; a uniformed branch, increased in February, 1953, to 134 members, consisting of a Chief Inspector, six Inspectors, 13 Sergeants and 114 Constables; and a Criminal Investigation Department consisting of a Chief Superintendent, a Detective Inspector, three Detective Sergeants, ten Detective Constables including one Dog Handler, and dogs. During 1953, and 1954, respectively the force was 11 and 16 members, chiefly among the constables, under establishment, although 31 and five men were recruited in the United Kingdom and 11 and five locally during those years respectively.

For administrative purposes Bermuda is divided into three Police Districts, the Eastern, Central and Western, with headquarters in the Central District. Each district is in charge of an Inspector, and a Superintendent supervises all three.

The Criminal Investigation Department operates from Headquarters in Hamilton. It has a Finger Print Bureau containing, at the end of 1954, 2,151 finger print cards, 1,250 single prints and 275 palm prints.

During 1953 and 1954, 200 and 50 people respectively were finger printed to enable them to obtain visas to enter the United States of America.

In 1953 and 1954 finger print evidence was given in 3 and 9 cases and convictions were obtained in 2 and 8 cases respectively.

There is also a Photographic Department in which 104 prisoners were photographed in 1953 and 156 in 1954, whilst 18 and 35 sets of photographs were taken in those years respectively of the scenes of crime and accident.

The Force is equipped with a fleet of cars, all fitted with radios and controlled from Headquarters, and motor bicycles.

At the beginning of 1953, four trained Alsatian dogs were acquired and have since so far justified their acquisition, especially in patrolling beaches and isolated areas, that every effort is being made to increase their efficiency.

The Reserve Constabulary, formed in 1952, has rendered valuable service in co-operation with the regular Police Force, particularly in connexion with the Royal Visit, the Three Power Talks and similar special occasions.

In 1953 a sergeant attended three courses in the United Kingdom, a constable was attached to the New York City Police Force for two and a half weeks, three officers attended courses in the United Kingdom and two in Jamaica; in 1954 training courses in the United Kingdom were attended by one sergeant for five months, by another for seven weeks, by a constable for eight and a half weeks; and in Jamaica by one sergeant and one constable for six weeks each.

The International Association for Identification held its 39th Annual Conference in Bermuda in September, 1954, and was attended by delegations from Canada, Cuba and the United States of America.

There were few major crimes in either 1953 or 1954. There were one murder, one attempted murder, four cases of rape and 80 cases of assault, of which 11 were serious, during 1953; and two cases of murder (one of which was subsequently reduced to manslaughter), two of attempted murder, one of manslaughter and 77 of assault, of which 15 were serious, during 1954. The most frequent crime continues to be breaking and entering dwellings, especially those occupied by visitors from overseas, and stealing cash and small articles of unidentifiable jewellery. These crimes are unwittingly facilitated and encouraged by many of the visitors because they tend to leave their personal belongings lying about in public places or in the easily entered bungalows, guest houses, etc., but are unwilling either to remain in, or return to, the Colony to give evidence against those charged with such crimes.

A decline in both years in the incidence of beach thefts is attributed to the patrolling of the beaches by the trained Alsatian dogs and their handlers. A disconcerting feature of offences relating to breaking, entering and stealing is the large number of juveniles involved, in 1954 65 or about 30% of all those concerned in this type of crime. They exhibit remarkable ingenuity in the commission of such offences and their sole regret is not for their misdeed but for being caught.

Crime

The following tables are a summary of the main heads of crime known to the Police to have been committed during 1953 and 1954:

CRIME STATISTICS, 1953

Offences by main categories (including offences against Police Regulations or Local Ordinances)	Number of true cases ¹	Number of persons accused				Number of persons convicted				Total	Penalty				
		Adult		Non- adult		Adult		Non- adult			Death	Deprivation of liberty	Financial penalty	Corporal punish- ment	Other
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Attempted Murder	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Serious Assault	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	4
Assault	49	45	2	—	—	38	2	—	—	40	—	5	—	25	1
Offences against children	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural Offences	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Rape	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent Assault	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	5	1	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2
Total	84	69	7	2	—	47	5	1	—	53	—	5	—	—	33
Robbery	14	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Arson	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary	90	7	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	2	6
House Breaking	95	10	3	4	—	8	1	4	—	13	—	—	—	17	5
Store Breaking	155	30	17	—	—	30	—	17	—	47	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving Stolen Goods	8	6	2	1	—	5	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery	7	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing "A", £10 or above	115	19	1	5	—	16	1	5	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing "B", £10 or under	111	28	4	13	—	23	4	13	—	40	—	10	—	—	11
Other Offences	155	55	1	13	—	50	1	12	—	63	—	29	—	—	—
Total	751	160	11	54	—	142	7	53	—	202	—	39	1	60	—
Firearms and Explosives	5	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Perjury	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Malicious Damage	42	17	1	3	—	16	1	3	—	20	—	5	—	10	—
Other Offences	19	8	2	12	—	8	2	12	—	22	—	1	—	—	—
Total	69	30	3	15	—	28	3	15	—	46	—	7	—	—	22
Summary Offences Act	284	263	12	21	1	210	10	21	1	242	—	134	—	66	—
City Ordinances	279	230	42	—	—	206	27	—	—	233	—	229	—	4	—
Other Offences	125	114	15	3	—	110	14	3	—	127	—	113	—	10	—
Total	688	607	69	24	1	526	51	24	1	602	—	476	—	80	—
Grand Total	1,592	866	90	95	1	743	66	93	1	903	—	527	1	195	—

1. Number of offences that have been ascertained to have been committed.

STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS¹

Type of institution	Number	Total daily average population				Daily average of:						Staff	
		Adult		Non-adult		Convicted persons ²		Persons on remand or detained ⁵		Mental patients	Custodial	Other	Total
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Hamilton Prison	One	36.34	1.63	—	—	NOT	—	AVAIL	ABLE	—	14 ³	24	16
Prison Farm	One	28.85	—	—	—	Not	—	—	—	—	10	5 ⁵	13
Senior Training School for Young Male Offenders	One	—	—	28.74	—	—	—	Not	—	—	13	3 ⁶	16
Nonsuch Junior Training School for Boys	One	—	—	31.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
Sarah Kempe Training School for Girls	One	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2

1. Including labour and detention camps, reformatories and approved schools, etc.

2. Including debtors and mental patients if and where appropriate.

3. Including 1 Warden and 1 Deputy Warden of Prisons, whose duties are both administrative and custodial and 2 Female Prison Officers.

4. Including 1 part-time Chaplain and 1 part-time Government Medical Officer.

5. Including 4 Prison Officers who, in addition to their custodial duties, instruct the prisoners in Agriculture, Building Construction, Carpentry and Fishing.

6. Including 1 part-time Chaplain, who is also responsible for the Prison Farm, 1 part-time Government Medical Officer and 1 part-time School teacher.

PRISONS

The Executive of the Prisons Department and the Senior Training School for young male offenders consists of a Warden of Prisons, a Deputy Warden, three Chief Officers, five Principal Officers or Training School Housemasters, 19 Prison or Training School Officers, one Woman Officer, two part time Chaplains and two part time Medical Officers.

Due to continued resignations and the difficulty of obtaining suitable recruits, the establishment was varyingly under strength throughout 1953 and 1954.

There are at present three institutions, the old enclosed prison in Hamilton, an open prison farm and the former enclosed prison at St. George's, now converted into a Senior Training School for youths sentenced to corrective training* under the Young Offenders Act, 1950.

These three establishments have at present accommodation as follows:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Hamilton Prison	34	9
Prison Farm	60	—
Senior Training School	36	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	130	9

* Bermuda equivalent of Borstal training in the United Kingdom.

The populations of the prisons and the Senior Training School during 1953 and 1954 were:

	<i>Prisons</i>		<i>Senior Training School</i>	<i>Totals</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
1st January, 1953	63	3	31	94	3	97
Received during 1953	170	11	11	181	11	192
1st January, 1954	77	1	26	103	1	104
Received during 1954						
31st December, 1954			<i>not yet available</i>			

The average daily population in the three institutions during 1953 and 1954 was:

	1953	1954
Hamilton Prison, Males	36.34	
Hamilton Prison, Females	1.63	<i>not yet available</i>
Prison Farm, Males	28.85	
Senior Training School, Males	28.74	
All three institutions, both sexes	95.56	

Throughout both 1953 and 1954 the problem of a suitable site and modern accommodation as an alternative to the over-crowded and

unsuitable old Hamilton Prison has received constant consideration, but the choice of such a site is necessarily limited in this densely populated area and to every suggestion there were always congenit objections.

Meanwhile during 1953 the sanitary facilities for the male inmates of Hamilton Prison were improved and good progress was made at the Prison Farm with the construction of the buildings. A kitchen and a dormitory to accommodate 60 prisoners were completed and work was well advanced on bathing and lavatory facilities adjoining the dormitory. During 1954 a dining hall and recreation room were added. The accommodation and surrounding ground at the Senior Training School was maintained but no major alterations were undertaken because it was expected that the School would be transferred to more suitable quarters and the steady decline in the number of trainees would have tended to hamper any project undertaken.

Because of the limitations of Hamilton Prison and to a less extent also of the Senior Training School, during both 1953 and 1954 there continued to be insufficient regular work for all the inmates at the former and for a few of those at the latter, but prisoners from Hamilton Prison were engaged throughout the year in the grounds of Government House and for a time also clearing the undergrowth on an island which is used for summer camps under the auspices of the Bermuda Social Welfare Board. At least half, and often more, of the trainees at the Senior Training School worked outside the walls of the School. Most of these cut grass and cleared weeds in, cut down and removed dead cedars from, and replanted with other trees, the Government Park in St. George's. A smaller party levelled a hillside area for use as a playground for children and also tidied-up part of the grounds around a children's home.

Besides building construction and carpentry, the prisoners at the Prison Farm worked at mixed farming and fishing and at all three establishments many of the inmates made cedarwood furniture, ornaments, etc. in their spare time.

During 1953 the former voluntary teachers at the Senior Training School were superseded with very beneficial results by qualified salaried teachers employed by the Government in addition to the School Staff.

A small library of books is kept at each institution but little use is made of these as both prisoners and trainees seem to prefer the magazines which their relations or friends bring them or which are received for general use from persons interested in the inmates welfare.

Both indoor and outdoor recreation of various types, including organized cricket and football matches, if possible once a week, are provided for the trainees and both they and the prisoners at the prison farm have frequent opportunities for bathing during the summer months.

During the period under review relations between the prison and training school authorities and the Treatment of Offenders Commissioners were particularly satisfactory and the general atmosphere at the meetings at each institution was always one of co-operation. The presence of the Probation Officer at these meetings enabled decisions

about the after-care of both prisoners and trainees to be made promptly and to their best advantage. Credit is due to the group of honorary coloured and white social workers—known as Hood Associates—for their valuable voluntary assistance in supervising young offenders placed on probation or released from the training schools before the expiry of their maximum training period of three years.

Both in 1953 and 1954 Nonsuch Training School, on Paget Island in St. George's Harbour, with an average of upwards of 30 delinquent boys under 16 years of age, maintained its long record of gratifying success in making useful citizens of so many of them by training them along the lines of Sea Scouts. The Sarah Kempe Training School for delinquent girls under 16 years of age, which is operated by the Salvation Army on Cedar Hill in Warwick Parish, had its full complement of 6 girls with their varied problems throughout 1953 but was not so full, although equally preoccupied with the activities of its inmates during 1954.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Apart from one or two very small stand-by plants owned by private companies, but not normally operated, there is only one important power plant belonging to the Bermuda Electric Light Company, Limited. It is privately owned by approximately 600 shareholders, most of whom reside in Bermuda.

Electricity for heat, light, refrigeration, etc. is generated by diesel motors, there being no water power in the Islands. The principal electricity statistics for 1953 and 1954 were as follows:

	1953	1954
Annual Output of Plant:		
(Generated)	47,545,091 kwh.	51,374,118 kwh.
(Sold)	39,246,083 „	42,241,210 „
Number of Consumers . .	11,650	12,039
Current consumed by main classes of consumers:		
(Domestic)	23,936,138 kwh.	25,600,652 kwh.
(Commercial)	15,309,945 „	16,640,558 „
Plant Capacity	15,750 „	17,250 „
Peak Load	10,200 „	11,100 „

Voltage is supplied to consumers for lighting purposes at 115 volts and for power at 115-230 volts, the generating voltage is 2.3 kv. and power is transmitted at 2.3, 4 and 13.9 kv. The supply is A.C., 60 cycles, single phase and three phase. The tariff is as follows:

Residential all-in rate for consumers taking service through one meter:

- 10*d.* per k.w.h. for first 20 k.w.hrs.
- 6½*d.* per k.w.h. for next 60 k.w.hrs.
- 4½*d.* per k.w.h. for next 30 k.w.hrs.
- 2*d.* per k.w.h. for remainder.

Residential (one family) one meter, for consumers whose consumption ordinarily does not exceed 100 k.w.hrs. a month for lighting, small motors, and other small appliances and who have a separate heating meter but not available to new installations:

- 10*d.* per k.w.h. for first 20 k.w.hrs.
- 6½*d.* per k.w.h. for next 80 k.w.hrs.
- 4½*d.* per k.w.h. for excess if consumption exceeds 100 k.w.hrs.

Minimum charge of 2*s.* 6*d.* per k.w. of service capacity but not less than 7*s.* 6*d.* per meter.

Commercial all-in rates vary with the capacity of the service entrance switch, the actual monthly minimum charge depending on that capacity at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per kilowatt.

Separate tariffs are applicable in specified circumstances to commercial customers (but not to new residential installations) for such social purposes as heating, lighting, small motors, air conditioning, and road lighting.

In 1953 considerable improvements were made to some of the diesel engines in the Company's Power House, and in 1954 a network of underground high voltage transmission cables in duplicate, to carry 22,000 volts, was completed from Evans Bay to Mullet Bay. To cope with the steadily increasing peak loads during November and December it became necessary to order a new generating plant and, as the United Kingdom firm which had installed two of the existing generators was unable to promise delivery under seventeen months, the Company found itself obliged in December, 1954, to order a 3640 k.w. diesel generating set from one United States firm and the alternator from another with a seven months guaranteed delivery.

The Company co-operated with the Public Works Department in the very effective public illuminations, including the floodlighting of the Cathedral and Sessions House towers, for the local celebration of Her Majesty's Coronation and also for the Royal Visit in 1953.

There are no gas works in Bermuda and the only available gas, which is used mainly for cooking, is imported in cylinders from Canada and the United States of America.

As mentioned in Chapter 6, the Colony is dependent for its fresh water supply upon rainfall, which in 1953 and 1954 amounted to 62.3 and 54.3 inches respectively, and was more than for the several immediately preceding years. Less water, therefore, was imported from abroad than during those years, but slightly brackish local water, which is unsuitable for drinking, continued to be used in considerable quantities for hygienic, laundry and similar purposes.

PUBLIC WORKS

Nineteen hundred and fifty-three was an unusually busy year for the Public Works Department which completed the dredging to a depth of 30 feet of the Town Cut Channel and salvaged and subsequently dumped at sea the wreck of a Cuban aircraft, all at St. George. The Department also surfaced nearly 30 miles of road, completed or widened other sections of road, converted a considerable section of the former railway right-of-way into a carriage and cycle track, re-decked the Severn Bridge, built a new dock at Paget Island, repaired hurricane damage to Government buildings, including Government House and Gibbs Hill Lighthouse, and executed work incidental to the local celebration of the Coronation, to the Royal Visit and to the Three Power Talks. Construction of the Air Terminal Building continued and was virtually completed by the end of 1954. In the latter year the Department assumed responsibility for Grey's Bridge, Little Watford Bridge, which was dangerous and the rebuilding of which was started; Somerset-Watford Bridge, which will also have to be reconstructed, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road consequent on the transfer of Imperial Government lands to the Bermuda Government. During the same year $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of main public roads were re-surfaced and 35 minor and estate roads were surfaced, whilst the improvement of Bermuda Channels was completed and the dredging equipment disposed of. During both years miscellaneous alteration or construction work was completed, and maintenance and repair work carried out, on the Hamilton Hotel, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and some of the Colony's school buildings.

The Corporation of Hamilton completed in 1953 the large covered two-storey building alongside Hamilton Harbour, for the use of sea-borne passengers and cargo, and in 1954 the major portion of a street resurfacing programme and the acquisition, at a cost of approximately £7,200, of a new 75 ft. Turntable Ladder Truck to supplement the Hamilton Fire Brigade's fire fighting equipment.

The Corporation of St. George resurfaced some of the town streets in 1953 and more in 1954 when it also built a new No. 4 jetty and a bridge connecting Ordnance Island with the mainland.

Chapter 11: Communications

Persons entering or leaving the Colony are supervised by the Department of Immigration consisting of a Chief Immigration Officer assisted by four Immigration Officers, who are responsible to an Immigration Board consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and seven members.

SHIPPING

The control of merchandise entering or leaving the Colony is the responsibility of the Customs Division of the Treasury which includes a Collector of Customs, three Assistant Collectors of Customs, four

Senior Customs Officers, twenty-four or more Customs Officers, a Keeper of the Queen's Warehouse and nine or more clerks.

The Colony has two ports, Hamilton, the present capital, centrally situated on a deep-water landlocked harbour and including the former Royal Naval dockyard and basin, and St. George, the former capital, also situated on a deep-water landlocked harbour at the east end of the Islands and including an oil dock at Murray's Anchorage on the north shore of St. George's Parish.

Three large modern two-storey covered wharves and one open wharf extend along the Hamilton water front. The three covered wharves accommodate ocean-going vessels drawing not more than 27 feet; the two eastern ones, which adjoin one another, have a combined water frontage of 1,100 feet and the western one has a water frontage of 455 feet. The open wharf, which is between them, is 150 feet long with a depth of 17 feet of water alongside. There is also offshore anchorage for three ocean-going vessels in the harbour.

The fuelling depot of the Royal Navy is now managed on behalf of the Admiralty by the Shell Company of Bermuda, Limited, and is sometimes used to bunker commercial vessels. Because of the depth of water and crane facilities in the former Dockyard, it is occasionally used by commercial vessels to load or unload heavy cargoes or by the Board of Trade for repairs.

In St. George's there are two wharves, Penno's, which is 1,200 feet long with a depth of 32 feet of water alongside, and Ordnance Island, which is 350 feet long with 24 feet of water alongside. There is also offshore anchorage for ocean-going vessels in the harbour.

The oil dock at Murray's Anchorage is operated by Esso Standard Oil, S.A. and has a depth of 33 feet of water alongside.

The berthing arrangements and supervision of shipping in the two ports is the responsibility of the Corporations of Hamilton and St. George respectively, but construction of harbour buildings, maintenance of wharves, dredging, etc. are the responsibility of the Public Works Department. During 1953 and 1954, as mentioned in Chapter 10, the deepening and improvement of the Bermuda Channels and the construction of a large new two-storey covered wharf for passengers and cargo were completed, and other additions and improvements made to both ports. Pilotage, signal stations, lighthouses and the operation of a tender and the ferry services, a floating dock and tug and the maintenance of an 8-ton crane are the responsibility of the Board of Trade.

There are neither lakes nor rivers and there is no local shipping other than inland water transport operated by the Board of Trade with seven small diesel motor or steam ferries between the Islands on the Great Sound, and a small privately owned but Government subsidised motor ferry boat plying between the Town of St. George and the Islands around St. George's harbour. There is also a tender which conveys passengers and their luggage between the shore and visiting vessels anchored offshore, and which sometimes takes visitors on excursions to different parts of the Colony.

Direct or indirect seaborne passenger and cargo services are maintained with varying frequency and regularity with all parts of the world by the Aluminium Company of America; Canadian National Steamships; Cunard Line; Furness Bermuda Line; Holland America Line; Montreal, Australia and New Zealand Line; New Zealand Shipping Company; Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and Royal Mail Lines. Vessels of other companies and nationalities also call occasionally.

The nationality, number and tonnage of vessels visiting the Colony during 1952-54 was:

Nationality	1952		1953		1954	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
British	229	1,470,530	222	1,474,132	221	1,436,796
Panamanian ..	26	113,982	31	121,408	29	111,840
Norwegian ..	20	65,322	35	121,480	33	100,581
U.S.A.	60	259,776	27	109,857	19	83,083
Italian	18	79,154	10	59,944	16	80,756
Netherlands ..	9	20,467	7	44,315	57	70,736
Greek	10	41,245	9	34,260	13	56,871
Swedish	2	5,794	2	7,006	6	51,105
Liberian	5	16,382	—	—	10	47,541
French	1	1,592	3	11,069	2	10,825
German	12	21,662	17	23,733	8	10,107
Belgian	1	1,498	2	3,434	3	7,699
Finish	1	4,964	1	4,964	2	6,170
Danish	2	38	1	1,483	3	4,650
Costa Rican ..	—	—	—	—	1	4,380
Yugoslavian ..	—	—	—	—	1	3,555
Portuguese ..	1	3,805	1	3,898	1	3,136
Spanish	—	—	1	3,529	1	2,780
Venezuelan ..	1	3,040	5	15,200	—	—
Argentine ..	—	—	1	5,695	—	—
Israeli	4	15,953	1	5,219	—	—
Honduran ..	3	4,697	1	4,380	—	—
Mexican	—	—	1	3,989	—	—
Turkish	3	15,397	—	—	—	—
Total	408	2,145,298	378	2,058,995	426	2,092,611

The inward and outward seaborne passengers during the same years were:

	1952	1953	1954
Inward .. .	26,156	25,244	24,719
Outward .. .	22,630	22,580	20,502

ROADS AND VEHICLES

There are 127.81 miles of Bermuda and Local Government roads, most of which are surfaced including 3.55 miles reserved for cyclists and pedestrians. There are also a considerable number of unsurfaced private roads. The Government roads are maintained by the Public Works Department and their use is regulated by the Transport Control Board, consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and eight members, all appointed by the Governor. The Board is responsible for organizing, improving and controlling means of road transport within the Colony. The staff consists of an executive officer and fifteen others, also road and traffic crews, etc. They examine drivers, vehicles, public garages, automobile mechanics, etc., license drivers, register cars, grant permits to operate public vehicles, erect road directions and signs and generally supervise road traffic.

COMMUNICATIONS

51

The numbers of mechanized vehicles licensed in 1953 and 1954 were:

	1953	1954
Private Cars	2,632	2,978
Taxis	507	492
Trucks	643	634
Omnibuses	55	56
Auto-bicycles	4,175	3,360
Miscellaneous (airport limousines, tank, wagons etc.)	115	122
	8,127	7,642

Following are statistics of the passengers carried in, and earnings of the public omnibuses in 1950 and 1954:

	1950	1954	<i>Increase</i>
Passengers carried	1,837,950	2,488,558	35%
Revenue earned	£79,474	£147,827	86%

The greater percentage increase in revenue earned by passengers carried is mainly due to the high average fare per passenger on the Sightseeing and Charter service which was introduced in 1951. During 1954 more visitors used the regular omnibus service so that revenue from this service increased 16% over that in 1953.

AVIATION

The Board of Civil Aviation in Bermuda is responsible for carrying out the general policy of the Government towards civil aviation. The Board consists of a Chairman and nine members. The Director of Civil Aviation is the executive officer of the Board and represents the Governor in the application of the Colonial Air Navigation Act in matters such as the registration of local aircraft, the issue of air crew licences, air navigation over the Colony, the investigation of accidents, etc. The Board is also the Civil Aviation Licensing Authority for air services under the Civil Aviation Licensing of Public Transport Act, 1950, and encourages and regulates the proper development of civil aviation and agencies associated with it in the Colony. It manages the civil airports, of which there are at present one marine airport and one land airport. The former, at Darrell's Island in the Great Sound, was on a care and maintenance basis, but available to emergency traffic on prior notice being given, until the middle of 1954 when it was leased to a private company for the production of films for reproduction by television. A small local company, Bermuda Air Tours, Limited, used this airport for their fleet of small float planes, which are engaged in local flying and sightseeing trips.

The construction of the new passenger terminal building and maintenance workshop for the airline companies made good progress during 1953. The last two sections of the terminal were opened in time for the Easter holiday traffic in 1954, and towards the end of that year

a well equipped 1st class restaurant was opened for passengers and personnel.

The reduction as from 1st April, 1954 of the free baggage allowance from 66 lb. to 44 lb. per passenger caused serious repercussions in the local retail trade supplying goods to visitors. Efforts were made to have the higher free allowance restored and other steps taken to counteract the adverse effect on local business of the reduced allowance.

The very efficient en-route air-ground radio-phone service which had been operated since 1948 by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited was taken over in September, 1953, and has since been operated by the United States Air Force which has as yet made no charge for this service. As, however, the Air Force was unable to provide an internal message distribution service to meet airline standards, the Bermuda Civil Aviation Department allocated space in the Terminal Building and on 1st November opened its own Communication Centre to do this work on behalf of the airlines and agencies. The Centre has since handled an average of 8,365 messages a month, or an average of 42.4 messages per flight arrival, for which the service charge is £2 15s 0d. per flight.

The Colony is now served by eight scheduled international air carriers with direct flights to New York, Montreal, Toronto, Nassau, Havana, Jamaica, Columbia, Barbados and Trinidad, also direct or via Gander to the United Kingdom and Northern Europe and via the Azores to Lisbon, Madrid, Paris and Southern Europe. Non-scheduled flights continued to decrease.

There was further steady increase in all branches of civil air traffic at the Bermuda Air Terminal in both 1953 and 1954 compared with 1952 as follows:

<i>Type of Traffic</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>
Aircraft, Scheduled	2,034	2,103	2,261
Aircraft, Non-scheduled	123	152	106
Total Passengers, Arriving	82,778	93,882	101,256
Total Passengers, Departing	85,142	96,382	105,017
Local Commercial Cargo*, In	385,255 kgs.	429,210 kgs.	509,774 kgs.
Local Commercial Cargo*, Out	89,085 kgs.	85,860 kgs.	97,181 kgs.
Air Mail, In	38,609 kgs.	39,218 kgs.	41,378 kgs.
Air Mail, Out	30,901 kgs.	43,934 kgs.	34,321 kgs.
Transit Commercial Cargo*, In	83,606 kgs.	109,550 kgs.	147,417 kgs.
Transit Commercial Cargo*, Out	79,563 kgs.	111,164 kgs.	142,301 kgs.

* Commercial Cargo excludes excess baggage, diplomatic cargo, post office mail and diplomatic mail.

POST OFFICE

The postal service is the responsibility of a Colonial Postmaster, an Assistant Colonial Postmaster, 12 Postmasters or Sub-Postmasters, an Accountant, 33 clerks and eight clerical or other office workers, and 49 postmen.

Both telegraph and telephone services are operated by private companies.

Bermuda has a head post office in Hamilton and 12 sub-post offices in the main centres of population throughout the Islands.

The usual air and surface ordinary, insured or registered letter and parcel mail services are provided at all offices, but money order and savings bank business is transacted only at Hamilton, St. George's and Mangrove Bay in Somerset.

The total revenue from the sale of postage stamps, commissions on money orders, etc. was £125,510 in 1951, £141,011 in 1952, £197,279 in 1953, and £180,458 in 1954. The exceptionally high revenue in 1953 is partly attributable to the unusually large sale of postage stamps resulting from four new issues; a special one penny halfpenny stamp commemorating the Coronation, a set of sixteen denominations of new design with the effigy of Queen Elizabeth II, a sixpenny stamp commemorating the Royal Visit, and the regular new threepenny and one shilling and threepenny stamps overprinted "Three Power Talks" to commemorate those talks in Bermuda.

Postal services rendered during the same four years were:

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Letters & Postcards handled,				
Ordinary	8,144,656	7,802,708	9,344,693	8,266,206
Registered	83,605	86,205	101,638	117,040
Total letters & postcards	8,228,261	7,888,913	9,446,331	8,383,246
Printed matter, samples, etc.	1,806,864	1,832,613	1,491,474	1,432,134
Parcels	95,771	97,608	106,411	105,776
Total No. of items handled	10,130,896	9,819,134	11,044,216	9,921,156

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Overseas telegraph services are furnished by a private company, Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited, a subsidiary of Cable and Wireless Limited. A cable to Halifax, Nova Scotia, connects with the United Kingdom and thence with all parts of the world. Another cable connects with Turks Island, thence to Jamaica and Barbados for the West Indies and South America. The Company also operates wireless circuits with Canada, the United States of America and the Bahamas and maintains a Coast Station for ship-to-shore communication. Direction finding facilities are also available, as is a photo-telegraph service with Europe and the United States of America on request.

The traffic trend during recent years was as follows:

	1952	1953	1954
No. of cable and wireless messages received	63,914	66,046	66,142
No. of cable and wireless messages sent	76,461	84,731	74,120

The Bermuda Telephone Company Limited operates the telephone service in the Colony, by an automatic exchange system with the main exchange in Hamilton and satellite exchanges in St. George's, Harrington and Somerset. The numbers of telephones, including extensions, in operation in 1953 and 1954 were about 7,600 and 7,750 respectively. The traffic charges were on a flat rate. A radio-telephone service from Bermuda to principal countries throughout the world is operated by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited in conjunction with the

Telephone Company. This service is also available to the Furness motor vessels between Bermuda and New York, and, by special arrangement to certain other vessels cruising near Bermuda.

In 1953 the radio-phone service to New York showed an increased use of 19% over the previous year, and early in 1954 the service was expanded to four channels to meet the increased demand. The upward trend continued throughout 1954, showing an increase of 4% over 1953.

Chapter 12 : Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

There are four newspapers: *The Royal Gazette* every weekday morning, *The Royal Gazette Weekly* on Saturday afternoons, each with a circulation of about 7,500; *The Bermuda Mid-Ocean News and Colonial Government Gazette* every weekday afternoon with an average daily circulation of 6,219, Saturdays 8,144; and *The Bermuda Recorder*, a bi-weekly with a circulation of about 4,000. There is also a well-produced monthly publication, *The Bermudian*, with a circulation of about 6,500, which caters to the tourist trade and specialises in articles about the Islands and the visitors to them. All these publications are in English.

BROADCASTING

Radio broadcasting is carried on by the Bermuda Broadcasting Company, Limited, which is responsible for its actions to the Government of Bermuda.

The Company has a staff of 23, consisting of a General Manager with four administrative assistants; four engineering, three programmes and two sales and promotion assistants, two news editors and seven announcers.

It now operates two stations, ZBM-1 and ZBM-2. ZBM-1 continues to operate weekdays from 6 a.m. until midnight, and from 8.30 a.m. until 11 p.m. on Sundays, on its assigned frequency of 1235 kc. ZBM-2 currently operates weekdays from 10 a.m. until 6.30 p.m., and on Sundays from 9 a.m. until 11 p.m., on 1340 kc.

Both stations broadcast from the same antenna, with a power of 250 watts and a radius of 150 miles.

On ZBM-1, the average weekly programmes consist of: popular music, 51 hours; drama, 18½ hours; religious broadcasts, 12 hours; news, 11 hours; concert music, 10 hours; miscellaneous, 20¾ hours. ZBM-2's average weekly broadcasts consist of: popular music, 40¾ hours; concert music, 14 hours; news, 5 hours; drama, 1 hour; religious broadcasts, 1¼ hours; miscellaneous, 3 hours.

The studios of both stations are now situated in a new building, known as Radio Centre, on the Western Boundary of the City of

Hamilton. With the inauguration of ZBM-2 on a daily basis early in 1953, the Company was able to offer its listeners two contrasting programmes. Much of the broadcast material is received from the British Broadcasting Corporation Transcription Service and the Mutual Broadcasting System, but the Company also possesses a library of some 16,000 musical records. It also relays many major British and United States political, public, seasonal and sporting events, etc., as well as local public and special events.

FILMS, THEATRE AND CINEMAS

The only film production in the Islands was of occasional documentary or publicity films by, or under the auspices of, the Department of Education, the Trade Development Board, Pan American World Airways, Esso Standard Oil, S.A., and similar organisations. In June, 1954, a private company, Altantic Productions (Bermuda), Limited, was formed to produce films on Darrell's Island in the Great Sound for television reproduction outside Bermuda. Three months later it suspended operations for lack of funds and has since been in process of reconstruction. There is one theatre on the outskirts of Hamilton, where British and American plays were performed by internationally known visiting British and American and locally resident actors and actresses. There are 12 commercial cinemas.

INFORMATION SERVICES

There are two Public Relations and Information Organisations in the Colony. The Bermuda Trade Development Board consists of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, nine members and a secretary; the Board has its head office in Bermuda and branch offices in New York, Toronto and London. It also operates the Bermuda News Bureau with a manager in Bermuda and representatives in New York, Toronto and London, and supervises the Bermuda Government Aquarium and Museum as well as the historic Fort St. Catherine. The Board receives a Government grant and specialises in publicising Bermuda abroad and promoting the tourist business in the Islands. The Bermuda Chamber of Commerce operates the Visitors' Service Bureau adjoining the steamship passenger landing in Hamilton and also at Bermuda air terminal.

Chapter 13 : Local Forces

The local Defence Forces of the Colony consist of the Bermuda Militia Artillery and the Bermuda Rifles. The former are still officially an Artillery Unit but are now trained as infantry. They were formed in 1895, sent a contingent of gunners to serve in France in 1914-18 with the Royal Artillery and supplied a company of infantry who formed part of the Caribbean Regiment in 1939-45. The Bermuda Rifles are successors of the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps. This was also formed in 1895 and, after an honourable record of service in both World Wars

with their allied regiment, the Royal Lincolnshire Regiment, all personnel except the Commanding Officer and a small staff were released to the reserve after World War II. These units were reformed in 1951 under the Defence (Local Forces) Act, 1949, and the affiliation of the Bermuda Rifles to the Royal Lincolnshire Regiment was renewed in 1952 with the approval of His late Majesty King George VI. Both contingents rendered good service and received the commendation of the Commander-in-Chief and the Army Council.

Before the formation of the new units, the Imperial Treasury bore the entire cost of the Militia, also paid the cost of the permanent staff of the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps and made grants towards the operation of that unit. The local forces are now maintained by the Colonial Government. Should they be embodied in war-time, they would come under the control of the War Office.

The strength of each unit is between 180 and 200 all ranks. The rank of the commanding officer of each unit is major, with a captain as company commander and three platoon commanders. Each unit has a band. The permanent staff consists of an adjutant, regimental sergeant-major (part time), regimental quartermaster sergeant, permanent staff instructors and storemen. Much of the personnel is being trained for potential leadership with a view to possible rapid expansion in case of necessity. A signal platoon is being formed.

Under the Act the forces are administered by the Local Forces Board, which is appointed by the Governor, and which, like the Territorial Association in the United Kingdom, is responsible for policy, administration, recruiting, etc. All local male British subjects between 18 and 25 years of age are required to register for military service and machinery is provided for "calling up", "enlistment", "tribunals", etc. Hitherto "calling up" has been unnecessary as voluntary enlistments have been sufficient.

Training is that of an infantry company, the units being armed with rifle, bayonet, Bren and Sten guns, and 2-inch mortar.

Considerable field work has been done with both units during the annual 14 days camp and at other times.

In 1951 the Colonial Legislature, by special "Resolve", voted £33,675 to equip the local forces. The same year the Defence vote totalled £44,845, of which £20,805 was for Imperial Forces; the following year it was £41,761, of which £19,266 was for Imperial Forces. The votes in 1953 and 1954 were £33,186 and £43,896 respectively.

Since the return of the British Garrison in 1954, Warwick Camp has been transferred to the Local Forces for training purposes.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE Bermudas or Somers Islands are a group of about 300 coralstone islands and islets, roughly in the form of a fish-hook, along the Southern rim of the plateau summit of a steep-sided submarine volcanic mountain reputed to be between 14,000 and 15,000 feet in height. They are situated in the Western Atlantic Ocean in latitude $32^{\circ} 15'$ North and longitude $64^{\circ} 51'$ West about 570 miles East of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, which is the nearest point of the neighbouring American continent. Other distances are New York about 690 miles, Halifax, Nova Scotia, about 750 miles, Turk's Island, the nearest of the West Indies, also about 750 miles and Liverpool about 2,950 miles.

The fish-hook shaped chain of islands are connected by bridges, have an overall length of about 22 miles, generally vary between about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and one mile in width, and had an area of 18.83 square miles until 1940 when the United States authorities, by uniting and extending some of the islands with material dredged from the surrounding sea, increased that area by 1.75 square miles to a total of 20.58 square miles. The islands enclose four considerable bodies of sea water: St. George's Harbour in the East; Castle Harbour, a large shallow area adjoining the latter and fringed with small islands on its South side; Harrington Sound, an almost completely landlocked body of water West of Castle Harbour; and Hamilton Harbour in the Centre adjoining the Great and Little Sounds studded with islands at the West end of the group. The largest island, generally known as the main island, which is about 14 miles long, 1 mile in average width and 240 feet above sea level at its highest point, lies in the centre of the group and contains about 9,000 acres.

The Capital City of Hamilton, approximately in the centre of the main island on a deep water landlocked inlet on the Eastern side of the Great Sound, is the seat of Government and has a resident civil population of 2,186 (1950 census).

Next in importance to the main island and at the Eastern end of the group is the island of St. George, on which stands the former capital town of St. George, named after Admiral Sir George Somers, whose heart is buried there. It has a resident civil population of 1,506 (1950 census) and its sheltered deep water harbour is much used by shipping in difficulties from bad weather or other cause.

The other principal islands are St. David's next to, and forming part of, St. George's Parish, and now occupied by the United States Air Force Base, which included a large airfield used for both military and commercial air traffic; Somerset, West of the main island; Watford, Boaz and Ireland Islands, with the Dockyard and other former Royal Naval establishments East of Somerset; Paget and Smith's islands in St. George's Harbour; Nonsuch to the South of Castle Harbour, and

Darrell's, Hinson's, Marshall's, Port's, Long and Hawkin's islands in the Great Sound.

The climate is generally mild and rather humid. The average maximum Fahrenheit temperatures are: Spring 67°, Summer 79°, Autumn 73° and Winter 63°. In Summer it may occasionally rise to 90° and in Winter fall to 45° or even lower, but both are rare. The Summer heat is invariably tempered by a sea breeze while Winter visitors by air from North America may arrive in brilliant sunshine with flowers in bloom a very few hours after leaving the normally rigorous winter conditions on the mainland. The average annual rainfall is 58.1 inches, of which a large proportion falls during the night.

Chapter 2: History

The exact date of Bermuda's discovery is undetermined, but there is every reason to believe that the islands were known prior to 1510, as "La Bermuda" is marked in approximately the correct position on a map contained in the first edition of Peter Martyr's *Legatio Babylonica* which was printed in 1511.

According to the Spanish navigator and historian, Ferdinand d'Oviedo, who visited the islands in 1515, they were discovered by Juan De Bermudez, after whom they were named. It is not known whether Bermudez made a landing but in any case he took no steps to form a settlement and the islands remained uninhabited.

In 1527, Fernando Camelo obtained a grant of the Bermuda Islands from Philip II of Spain. It is supposed that Camelo visited the islands in 1543 as there is a monogram with a cross and the figures "1543" inscribed on a rock about 70 feet above sea-level on the South shore. If the inscription can be attributed to Camelo, he did not remain for long and a gap remains in the history of the Colony until 1609.

In that year, a flotilla of nine vessels under Admiral Sir George Somers in his Flagship the *Sea Venture* sailed from Plymouth with the object of taking a party of colonists to the new plantations in Virginia. During the voyage a storm arose, the vessels became scattered and the *Sea Venture*, which was also carrying Sir Thomas Oates, the Deputy Governor of Virginia, sprang a leak. Bailing continued day and night and on the fourth day, 28th July, land was seen and proclaimed by the navigators as Bermuda. Although the islands were marked on the charts, no information was given about the numerous sunken reefs, and the vessel struck on what is still known as the Sea Venture Flat.

Without further mishap the crew and colonists were brought ashore, together with the remaining provisions and, shortly after their arrival, a long-boat was built from the cedars which were found growing so prolifically. In this boat one officer and six men set sail for Virginia, but nothing was heard of them again. During the next few months two other larger vessels were constructed and sailed on the 10th May, 1610, for the new Colony of Virginia. Fourteen days later Jamestown was reached, but the mariners found the settlement in the grip of famine.

Admiral Somers gave a glowing account of the abundance of fish and game to be found in the islands which he had left, and it was decided that one of the two vessels should return, with Admiral Somers in command, to stock up with supplies and then return to Virginia where food was so badly needed. During the voyage the 30 ton vessel encountered severe storms, and although she arrived safely, Admiral Somers died shortly afterwards. His companions, probably ignorant of the prior claim of Juan de Bermudez, named the group the "Somers Islands".

The vessel returned to Virginia. The fertility and beauty of the Somers Islands induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their charter in which they wished to include the new islands and this was granted by James I.

The first Governor, Richard Moore, arrived with 60 settlers in 1612, the seat of Government then being situated on Smith's Island. Later settlers brought the first potatoes and these have been one of the staple crops throughout the years.

Some time during 1613 the Virginia Company sold their rights to a new body of adventurers who called themselves "The Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Islands". Shortly afterwards the seat of Government was moved to St. George and a number of fortifications were erected, including forts at commanding points.

A new charter was granted to the Company in 1615 by James I, which included authority to form a General Assembly with powers to make laws, provided that they were in accordance with the laws of England.

Daniel Tucker became the first Governor under the new charter and the land in the Colony was divided into parishes or tribes. Much work was done towards clearing the ground for agricultural purposes, tobacco being the main crop.

In 1619 the population had risen to 1,500 persons and the following year saw the first General Assembly, which dealt with 32 Bills.

During the Commonwealth the colonists in Bermuda adopted a rebellious attitude, and in reprisal the Long Parliament prohibited trade between the new Colonies in the Western Hemisphere and England until they had sworn allegiance.

Although the settlement had prospered very exceedingly under the Government of the Company in its early years the administration was increasingly neglected as the original shareholders who had included many of the most distinguished men of their time, died or disposed of their holdings. In 1679 the settlers appealed to the Crown for redress and five years later, a verdict having been given under a writ of *quo warranto* against the charter of the Bermuda Company, the Government of the Colony passed it to the Crown, and the Company whose members by this time held only a very small portion of the land in the island was dissolved.

The petition was granted in 1684 and Colonel Richard Coney was appointed the first Governor under the Crown which, incidentally,

did not provide any means for the defence of the Colony. The forts fell into disrepair and one of the first acts of the new legislature was to raise two troops of horse. Imperial troops first arrived in 1797, being sent from the Bahamas.

Under the new Constitution, much more scope was offered the colonists towards furthering their own trade and shipbuilding was actively engaged in. A large fleet of merchantmen grew into being and the salt carrying trade between the Turks Islands and ports in North America proved of great importance. However, with the outbreak of war between England and the American Colonies, Bermuda's trade suffered a major setback, especially on account of the embargo which had been placed upon trading with the insurgent Colonies. A serious situation developed locally as the production of essential foodstuffs had taken second place following the discovery of the lucrative business which could be found in shipbuilding and manning. An agreement was then reached between certain Bermudians and the leaders of the American Revolution whereby the trading embargo would be lifted in return for a supply of gunpowder. In August, 1775, a powder magazine was broken into and 100 kegs of gunpowder were stolen and placed on board an American frigate at St. George. This powder was eventually used against the British forces and compelled their evacuation of Boston in 1776.

With the cessation of hostilities Bermuda's carrying trade increased by leaps and bounds; 40 new vessels were built in 1789. Certain losses were caused by French privateers, but with the advent of the second war between Great Britain and the United States during 1812 to 1815, Bermuda vessels were fully occupied in trading between the West Indies and Newfoundland.

As in the West Indies, slavery was permitted from the Colony's earliest days, but following the crusade of William Wilberforce in England it was abolished in Bermuda during 1834, the sum of £20 being paid to the master of every slave freed.

Later in the nineteenth century and following the inauguration of steamship services, Bermuda, in addition to enjoying a profitable agricultural export trade in vegetables, gradually became noted for its climate and charm. Slowly the tourist trade grew, many visitors coming annually to escape the rigorous North American winters and, as larger and faster ships were built and hotels erected, it finally became the Colony's most important business.

Bermuda has, except between 1902 and 1913, been the headquarters of a British fleet since 1767.

In 1809 the Imperial Government purchased the North-Westerly extremity of the Colony known as Ireland Island and the following year preliminary operations were commenced for the establishment of a Naval Dockyard. The work was first carried out by slave labour under the supervision of skilled artisans from England.

In 1818 a Naval Hospital was built, and in 1819 a detachment of Royal Engineers was sent out to assist in the work. Convict labour was substituted for slave labour in 1824, and continued to be used until the

removal of the convict station to Australia in 1863. The first floating dock arrived from England in 1869. It was 381 feet long, 124 feet broad and 74 feet deep and was the largest in the world. It weighed 8,200 tons and cost £250,000. This dock was replaced in 1902 by a much superior one, 545 feet long. During the second World War it was of inestimable service. In 1944 alone, 142 ships were docked in it. In 1950 it was decided by the Admiralty to close down the dockyard in Bermuda. This was done on 31st March, 1951, and the floating dock towed back to the United Kingdom.

In 1940 1.08 square miles of the Colony were leased for naval and air bases to the Government of the United States of America which, as described in the immediately preceding chapter, increased the total area to 20.58 square miles of which 2.93 square miles were leased to that Government, leaving 17.75 miles available to the civil population.

After an occupation of 156 years the British garrison was withdrawn in April, 1953, but returned less than eleven months later.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited Bermuda in November, 1953, and the Three Power Talks between the political leaders of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and France were held there during the following month.

Chapter 3: Administration

The laws of the Colony are enacted by a Legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of three official and four unofficial members appointed by the Crown. The Legislative Council consists of 11 members, three of whom are official and eight nominated unofficial, the Chief Justice being President.

The House of Assembly consists of 36 members, elected for a term of five years. Each of the parishes is represented by four members. The franchise is limited to those who possess freehold property of not less than £60 in value. A number of persons own property in several parishes; these are entitled to vote in each. Prior to 1944 only males were permitted to vote or to seek election to the House of Assembly, but in that year with the passing of the Women's Suffrage Act, this discrimination was removed.

Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and of the House of Assembly are paid 24s. for each day's attendance.

A number of Government Departments are controlled by Executive Boards which consist of unofficals nominated by the Governor. The head of the Department acts in an advisory capacity. The Chairmen of most of these Boards are members of the House of Assembly.

Hamilton was made a city by an Act of Legislature in 1897 and is governed by a Corporation. Charges for the water and dock facilities are the Corporation's main source of revenue, although municipal taxes are levied.

The Town of St. George, one of the oldest settlements in the Western Hemisphere, was founded in 1612 and remained the capital of the Colony until 1815. As in Hamilton, municipal taxes are levied.

Each of the nine parishes appoints its own vestry annually. These vestries have power to levy taxes and manage local affairs.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial standard weights and measures are used.

Chapter 5: Reading List

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- BEEBE, C. W., *Field Book of the Shore Fishes of Bermuda*. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1933.
- BEEBE, C. W., *Half Mile Down*. New York, Harcourt, Brace, 1934. Describes the various descents made by Dr. Beebe and Mr. Barton in the steel ball known as the bathysphere.
- BELL, E. Y. and associates. *Beautiful Bermuda*. 10th edition. New York and Bermuda, Beautiful Bermuda Publishing Co., 1946. A comprehensive handbook extremely well illustrated.
- BRITTON, NATHANIEL LORD, *Flora of Bermuda*. New York, Scribner, 1918. The standard work on botany in Bermuda.
- HAYWARD, Walter B., *Bermuda, Past and Present*. 2nd edition. New York, Dodd, Mead, 1933. A reliable and readable account of interest to the visitor.
- HUMPHREYS, JOHN S., *Bermuda Houses*. Boston, Marshall Jones, 1923. A book with excellent illustrations and plans of houses, typical of the best era in architecture in the Colony.
- LEFROY, J. H., *Memorials of the Discovery and Early Settlement of the Bermudas or Somers Islands, 1515-1687*. 2 vols. London, Longman's, Green, 1877 and 1879. The standard work on Bermuda's earlier history.
- MCCALLAN, E. A., *Life on old St. David's, Bermuda*. Bermuda Historical Monuments Trust. Bermuda, 1948.
- NORWOOD, RICHARD, *Journal of Richard Norwood*. New York, Scholars' Facsimiles and Reprints, 1945. A diary kept by the famous surveyor which gives a vivid picture of life in the islands during the seventeenth century.
- SMITH, LOUISA HUTCHINGS, *Bermuda's Oldest Inhabitants*. Seven-oakes, Salmon, 1934. Deals with plants indigenous to the islands.

- STRODE, HUDSON, *Story of Bermuda*. New York, Smith, 1932 and 1946.
Contains outstanding photographs of different aspects of local life.
- TWEEDY, MARY JOHNSON, *Bermuda Holiday*. New York, Crown Publishers, 1950. Excellent little guide for tourists; "something about everything" in Bermuda.
- WILKINSON, HENRY C., *The Adventures of Bermuda: a history of the island from its discovery until the dissolution of the Somers Island Company in 1684*. London, Oxford University Press, 1933.
- WILKINSON, HENRY C., *Bermuda in the Old Empire, 1684-1784*. London, Oxford University Press, 1950.
(Both Mr. Wilkinson's volumes contain useful bibliographies on the early history of Bermuda).
- WILLIAMS, RONALD J., *Bermudiana*. New York, Rhinehart, 1946.
Excellent photographs of local life.
- ZUILL, W. E. S., *Bermuda Sampler*. Hamilton, Bermuda Book Stores, 1937.
(A collection of newspaper items, extracts from books and private papers covering the period 1815-50).
- ZUILL, W. E. S., *Bermuda Journey*. New York, Coward-McCann, 1946.
(A description of places of historical interest and of life in the Colony at the present time, with drawings).
- The Bermuda Historical Quarterly*. Published since 1944.

COLONIAL OFFICE

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The Annual Report of the Secretary of State for the Colonies
to Parliament on Britain's dependent territories.

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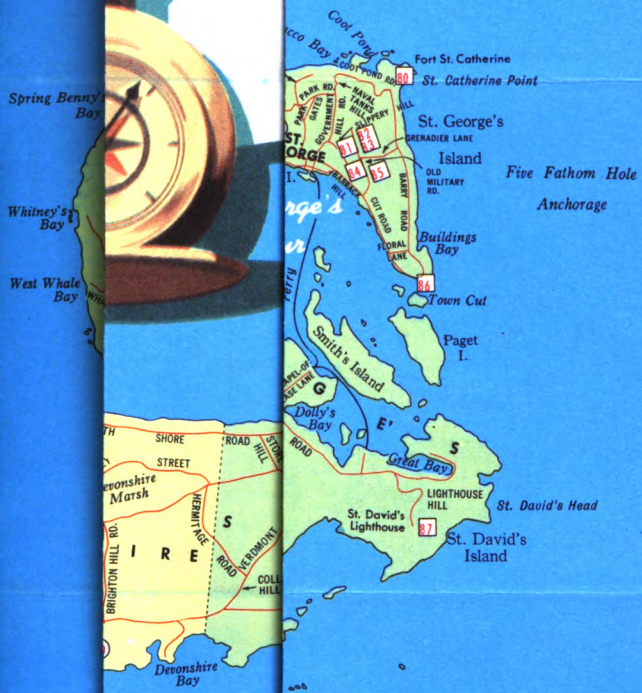
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DIARY

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STERLING INTO DOLLARS

(AT \$2.82 U.S. TO THE POUND)

This brief table of sterling converted into dollars gives at the left the English numerical sign, at the right the U.S. dollar equivalent and in the middle the usual spoken method of expressing the English amount. Canadian dollars fluctuate slightly with the U.S. dollars.

3d	"thruppence"	4¢
6d	sixpence	7¢
1/-	one shilling	14¢
1/3	one and three	18¢
1/6	one and six	21¢
2/-	two shillings	28¢
2/6	half a crown	35¢
5/-	five shillings	70¢
7/6	seven and six	\$1.07
10/-	ten shillings	\$1.41
15/-	fifteen shillings	\$2.12
17/6	seventeen and six	\$2.47
£1	one pound	\$2.82
£5	five pounds	\$14.10
£10	ten pounds	\$28.20
£15	fifteen pounds	\$42.30
£20	twenty pounds	\$56.40

HANDY REFERENCE

MAP OF

Bermuda



COLONIAL REPORTS

ANNUAL REPORTS

BASUTOLAND	GOLD COAST	N. RHODESIA
BECHUANALAND	HONG KONG	NYASALAND
PROTECTORATE	JAMAICA	SARAWAK
BRITISH GUIANA	KENYA	SIERRA LEONE
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Bermuda

1955 and 1956

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BERMUDA

Report for the years
1955 and 1956

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CONTENTS

PART I

Review of 1955 and 1956	page 5
-----------------------------------	--------

PART II

Chapter 1	Population	11
2	Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation	12
3	Public Finance and Taxation	17
4	Currency and Banking	22
5	Commerce	23
6	Production	27
7	Social Services	34
8	Legislation	44
9	Justice, Police and Prisons	46
10	Public Utilities and Public Works	54
11	Communications	58
12	Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services	63
13	Local Forces	65

PART III

Chapter 1	Geography and Climate	67
2	History	68
3	Administration	73
4	Weights and Measures	74
5	Reading List	74

Map at end

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PART I

Review of 1955 and 1956

NINETEEN hundred and fifty-five is memorable for the all-too-brief visit of Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret. The Princess arrived on the 2nd March and received an enthusiastic popular welcome which did much to compensate for a regrettable break in the normally beautiful weather of the Colony.

On the 16th October Bermuda was honoured by a call from Her Majesty Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and Prince Bernhard who were *en route* for an official visit to the Netherlands Colonies in the Caribbean and South America.

Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Hood, left Bermuda on the 26th April, 1955, on leave prior to retirement from the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, on the 13th July, 1955, and was succeeded on the 24th October, 1955, by Lieutenant-General Sir John Woodall, formerly General Officer Commanding Northern Ireland District.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. G. T. Chaplin, left the Colony on the 23rd July, 1956, on leave and promotion as Resident Commissioner designate of Basutoland and was succeeded by Mr. J. W. Sykes, formerly Administrative Secretary, Cyprus, on the 6th December, 1956.

Assistant Chief Justice Mr. Day Kimball died on the 29th April, 1955, and was succeeded on the 25th October, 1955, by Sir Allan Smith, formerly Chief Justice in Sierra Leone. The Solicitor-General, Mr. J. B. Pine, who had been Acting Attorney-General since the 22nd December, 1954, was appointed Attorney-General with effect from the 16th April, 1955, and Her Majesty's Counsel on the 28th August, 1956. He was succeeded as Solicitor-General on the 27th March, 1956, by Mr. H. Barcilon.

Wing Commander E. W. W. Ellis resigned as Warden of Prisons on the 15th June, 1955, and was succeeded by Major G. Nash, formerly Governor of Bela River Prison at Milnthorpe in Westmorland, on the 29th February, 1956. Lieutenant Colonel C. J. R. Newing, Chief Superintendent of Police, was acting Warden of Prisons from the 16th June, 1955, to the 28th February, 1956.

On the 28th October, 1956, the Queen's Colour of the America and West Indies Squadron was borne through the City of Hamilton in a parade, at which His Excellency the Governor took the salute, and was then laid-up in the Cathedral. The Commander-in-Chief, Vice Admiral Sir John Eaton, left the Colony on the 30th October when his flag over Admiralty House was hauled down at sunset, thus ending an association which had extended over some 150 years. Bermuda is now the Headquarters of the West Indies Squadron under Commodore G. E. Hunt, R.N.

The Right Reverend J. A. Jagoe, Lord Bishop of Bermuda, resigned for reasons of health and left the Colony on the 31st January, 1956. He was succeeded by the Right Reverend A. L. E. Williams, formerly Rural Dean of Bournemouth, on the 6th December, 1956. The Most Reverend R. S. Dehler, was installed as Roman Catholic Bishop-Vicar Apostolic on the 4th April, 1956.

Nineteen hundred and fifty-five was noteworthy for the number of air, land and sea disasters in or near the Colony.

Both on land and at sea the wildest gales of hail, rain and wind within living memory raged throughout January and early February; on the 4th February the temperature fell to 41.3° F., the coldest experienced in Bermuda since records were first kept in 1891. These weather conditions resulted in the total loss of the winter vegetable crop; in an estimated loss to fishermen of £10,000 through damage to their equipment and loss of earnings; and in a dozen strandings, shipwrecks and similar maritime disasters, with an aggregate loss of eight lives, on the reefs and seas around the Colony. On the 11th August the British freighter *Wychood*, en route from Nova Scotia to Trinidad, got off her course, stranded on a reef off the west coast of Bermuda and, after being hauled off and taken in tow, sank near the entrance to St. George's Harbour. A marine court of enquiry attributed the disaster to negligence of the vessel's master. During the latter half of August several freighters limped into St. George's for shelter and repairs after having been battered at sea by hurricanes, and at the end of the month a hurricane passed over the Colony without, however, doing any serious damage. Other hurricanes at varying distances from the Colony interfered with shipping in the surrounding seas. The coal cargo of one steamer, which was already in tow shifted and caused the vessel to list so badly that she had to be beached on the north shore of Bermuda. On the evening of the 12th November the Colony's premier ferry boat, *Wilhelmina*, which had been used by Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh when they visited Bermuda in 1953, was carrying 59 passengers across the Great Sound to their homes at the west end of the Colony when she caught fire. With commendable presence of mind her master beached her on Boaz Island so that, although the vessel was totally destroyed, all her passengers, except one who died from shock after helping to rescue others, and her crew were saved. On the night of the 22nd-23rd December, 1955, the Hamilton Hotel, Bermuda's oldest, and one of its largest, hotels, which since 1939 had housed Government boards, offices, equipment and records was totally destroyed with most of its contents, but fortunately without loss of life, by the worst fire in the history of the Colony. The gutted shell of the building, which was only insured for £50,000, was efficiently and expeditiously demolished by a local firm of contractors and the most appropriate use for the site has since been under consideration. The Colony is grateful for the prompt and invaluable assistance invariably rendered so readily by the competent United States authorities in Bermuda in all these and many similar disasters in the past.

In the air a visiting United States Air Force stratojet bomber exploded, burst into flames and plunged with its three crew members, all of whom were lost, into the sea just after taking off from the United States Air Force Base on the 15th April, 1955.

On the 20th August, 1955, the first Vickers Viscount turbo-prop air liner visited the Colony and British Overseas Airways Corporation subsequently inaugurated a regular daily service with this type of aircraft, which proved to be both popular and successful, between Bermuda and New York.

A squadron of Canberra jet bombers visited the Colony on the 30th August and on the following day gave a most impressive display of solo and formation flying.

Following the suspension, due to exhaustion of funds in October, 1954, of the production on Darrell's Island of films for reproduction over television, the Legislature provided, towards the end of April, 1955, £23,000 to enable the hangar and other buildings on the Island, which is Government owned, to be soundproofed and rehabilitated. The buildings were then rented to another company and the production of films was resumed by a new producing company.

On the night of the 7th-8th May, 1955, three prisoners succeeded in escaping from, and subsequently returning to, Hamilton Prison. During their absence they were guilty of several offences. When this was discovered and investigated by the prison authorities there was a serious disturbance among all the prisoners in the prison. This resulted in the appointment of a three-man Commission to enquire into the incident and was followed in July by a debate in the House of Assembly on the whole question of the prison administration. The House agreed to a recommendation that the Casemates Building on Ireland Island be converted into a maximum security prison at an estimated cost of £65,000, and appropriated £20,000 so that the project might be started. Subsequently, in 1956, the Director of Works of H.M. Prisons Commission submitted a report and the plans for the conversion at an estimated cost of £80,000 to £85,000. This estimate was later increased to between £175,000 and £200,000.

On the 1st July, 1955, the drivers of the Colony's omnibus system, on which so many of the local children and adults depend for transport to and from their schools and places of work, went on strike for an increase in their basic wage rate. A board of inquiry was appointed on the 3rd July to investigate the merits of the strikers' demands and pending the announcement of its findings the men returned to work on the 5th July. When the findings of the board were published the drivers were dissatisfied and resumed their strike but returned to work on the appointment of an Arbitration Tribunal which awarded them an increase in their basic wage.

On the 27th September, 1955, an Act to control the exhibition of cinematograph films in the Colony came into operation and provoked vigorous criticism from the local youth whom it was designed to protect and also from the parents of some of them.

In December, 1955, a bill to outlaw English football pools, which are popular in the Colony, was defeated by 16 votes to 11 after considerable argument in the House of Assembly.

In comparison with 1955, 1956 was relatively uneventful. In January there was a short, sharp storm of hailstones so big that some of them cracked or broke windows and damaged roofs.

Early in the same month world-wide publicity was given to the discovery by a Bermudian skin diver on one of the reefs surrounding the Colony of a wreck containing among other items, earthenware and metal utensils, ornaments, weapons, jewellery, including a beautiful gold cross set with seven perfectly matched Colombian emeralds, a ten-inch long 24 carat gold ingot, and French and Spanish silver coins, minted between 1572 and 1592, etc.

Bermuda's annual Floral Pageant took place on the 5th April with a record entry of 48 beautifully and generally very ingeniously decorated floats, etc. It was popularly regarded as the best in the series to date.

This was followed by a spectacular and thrilling 600-man naval and military tattoo, performed by detachments of sailors and Royal Marines from H.M.S. *Kenya*, units of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the Royal Corps of Signals, the Canadian Black Watch, the Bermuda Militia Artillery and the Bermuda Rifles, who gave nine evening performances and acquitted themselves brilliantly before most enthusiastic crowds of spectators.

The Bermuda Crown Lands Corporation, which during 1955 and 1956 received loans from the Colonial Treasury totalling £100,000, continued to rehabilitate and lease houses and other buildings for which it is responsible. During the same years it produced and distributed to firms and individuals likely to be seriously interested in establishing light industries in the former Dockyard, or elsewhere in Bermuda, a Fact Manual and an illustrated brochure descriptive of that property, its amenities and facilities.

On the 27th April, 1956, "The Ireland Island Freeport Act" became law. It reserved upwards of eight acres, including some 57 acres of protected anchorage and 27 acres of wharfage and adjacent commodious buildings in the centre of the former Royal Naval Dockyard, as a free port under the control of the Bermuda Crown Lands Corporation. One well-known United States firm producing pharmaceuticals leased a building and was granted a licence under the Act in September; at the end of the year an even more widely known United States corporation producing mineral water was about to lease another building whilst several other organisations held options on other buildings.

After long and vigorous argument in both branches of the Legislature, "The Bermuda Immigration and Protection Act," which was originally introduced towards the end of 1954, became law on the 30th April, 1956. One of its main provisions is that non-Bermudian British subjects after not less than seven years residence in the Colony may apply for Bermudian status and, if it is granted, they enjoy the

right of permanent residence. Up to the end of 1956 about 50 per cent of the applications made under this provision had been granted.

During May considerable publicity was given to the fact that United Kingdom shipping interests were considering the formation of companies in Bermuda. During the year 1956, some thirty-four private bills were enacted to enable these shipping companies, among other things, to own or charter, and operate from Bermuda, ships registered in any country.

Also in May began one of the longest and worst droughts since records were first kept. It lasted three months and necessitated the import of large quantities of water from Britain, Canada and the United States of America to meet the urgent requirements of this densely populated Colony and the thousands of summer visitors who are so important to its economy.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's latest luxury passenger liner, *Reina del Mar*, called at Bermuda on the 14th May on her maiden voyage outbound from Britain. She will alternate with, rather than supplement, the regular direct service, which has hitherto been maintained between Bermuda and Britain by the Company's older *Reina del Pacifico*.

The annual arguments for and against daylight saving took place when a bill to enact it was introduced in the Legislature and passed by a small majority on the 18th May.

The outstanding event in June was the Fiftieth Biennial Ocean Yacht Race from Brenton Reef Lightship, U.S.A., to Bermuda, with a record entry of 89 yachts. The event was commemorated by a special over-printing of the current 8d. and 1s. 3d. stamps of Bermuda. The American 45-foot yawl *Finisterre* was the winner.

In October successful negotiations took place between the Government of Bermuda and the United States authorities for the extension to the entire Colony of the television broadcasts from the United States Air Force Base in Bermuda which had hitherto been restricted to that base.

The United States pioneer atomic-powered submarine *Nautilus* visited the Colony in November.

In the same month and again in December damage estimated at £10,000 and £16,000 respectively was caused by fires in the heart of Hamilton, the capital of Bermuda. Both were fortunately brought under control by the local volunteer fire brigade before they could spread to the rest of the city.

On the 24th November and again on the 13th December the Prime Minister and Lady Eden passed through Bermuda on their way by air to and from Jamaica.

Between the middle of November and the end of the year the Bermuda Junior Chamber of Commerce collected and sent to the International Red Cross £4,000, to which the Government of Bermuda added £2,000 for Hungarian Relief.

The downward trend in the Colony's economy, which was noted during 1953 and 1954, continued in 1955, so that both local banks in

their annual reports for that year warned that Bermuda was running into economic danger through spending more money abroad than it was receiving from outside sources. To remedy this situation both banks curtailed credit to some extent by refusing to grant loans which they considered to be "inflationary" and by requiring repayment of some outstanding loans. They also urged that every effort be made to expand the tourist trade and to encourage the establishment of light industries in the Colony. Partly as a result of such efforts, aided by the expansion of existing, and the development of additional, light industries, and also by the extension of the sale of goods and services to the United States bases and the considerable financial benefit accruing to Bermuda from the Fiftieth Biennial Ocean Yacht Race, the downward trend was reversed during 1956, particularly during the summer tourist season. The economic advantages resulting from the international companies formed here, and from the production of cinematograph and television films on Darrell's Island, have also been substantial.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE rapid growth of the resident civil population is shown by the census returns in the following years :

1881 . . .	13,948	(5,384 white and 8,564 coloured)
1891 . . .	15,013	(5,690 " " 9,323 ")
1901 . . .	17,535	(6,383 " " 11,152 ")
1911 . . .	18,994	(6,691 " " 12,303 ")
1921 . . .	20,127	(7,006 " " 13,121 ")
1931 . . .	27,789	(11,353 " " 16,436 ")
1939 . . .	30,814	(11,481 " " 19,333 ")
1950 . . .	37,403	(14,724 " " 22,679 ")

Based on the excess of live births over deaths, the resident civil population at the end of 1950 and each subsequent year was :

1950 . . .	37,556	(14,783 white and 22,773 coloured)
1951 . . .	38,227	(14,953 " " 23,274 ")
1952 . . .	39,006	(15,124 " " 23,882 ")
1953 . . .	39,699	(15,282 " " 24,417 ")
1954 . . .	40,493	(15,438 " " 25,055 ")
1955 . . .	41,208	(15,585 " " 25,623 ")
1956 . . .	42,040	(15,759 " " 26,281 ")

At the end of 1956 the density per square mile of the resident civil population on the 17.75 square miles available to it (after deduction of the 2.84 square miles leased to the Government of the United States of America) was 2,368. In 1956, 94,220 (in 1955, 93,389) visitors spent an average of about six days each in the Colony, thereby increasing the density of the total civil population to 2,456.

The numbers and rates of births, marriages and deaths per thousand of the civil population of infantile mortality per thousand live births for the last five years were :

	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Live Births . . .	1,095	28.1	1,026	25.8	1,102	27.2	1,052	25.5	1,169	27.8
Marriages . . .	449	11.5	403	10.2	374	9.2	445	10.8	431	10.2
Deaths . . .	316	8.2	333	8.4	308	7.6	337	8.2	337	8.0
Infantile Mortality	42	38.4	30	29.2	41	37.2	40	38.0	39	33.5

The population of Bermuda is increasing so rapidly that the Colony is already the seventh most densely populated land unit in the world, and, unless measures can be devised to offset this trend, a progressive deterioration in the present material well-being of that population appears to be inevitable. A Commission of Inquiry was accordingly appointed to investigate and make recommendations on the subject.

An Advisory Committee was subsequently appointed to implement those recommendations and has since given them wide publicity among the various sections of the local community.

The numbers of arrivals in, and departures from, the Colony during each of the the last five years were :

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Arrivals . . .	90,157	98,536	101,500	106,047	107,496
Departures . . .	88,626	98,564	100,722	106,251	107,522

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

ALTHOUGH Bermudian economy continues to depend primarily upon its tourist industry, there was a further diversification and extension during 1955 and 1956 of its subsidiary sources of income. In addition to goods and services supplied to the Imperial and United States Forces stationed in Bermuda, repairs to shipping sustaining damage in or near the Colony and very considerable investments locally of United Kingdom capital at low rates of interest, there has been a progressive development of light industries such as the production of brass electrical contacts, drugs, essences and cinematographic and television films, and substantial benefit from the formation locally of international companies.

The first three of these contributors to the economy of the Islands continue directly or indirectly to employ most of the available labour but, due to a gradual change in the character and duration of stay of so many of the tourists, some under- or unemployment has developed, particularly during the increasingly long slack periods, among the domestic servants, waiters, waitresses, etc., in the hotels.

Admission to Bermuda is strictly controlled because of the serious over-population problem. Immigration as such is not permitted but some persons are admitted for specific periods and purposes, such as agricultural labourers from the Azores and hotel employees from North America, particularly Canada, and the United Kingdom. Emigration is uncontrolled but is as yet insignificant.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF LABOUR

The hours of work and rates of wages of various categories of workers during 1955 and 1956 were :

Occupation	Hours Weekly	Wages		Period
		£	£	
Clerks (male) . . .	33 to 40	450	1,250	} Per annum, paid monthly or bi-monthly
Clerks (female) . . .	33 to 40	350	900	
Secretaries . . .	33 to 40	600	850	
Stenographers . . .	33 to 40	300	650	

Occupation	Hours Weekly	Wages £	Period
<i>Hotel Employees</i>			
Clerical (male)	48	12 — 18	} Weekly, meals provided
Clerical (female)	48	10 — 14	
Porters, etc. (male)	48	12 — 16	
Maids, etc. (female)	48	5 — 6	
Boys	48	6 — —	
Foremen Carpenters	44 to 53	s. d. 9 0	hourly
Fitters and shop carpenters	44 to 53	7 6	"
Labourers (boys 18 years and under)	44 to 53	4 6	"
Labourers Ordinary	44 to 53	5 3	"
Labourers Skilled	44 to 53	6 0	"
Masons	44 to 53	7 3	"
Masons' helpers	44 to 53	6 0	"
Painters	44 to 53	7 0	"
Painters' helpers	44 to 53	6 0	"
Plumbers	44 to 53	7 3	"
Plumbers' helpers	44 to 53	6 0	"
Master electricians	44 to 53	7 6	"
Electricians' helpers	44 to 53	6 0	"
Motor truck drivers	44 to 53	4 10—7 8	"

Sundays, Thursday (for artisans, Saturday) afternoons and the following public holidays are rest days :

New Year's Day.

Good Friday.

Empire Day, 24th May.

The day appointed to be observed as Her Majesty's birthday.

Cup Match Day (Thursday before first Monday in August).

Somers Day (Friday before first Monday in August).

Remembrance Day (11th November).

Christmas Day.

Boxing Day (next weekday after Christmas day).

COST OF LIVING

During 1955 and 1956, even more than during 1953 and 1954, retailers had recourse to almost continuous sales of most commodities except food in an effort to stimulate the business in an otherwise sluggish market. This has lowered the cost of the commodities concerned for purchasers at such sales. On the other hand rents for living accommodation continued to rise because the demand exceeded the supply. Although some food prices have risen, others have fallen so that the overall cost of food has remained about the same. Yet another cash and carry self-service food market has opened since 1954, so that there are now five of these establishments in the capital city of Hamilton. Their competition has resulted in the adoption of a similar policy by two of the regular food shops, one of which under-sells those establishments for some items but continues to charge a higher price for food

delivered to the purchaser's residence. An increasing reluctance on the part of food retailers to extend credit has reduced the tendency, noted in earlier reports, for food purchasers to live on credit. Average food prices have been as follows :

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Price</i>			
		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Cocoa	lb.	6	6	—	7 0
Coffee	lb.	9	6	—	10 6
Tea	lb.	6	6	—	19 0
Butter	lb.	3	9	—	
Cheese	lb.	2	8	—	8 0
Eggs, local	dozen	6	9	—	7 9
Eggs, imported	dozen	5	6	—	6 6
Lard	lb.	2	3	—	3 4
Margarine	lb.	2	0	—	2 6
Milk, fresh	U.S. quart	2	0	—	2 2
Milk, evaporated	13 oz. tin	1	1	—	1 3
Milk, condensed	14 oz. tin	1	6	—	1 9
Herring	14 oz. tin	1	4	—	1 11
Salmon, Red	7½ oz. tin	4	5	—	4 8
Sardines	3¼ oz. tin		9	—	1 2
Tuna Fish	6½ oz. tin	1	6	—	1 10
Baking Powder	8 oz. tin	1	7	—	1 2
Bread	lb.	1	2	—	
Flour	lb.		7	—	10
Macaroni	lb. pkt.	1	0	—	1 8
Puffed Rice	4½ oz. pkt.	1	10	—	2 2
Rolled Oats	lb.	2	0	—	4 0
Spaghetti	lb.	1	0	—	1 8
Sugar	lb.		7	—	8
Apples, cooking	lb.	1	0	—	1 8
Apples, dessert	lb.	2	0	—	3 6
Bananas	lb.	1	0	—	1 2
Lemons	each		5	—	6
Oranges	doz.	4	0	—	8 0
Grapefruit juice	16 oz. tin	1	2	—	1 4
Orange juice	16 oz. tin	1	2	—	1 4
Pineapple juice	16 oz. tin	1	4	—	1 6
Tomato juice	16 oz. tin	1	2	—	1 6
Beans, fresh (seasonal)	lb.	1	6	—	3 0
Beans, frozen	10 oz.	2	5	—	2 9
Beans, tinned	16 oz.	1	3	—	2 2
Beets, fresh	bunch	1	0	—	1 9
Beets, tinned	16 oz.	1	2	—	1 5
Cabbage, fresh	lb.		10	—	1 1
Carrots, fresh	bunch	1	3	—	1 9
Carrots, tinned	16 oz.	1	7	—	1 10
Cauliflower, fresh	lb.	1	6	—	2 0
Celery, head (seasonal)	each	1	0	—	2 6
Lettuce, local (seasonal)	each	1	6	—	1 6
Lettuce, imported	each	3	0	—	3 6
Onions, fresh	lb.		9	—	1 0
Peas, frozen	10 oz.	2	0	—	2 6
Peas, tinned	16 oz.	1	4	—	2 2

Commodity	Unit	Price	
		s. d.	s. d.
Potatoes, Canadian lb.		6 —	8
Potatoes, local lb.		7 —	9
Spinach, fresh lb.		1 3 —	1 9
Spinach, frozen 10 oz.		2 1 —	2 3
Spinach, tinned 16 oz.		1 6 —	2 3
Tomatoes, fresh lb.		1 0 —	2 6
Tomatoes, tinned 16 oz.		1 10 —	2 4
Turnips, fresh lb.		9 —	1 0
Bacon, sliced lb.		4 10 —	11 0
Beef, corned 12 oz. tin		3 0 —	3 4
Beef, sirloin lb.		3 6 —	4 6
Beef, fillet of lb.		10 0 —	12 0
Ham, cooked lb.		9 6 —	12 0
Ham, smoked lb.		4 0 —	4 6
Lamb, leg lb.		3 9 —	4 0
Lamb, loin lb.		4 0 —	4 6
Lamb, shoulder lb.		3 0 —	3 6
Liver, beef lb.		3 3 —	3 6
Liver, calf lb.		5 6 —	7 6
Pork, chops lb.		5 0 —	5 6
Pork, legs lb.		6 0 —	7 6
Pork, loin lb.		5 6 —	7 6
Pork and beans, tinned 16 oz.		1 4 —	1 6
Sausage, fresh lb.		4 6 —	6 0
Veal chops lb.		3 6 —	4 0

The prices of representative items of clothing at the end of 1956 were :

Commodity	Unit	Prices	
		Minimum £ s. d.	Maximum £ s. d.
Flannel for Dresses . . . yd. 54" wide		0 15 0	3 0 0
Tweed cloth " "		1 10 0	4 10 0
Men's serge suiting . . . " "		2 10 0	4 10 0
Flannelette yd. 36" wide		0 4 6	0 5 0
Broadcloth " "		0 4 6	0 6 6
Print, percale " "		0 4 6	—
Drill, white " "		0 7 6	—
Cotton, bleached . . . yd. 36", 39" & 45"		0 3 6	7 6
Wool, knitting . . . lb.		1 12 0	2 4 0
Dresses, women's, cotton	each	2 0 0	12 0 0
Dresses, women's, rayon	each	2 0 0	10 0 0
Stockings, Nylon . . . pair		0 6 6	0 12 6
Suits, Men's—readymade	each	17 10 0	27 10 0
Raincoats, Plastic . . . each		1 0 0	3 15 0
Sports jackets . . . each		13 10 0	32 10 0
Socks, cotton . . . pair		0 7 6	1 2 0
Socks, wool . . . pair		0 9 6	1 5 0
Trousers, flannel . . . pair		6 10 0	10 10 0
Shirts each		1 0 0	2 5 0
Handkerchiefs, ladies	each	0 2 6	0 7 6
Shoes, Men's . . . pair		2 10 0	5 0 0
Shoes, Women's . . . pair		2 0 0	5 0 0

The prices at the end of 1956 of household and other sundries were :

Commodity	Unit	Prices	
		Minimum	Maximum
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Saucepans	each	0 12 0	1 10 0
Kettles, tea	each	0 17 6	1 11 6
Frying Pans	each	0 17 6	1 11 6
Cup and saucer	together	0 3 9	1 10 0
Plates	each	0 2 6	0 10 0
Tobacco, Capstan	2 oz. tin	—	0 3 9
Cigarettes	20	0 1 11	0 2 9
Matches	dozen boxes	—	0 0 11
Paraffin	1 U.S. gallon	0 2 0	0 2 6
Haircut, men.		—	0 7 0
Inland Postal Rate	2 oz.	—	0 0 1½

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

Under the Labour Act, 1953, the Bermuda Government Labour Office of the Board of Immigration renders *gratis* services as an employment agency dealing with every type of employee in the capital city of Hamilton. Its services are extensively used by the hotels, Public Works Department, Electricity Company and United States Naval and Air Bases and other employers.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The status of employers' and workers' organisations is regulated by the Trade Union and Trade Disputes Act, 1946, but trade unionism is not active in the Colony. The existing unions and their approximate membership during 1955 and 1956 were :

Title	Number	Membership
Bermuda Industrial Union	26	Artisans
Bermuda Union of Teachers	143	School Teachers
Teachers Association of Bermuda	45	School Teachers
Bermuda Civil Service Association	66	Civil Servants

The only labour dispute during the period under review occurred in 1955 when on 1st July the drivers of the Colony's omnibus system struck for an increase of 1s. 1d. per hour in their basic wage after having refused an increase of 4d. an hour offered to them by the Public Transportation Board. On 2nd July a Board of Enquiry was appointed under the Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Enquiry) Act, 1945, to investigate and report upon the merits of the men's demand. On the 4th July the men agreed to return to work pending the findings of the Board. In their Report on 20th July, the Board found that there was justification for the men's demand so that it was arranged that the Public Transportation Board meet their representatives to discuss a fresh wage offer. The Board offered a sliding scale of from 5s. 11d. to 6s. 6d. an hour depending upon the years of service of the driver concerned, but the men refused anything less than 7s. an hour and asked that an Arbit-

ration Tribunal be appointed. When this was refused the men resumed their strike on 27th July and announced their intention to continue it until their demand was met. On 8th August an Arbitration Tribunal was appointed and both sides agreed to accept its award. Four days later the Tribunal awarded the men a basic pay increase of 6*d.* an hour from 5*s.* 11*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* plus a penny an hour for every year of service up to a limit of ten years, and overtime over and above 51 hours a week at time and a half regular rates.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

No legislation directly affecting labour was passed during 1955 and 1956.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

As there are neither heavy industries nor significant unemployment, and catering to tourists in a healthy climate is a generally healthy occupation, there is neither necessity for, nor do there exist, any special measures affecting the safety welfare and employment of labour in the Colony.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Evening classes at the School of Home Economics to train cooks and waiters for employment in the local hotels, continue to be well attended. During 1955 and 1956 a total of 25 men completed the course for cooks and 68 that for waiters. No boys were trained as hotel messengers during the same period.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Following is a summary under main heads of revenue and expenditure in 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956 :

REVENUE

	1953	1954	1955	1956
	£	£	£	£
Customs . . .	1,865,233	1,936,126	2,012,663	1,972,435
Departmental . .	808,435	861,208	940,291	994,078
Miscellaneous . .	73,576	178,917	82,367	141,105
	2,747,244	2,976,251	3,036,321	3,107,618

EXPENDITURE

	1953	1954	1955	1956
	£	£	£	£
Administration of				
Justice . . .	36,283	38,881	39,901	44,922
Agriculture . . .	132,784	137,247	166,892	180,013
Audit . . .	8,307	8,858	9,699	9,387
Bermuda Library . . .	9,857	10,010	9,630	10,199
Bermuda Social Welfare Board . . .	23,127	24,985	32,937	27,130
Board of Trade . . .	170,295	165,272	200,851	201,225
Building Authority . . .	—	—	—	2,011
Civil Aviation . . .	27,191	39,958	42,458	35,994
Colonial Secretariat . . .	16,581	18,178	15,605	17,276
Colonial Treasury . . .	98,573	109,859	95,117	104,094
Debt, Public . . .	52,115	51,215	61,753	58,583
Defence . . .	39,086	44,339	47,942	69,552
Education . . .	331,158	351,302	393,650	417,633
Executive . . .	16,029	16,926	17,390	17,751
Hospital, King Edward VII Memorial . . .	125,000	125,000	110,000	133,000
Immigration . . .	9,289	12,066	11,898	12,657
Labour Board . . .	431	—	—	—
Legislative . . .	9,755	10,383	9,666	9,606
Miscellaneous . . .	77,692	512,987	74,944	60,943
Police . . .	122,848	140,817	136,202	166,160
Post Office . . .	110,199	112,462	117,330	117,654
Prisons . . .	60,781	56,142	58,302	61,183
Public Health Department . . .	96,018	112,465	114,002	140,585
Isolation Hospital . . .	2,137	2,050	1,979	2,058
Mental Hospital . . .	26,725	32,469	37,382	24,596
Public Transportation . . .	134,512	137,217	134,164	148,766
Public Works . . .	321,639	277,108	326,680	315,774
Superannuation . . .	45,807	51,354	57,911	55,240
Trade Development Board . . .	361,209	390,854	409,642	436,625
Transport Control Board . . .	25,211	22,323	21,401	25,658
War Pensions and Gratuities . . .	8,410	10,593	15,255	11,788
Extraordinary Expenditure . . .	18,293	16,061	11,712	11,061
Reserve and Special Fund Appropriations . . .	150,000	350,000	300,000	100,000
TOTAL	£ 2,667,342	3,389,381	3,082,295	3,029,124

PUBLIC DEBT

On the 1st January, 1955, local loans amounted to £668,200, of which £50,000 was redeemed on the 1st April, £3,600 on the 30th June and £5,000 on the 1st July, so that on 1st January, 1956, there remained outstanding £609,600 of which £200,000 was redeemed on 1st March,

£50,000 on 1st April and £3,600 on the 30th June, leaving outstanding £356,000 of which £20,000 is repayable on 1st July, 1957, and is fully covered by investment in a Sinking Fund.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The surplus on 31st December, 1955, was £227,295, which increased to £305,788 on the 31st December, 1956. The General Reserve Fund was £527,058 on the 31st December, 1955, and £542,262 on the 31st December, 1956; it is fully invested in British securities.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

The main heads of taxation in 1953, 1954, 1955, and 1956 were :

	1953	1954	1955	1956
	£	£	£	£
Customs Duty	1,865,233	1,936,126	2,013,663	1,972,435
Stamp Duties	132,487	132,285	142,800	111,342
Motor Cars & Drivers' Licences	111,881	119,056	133,088	155,683
£	2,109,601	2,187,467	2,289,551	2,239,460

Customs receipts were 67·89, 65·05, 66·32 and 63·47 per cent of total revenue in 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956 respectively. The increase in the revenue from stamp duty is attributable to increases up to 100 per cent in most taxes under the Stamp Duty Act, 1919, Amendment Act (No. 2), 1952, and to the use, beginning in 1955, of special revenue, instead of postage, stamps for the collection of the higher duties under the Act, thereby recognising as revenue from stamp duty much that was formerly accounted for as postal revenue.

Summary of Main Features of Customs Tariff

Fresh fruit, margarine, canned milk and cream, sugar, tea and rice, salted, smoked or pickled fish, grain and animal feeds, agricultural implements, aircraft and accessories, box material for exportation of Bermuda produce, fertilisers and insecticides, whether of British or foreign origin, are admitted duty free.

Flour, British : 100 lb.—9d. Foreign: 100 lb.—9d. plus 2½% *ad valorem*.

Fruits, canned, bottled or frosted, British: 15% *ad valorem*. Foreign: 15% *ad valorem* plus 25% surtax.

Citrus Fruits, British: free. Foreign: 5% *ad valorem* plus 25% surtax.

Butter British: 2d. per lb. Foreign: 3½d. per lb.

Beef, lamb, British: 1d. per lb. Foreign: 1d. per lb, plus 25% surtax.

Pork, fresh, British: 20% *ad valorem*. Foreign: 20% *ad valorem* plus 25% surtax.

Bacon and Ham, British: 5% *ad valorem*. Foreign: 5% *ad valorem* plus 1s. 2d. per lb.

- Meats, canned or bottled, British: 5% *ad valorem*. Foreign: 5% *ad valorem* plus 25% surtax.
- Pickled meats in bulk, British: 5% *ad valorem*. Foreign: 6% *ad valorem*.
- Fish, canned, British: 10% *ad valorem*. Foreign: 11% *ad valorem*.
- Whiskey, British: 72s. per proof gallon plus 25% surtax. Foreign: 72s. per proof gallon, plus 27½% surtax.
- Rum, British, 36s. per proof gallon plus 25% surtax. Foreign: 36s. per proof gallon plus 27½% surtax.
- Gin, British: 45s. per proof gallon plus 25% surtax. Foreign: 45s. per proof gallon plus 27½% surtax.
- Beer, bottled, British: 4s. 6d. per gallon. Foreign: 4s. 6d. per gallon plus 2½% surtax.
- Cordials, British: 85s. per proof gallon plus 25% surtax. Foreign: 85s. per proof gallon plus 27½% surtax.
- Wine, British: 60% *ad valorem*. Foreign: 60% *ad valorem* plus 2½% surtax.
- Cigarettes, British: 3s. per lb, 10% *ad valorem*, 22½% surtax and 16s. 3d. per 1,000. Foreign: 3s. per lb., 10% *ad valorem*, 25% surtax and 16s. 3d. per 1,000.
- Cigars, British: £1 per 1,000, 10% *ad valorem*, 22½% surtax. Foreign: £1 per 1,000, 10% *ad valorem*, 25% surtax.
- Tobacco, British: 1s. 6d. per lb., 10% *ad valorem*, 22½% surtax. 1s. 6d. per 1,000., 10% *ad valorem*, 25% surtax.
- Cinematograph films, British: 1s. per 100 feet. Foreign: 3s. per 100 feet plus 25% surtax.
- Electrical appliances, British: 10% *ad valorem*. Foreign: 20% *ad valorem*.
- Furniture, British: 15% *ad valorem*. Foreign: 25% *ad valorem*.
- Gasolene, British: 1s. per imperial gallon. Foreign: 1s. per imperial gallon plus 25% surtax.
- Motor vehicles and parts, including tyres, British: 15% *ad valorem*. Foreign: 25% *ad valorem*.
- Hardware, British: 12½% *ad valorem*. Foreign: 20% *ad valorem*.
- Hardware, building materials, British: 5% *ad valorem*. Foreign: 12½% *ad valorem*.
- Lumber, millwork, British: 5% *ad valorem*. Foreign: 7½% *ad valorem*.
- Pure Woollen Clothing, British: 7½% *ad valorem*. Foreign: 10% *ad valorem*.
- All other goods not enumerated in the Customs Tariff, British: 15% *ad valorem*, Foreign: 17½% *ad valorem*.

Stamp Duties

A stamp duty of £1 is collected on the ticket of each passenger departing from the Colony by ship or aircraft.

Cheques and receipts issued for £1 or upwards are chargeable with stamp tax of one penny each.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

There is neither income tax nor estate duty in Bermuda, but the Corporations of Hamilton and St. George's and the Vestries of the nine parishes into which the Colony is divided base their respective annual budgets on their anticipated financial requirements during the ensuing year. The revenue of the Corporations is derived from rents, taxes, wharfage, etc., for the use of amenities and facilities provided by them, and of the Vestries from rates collected by them and from fees for liquor licences under the provisions of the Liquor Licence Act, 1936.

The actual revenues and expenditures during 1955 and 1956 of the City of Hamilton and the Town of St. George were :

Corporation	1955				1956			
	Revenue		Expenditure		Revenue		Expenditure	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
City of Hamilton	143,566	0 0	135,177	0 0	136,352	0 0	120,765	0 0
Town of St. George	43,528	0 4	35,240	10 10	43,887	10 5	39,119	1 6

During 1955 and 1956 the Corporation of Hamilton excavated the site for the new City Hall at a cost of £18,000; constructed a new cement shed at No. 7 wharf at a cost of £14,000 and relaid a new out-fall line at the south shore for the Hamilton sewage at a cost of £3,750.

Improvements planned for 1957 include the extension of Court Street North at its junction with North Street at an estimated cost of £20,000, the reconstruction at an estimated cost of £60,000 of a new wharf face at No. 6 wharf; and commencement of work on the new City Hall.

During the same years the Corporation of St. George re-surfaced several streets at a cost of £6,396 10s. 0d., spent £7,500 on the renewal of a jetty, purchased a new garbage truck for £1,300 and renovated the Town Hall building at a cost of £500.

Projects for the future are the construction of a large tank for the conservation of fresh water and extensive repairs to another jetty.

The actual revenues and expenditures of the nine parishes during the same years were:

Parish	1955				1956			
	Revenue		Expenditure		Revenue		Expenditure	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
St. George's	6,609	4 4	5,087	16 8	6,524	7 0	5,805	6 2
Hamilton	3,412	5 0	3,354	1 4	3,716	10 0	3,631	0 4
Smith's	3,787	2 4	3,503	0 2	4,039	9 3	2,993	2 3
Devonshire	5,046	18 1	4,896	11 6	5,049	11 9	4,648	2 0
Pembroke	25,776	17 10	22,562	10 3	28,491	16 5	22,657	6 11
Paget	5,765	5 5	6,143	14 2	6,740	18 8	6,552	5 2
Warwick	5,523	14 10	5,869	14 5	6,925	9 2	5,999	9 4
Southampton	3,179	16 0	2,684	0 7	3,505	9 4	3,456	13 8
Sandys	6,858	18 6	5,537	12 3	8,482	17 3	7,088	0 11

During 1955 and 1956 the Parish Vestries of St. George, Smith, Devonshire, Pembroke and Southampton undertook no projects beyond their normal routine, but Hamilton Parish increased the number of its street lights by upwards of 25 per cent and made grants-in-aid to the Parish Arbor Society and to the two parish nurses. Paget Parish vestry made a complete re-assessment of both real and personal property to provide a more equitable distribution of parish taxes. It also constructed, at a cost of £1,500, on the Parish Water lot at Red Hole a stone building which has been rented as a boat-building and repair shop, so that the whole of the money expended should ultimately be recovered from revenue. Warwick Parish Vestry made a final payment of £208 on a £2,700 loan for the provision of a clinic for the use of the Public Health Services and the Welfare Society.

St. George's Parish Vestry contemplates widening and generally improving the roads in the Parish, and at some future time assuming responsibility for, and planting shrubs and trees in, the reclaimed land in the Wellington area. Pembroke Parish Vestry is considering tenders for the building of a new Poor House, which it is hoped to have completed by the end of 1957 on the present site on Parsons Road. Warwick Parish Vestry proposes to build up a reserve fund to provide suitable accommodation for those requiring it. As the population of Sandys Parish increases, so proportionately do the responsibilities of its Parish Vestry, particularly for the provision of services to those occupying accommodation rented to them on Boaz and Ireland Islands by the Bermuda Crown Lands Corporation. During 1957 it is intended to repair and renovate the Poor House and to purchase a new water truck, both of which are urgently necessary.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

UNITED KINGDOM notes are not legal tender in Bermuda owing to the continued operation of currency and exchange control regulations which were instituted during the war. The currency consists of Bermuda Government notes in denominations of £5, £1, 10s. and 5s. and United Kingdom metal coinage.

The value of Bermuda currency notes in circulation on 31st December, 1955, was £1,139,895 10s. 0d and on 31st December, 1956 was £1,123,895 10s. 0d. The note issue is covered by investments in the Note Security Fund, the value of which on 31st December, 1955, was £1,214,028 and on 31st December, 1956, was £1,183,186.

Two local banks operate in Bermuda, the Bank of Bermuda, Limited, with its head office in Hamilton and branches in St. George's and Somerest, and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Limited, with its head office in Hamilton and a branch in St. George's. The Bank of Bermuda was established in 1889 and incorporated in 1890. For many years it was the sole depository in Bermuda of the Imperial Govern-

ment and provides a wide range of banking and trust facilities. The Bank of N. T. Butterfield was incorporated in 1904 but has existed as a banking house since 1858. It provides a complete banking service and is a qualified depository of the United States Treasury. It has correspondents throughout Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the West Indies.

The Post Office also provides the usual savings bank facilities. The number of accounts with, and the amounts of deposits in, and withdrawals from, the Post Office Savings Bank during 1955 and 1956 were :

Year	No. of Accounts	Deposits		Withdrawals	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1955 . .	9,769	286,637	0 0	299,007	9 11
1956 . .	9,006	305,804	1 8	368,996	6 3*

*Includes transfer to Colonial Treasury, under the provisions of The Bermuda Immigration and Protection Act, 1956, of 1,046 accounts aggregating £85,042 0s. 5d. deposited by persons admitted temporarily to Bermuda.

The rates of both local banks for sterling are :

On drafts of £2 10s. 0d. or less—6d.	On next £2,000— $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1%
On first £500—1%	On excess over £2,000— $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%

There is an additional charge of 2s. for telegraphic transfers.

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE value of trade during 1953-56 was as follows :

Year	Total Imports	Imports for Local use	Recorded Re-exports	Local Exports	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£	£
1953 . .	11,871,428	9,590,883	2,280,545	109,535	2,390,080
1954 . .	12,458,711	9,413,538	3,045,173	206,749	3,251,923
1955 . .	13,408,496	10,179,994	3,228,502	218,066	3,446,568
1956 . .	13,159,853	9,005,510	4,154,343	511,581	4,665,924

Although the visible balance of trade is adverse, there is a substantial revenue from invisible items, including the tourist business; repairs, particularly during 1955 and 1956, to shipping sustaining damage in the neighbouring seas; accommodation, goods and services, estimated to be worth nearly £3.25 million, supplied to the United States Bases; and the production, estimated to be worth about £1 million, in Bermuda of films for cinematographic and television reproduction. There is also, indirectly, revenue from very considerable investments at generally low rates of interest of United Kingdom capital in Bermudian enterprises; and from the establishment in increasing numbers in Bermuda

of international companies estimated to be worth about £500,000. The overall balance of trade is therefore favourable. The decrease by over £1 million in the value of imports for local use in 1956, compared with those in 1955, may be attributed largely to a reduction in both the quantity and quality of goods imported for sale to tourists, whose purchasing power shows a marked decline. The progressive increase in the value of total exports is due to an encouraging increase in the value of local exports, which more than doubled in 1956 compared with 1955, and a steady increase in re-exports, particularly bunkers.

The quantities and values of the principal imports into Bermuda during 1953-56 were :

Commodity	Unit	1953		1954		1955		1956	
		Quant'y	Value	Quant'y	Value	Quant'y	Value	Quant'y	Value
			£		£		£		£
Beef, fresh	tons	1,031	326,001	962	313,481	1,018	368,406	929	340,639
Poultry & Game	tons	401	159,631	440	160,109	512	185,424	527	184,846
Butter	tons	445	144,634	375	128,543	301	108,341	335	105,285
Milk, evap. & tinned	cases	57,989	119,269	59,975	115,699	60,876	108,011	58,907	110,462
Flour	tons	2,142	90,291	2,230	92,672	2,055	87,330	2,349	89,072
Sugar	tons	1,553	73,113	1,615	81,891	1,455	61,683	2,047	83,114
Malt Liquor	gal.	320,390	139,305	327,723	141,574	353,601	149,338	381,620	167,649
Whisky	gal.	118,457	252,459	113,971	254,671	114,576	241,632	117,493	261,725
Tobacco	—	—	121,371	—	138,899	—	147,714	—	144,154
Timber	'000 feet	2,965	165,754	3,769	197,050	3,848	175,135	3,241	159,983
Footwear leather	cases	5,818	184,467	5,715	185,683	5,714	200,600	6,113	205,131
Cotton clothing	pkges.	9,222	463,737	10,218	489,309	8,818	502,321	9,814	513,685
Woollen clothing	pkges.	5,142	477,866	6,056	445,868	3,192	425,009	3,689	404,444
Rayon clothing	pkges.	2,552	151,991	1,975	113,198	1,608	90,180	1,811	101,154
Hardware	cases	11,506	205,324	19,111	214,546	31,443	255,976	22,069	231,211
Furniture	cases	12,504	192,590	13,812	208,825	15,454	197,334	12,293	184,299
Electrical supplies	cases	16,761	412,683	18,829	379,327	20,283	453,672	19,748	400,045
Motor Vehicles (Passenger)	No.	636	222,363	759	233,416	1,006	332,109	989	336,745
Gasolene	'000 gal.	15,284	1,066,549	14,252	999,447	17,174	1,295,817	23,606	1,762,801
Diesel Oil	tons	14,331	114,302	19,119	106,297	14,640	133,205	18,537	167,263
Diamonds	pkges.	36	643,238	53	859,810	36	728,787	13	331,192

The quantities and values of the principal domestic exports during 1953-56 were :

Commodity	Unit	1953		1954		1955		1956	
		Quant'y	Value	Quant'y	Value	Quant'y	Value	Quant'y	Value
			£		£		£		£
Concentrated essences	pkges.	3,344	60,230	3,107	85,083	3,302	101,351	5,758	158,436
Brass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical contacts	cases	—	—	160	82,933	160	79,193	227	108,541
Flowers, cut	cartons	14,653	35,579	11,339	26,049	7,724	22,610	9,290	30,080
Pharmaceuticals	cartons	412	7,864	1,137	10,301	397	3,956	1,555	213,348
Plants & Bulbs	boxes	539	4,286	216	2,351	217	10,226	46	163
Vegetables, fresh	crates	1,580	1,576	15	13	1,207	627	1,000	1,009

Whilst the export of Bermuda bulbs, cut flowers, plants and fresh vegetables, which are basic local exports, unfortunately continues to decline, there is a steady and gratifying increase in the value and volume of exports of brass electrical contacts, concentrated essences and pharmaceuticals, only part of the profit from which is, however, of direct benefit to the Colony. The spectacular increase during 1956 over 1955 in the value of pharmaceuticals exported is due to the operations during the second half of 1956 of the first company to lease premises in the recently established Freeport. (See pp. 8 and 33).

The values of the principal re-exports during 1953-56 were :

Commodity	1953	1954	1955	1956
	£	£	£	£
Bunkers	851,706	1,204,223	1,451,341	3,153,145
Diamonds	806,920	1,160,122	1,013,866	368,326
Empty gas cylinders	97,415	148,878	16,331	14,172
Liquor	116,815	116,308	108,786	100,899
Personal effects . . .	79,507	90,168	121,963	128,456
Motor Vehicles and parts	73,189	72,574	74,554	29,069

The marked increase during 1956 over 1955 of the value of bunkers exported is largely due to the very considerable increase in the number, size and power of the aircraft, including jet planes, using the Bermuda airfields during that year. The abrupt decline in 1956 in the value of diamonds exported was temporary, and due to the cessation of the supply of diamonds from one source. The circumstances which caused this cessation are no longer operative so that the former volume should be resumed during 1957. The similar decline in the value of empty gas cylinders exported during 1955 and 1956 is explained by the fact that since the beginning of 1955 the material for making such gas has been imported in bulk and the cylinders are filled in the Colony. The progressive reduction in the value of motor vehicles exported results from the gradual shrinkage of the ready post-war market in the United Kingdom for usable secondhand cars as new cars became increasingly available to that market. The process was accelerated in 1956 by the imposition on each car exported before it had been in use in the Colony for five years of a Bermudian tax of £100 designed to hinder the export from the Colony of capital by discouraging the too frequent trading-in of used cars for new ones. This tax has since been discontinued.

The progressive increase since 1954 in the value of domestic exports to the United Kingdom is due to the rising production in, and export from, the Colony of brass electrical contacts, whilst the great increase during 1956 in the value of similar exports to the United States is attributable to the production in the recently established free port and elsewhere in the Colony of large quantities of concentrated essences, drugs and medicines, most of which are destined for the United States.

Although an attempt has been made to attribute as far as practicable exports to their countries of destination, some of those exports are

transshipment cargo through the United States of America and, if the ultimate destination of such cargo is not evident from the documents of the conveying vessel, the goods concerned are attributed to the United States.

The values of imports by countries of origin during 1953-56 were :

<i>Country</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
	£	£	£	£
United States of America . . .	5,253,929	5,626,835	6,785,866	6,986,737
United Kingdom . . .	2,644,685	2,520,431	2,845,717	2,784,921
Canada	1,084,929	1,097,838	1,055,741	1,032,349
Germany	97,105	136,444	192,431	294,533
Venezuela	340,921	239,559	204,407	291,182
Netherlands West Indies	530,362	635,697	159,641	273,621
Netherlands	218,942	252,933	242,287	263,414
France	212,357	196,293	206,490	218,749
Australia	355,554	197,465	239,747	200,595
All other Countries	1,132,644	1,555,671	1,476,167	813,752
TOTAL £	11,871,428	12,458,711	13,408,496	13,159,853

The value of local exports by countries of destination during 1953-56 was :

<i>Country</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
	£	£	£	£
United States of America . . .	66,922	72,771	85,048	332,377
United Kingdom	9,765	90,258	93,033	133,142
British West Indies	30,445	41,453	39,576	26,452
Canada	2,403	2,177	449	1,157
Other Countries	—	—	—	38,553
TOTAL £	109,535	206,749	218,106	511,681

The numbers of tourists and the estimated amounts, exclusive of rents for houses occupied by long-term visitors, spent by them in the Colony during 1953-56 were :

	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
No. of Visitors	100,924	104,107	108,110	108,055
Estimated value in £	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000

There are no export restrictions on goods grown or manufactured in the Colony, but the re-exports of goods imported from non-sterling areas is not permitted.

The channels of distribution of imported goods are almost entirely through Bermudian white or coloured firms or individuals and a few Portuguese or other white or coloured residents who have acquired Bermudian status.

Bulk purchase of foodstuffs and price controls, for which the Bermuda Supplies Commission were formerly responsible, were discontinued as from 1st January, 1955.

The Trade Development Board of the Bermuda Government maintains information and service offices at Rex House, 4-12 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1., England; at 111, Richmond Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada; and at 620, Fifth Avenue, New York 20, New York, U.S.A.

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

THE ever-increasing density of the population and the corresponding increase in housing to accommodate it continued to encroach on the area available for agriculture, of which in 1956 there remained a total of only about 2,000 acres, until the promulgation of the Arable Land Zoning Order in August, 1956. Of this about 25 acres were devoted to the cultivation of bulbs and flowers, 81 acres to citrus culture, 762 acres to vegetables and 1,000 to pasture. To utilize pasture land to the utmost, horned cattle, goats and horses are tether-grazed wherever the circumstances permit.

Because of the limited area and density of the population, whenever land is excavated, levelled or otherwise removed, the surplus is used to fill swampy surfaces or coastal shallows in order to increase the total usable area.

There are neither rivers nor fresh-water lakes or wells nor, in consequence, reservoirs in Bermuda. The population is therefore entirely dependent for fresh water upon rain collected from the roofs of, and stored in tanks under or near, almost every building in the Islands. In times of drought, water is imported. The population is consequently extremely water conscious and sparing in its use of the available supply. No water conservation legislation exists or is considered necessary.

Tenant farming accounts for 80 per cent of the land under cultivation, which consists principally of small holdings of less than 10 acres. These are leased by their owners to farmers who normally pay their rents after their crops have been harvested. Almost half the farmers are Portuguese, nearly three-quarters of the remainder are other whites and the rest are coloured.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ITS WORK

Agriculture and animal husbandry are the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture, administered by a Board of Agriculture consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and nine other members, who are appointed annually by the Governor. The Department consists of

a Director, an Assistant Director, a Plant Pathologist, a Government Veterinary Officer, a Horticulturist, an Agricultural Assistant, an Inspector of Produce, an Assistant Horticulturist, a Marketing Officer, a Reafforestation Officer, a Citrus Officer, a reafforestation Superintendent, an Accountant and a Clerk to the Board.

During 1956 a Parks Division of the Department of Agriculture was formed which included within the scope of its duties the administration of a general reafforestation scheme. The Colony was divided into three sections, each consisting of three parishes under a Superintendent, who is responsible for all the work of felling dead trees, reafforestation and general maintenance of the roadside plantings and wayside parks in his section. This arrangements is proving very satisfactory.

The programme of felling the dead cedar trees to a depth of fifty feet on both sides of the 128 miles of roads in the Colony was completed by the middle of 1955. Earlier in the same year the Legislature approved an extension of the programme to include the clearance of the islands in Hamilton Harbour, the golf courses, an additional fifty feet on both sides of the roads and all Government lands. After the islands and golf courses had been cleared the work had to be slowed down because a Company formed to take over the trees as they were felled was not able to commence operations immediately and it was inadvisable to leave felled trees lying on private property. Despite this slow-down, however, 75 per cent of the roadsides in the eastern parishes, 50 per cent in the central parishes and 25 per cent in the western parishes had been cleared to a depth of one hundred feet by the end of 1956.

Greater emphasis than previously was placed on re-planting and more than 150,000 plants were used in various planting projects.

Citrus Culture

Citrus culture continues to make good progress. During 1955 the Department's spraying programme controlled rust mite and resulted in exceptionally clean fruit, whilst locally budded citrus trees were offered for sale by the Department for the first time. Although only 800 trees were raised, they proved that the propagation of citrus trees in Bermuda is an accomplished fact and it should be possible to meet the entire future demand for young trees. During 1956 almost all local citrus trees, particularly grapefruit, produced such heavy crops of high quality fruit that, for the first time since citrus culture was started in the Colony in 1944, it was considered desirable to recommend to the Bermuda Supplies Commission that a ban be placed on the import of oranges, lemons and grapefruit with effect from the middle of December. In consequence locally grown oranges and lemons were marketed until the 20th February, 1957, when the supply was exhausted, but that of grapefruit was expected to last until April. The marketing of the fruit is not yet properly organised but is under consideration by the Citrus Growers Association so that it is hoped soon to evolve an efficient system of distribution.

AGRICULTURE

Vegetables and fruit are the principal crops which, despite enormous damage to all plant life resulting from the unusually cold, stormy weather in January and February, 1955, were more productive than for several years past, owing to the evenly distributed rainfall, abundant sunshine and freedom from gales during the rest of both years under review. The acreage, yield and farm value in £ of these crops in 1955 and 1956 were :

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acreage</i>		<i>Total yield in lb.</i>		<i>Farm value in £</i>	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
Beans . . .	40	42	160,000	168,000	12,000	12,600
Beets . . .	20	20	160,000	160,000	4,416	4,416
Broccoli . . .	20	22	50,000	55,000	3,750	4,240
Cabbages . . .	60	55	600,000	550,000	17,500	16,041
Carrots . . .	60	60	720,000	720,000	18,166	24,000
Onions . . .	20	18	200,000	180,000	6,666	6,000
Potatoes, Irish . . .	250	260	2,250,000	2,600,000	46,875	54,166
Potatoes, Sweet . . .	60	60	480,000	480,000	12,000	12,000
Tomatoes . . .	45	45	405,000	360,000	27,000	24,000
Miscellaneous . . .	60	50	480,000	400,000	14,000	11,606
Bananas . . .	130	130	1,300,000	1,300,000	45,000	45,000
TOTAL	765	762	6,805,000	6,973,000	207,373	219,069

The growing importance for local consumption of the citrus crop is shown by the following figures :

<i>Acreage</i>		<i>No. of Trees</i>		<i>Total yield in doz.</i>		<i>Farm value in £</i>	
1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
80	81	11,200	11,700	67,200	117,000	20,160	29,250

Lily bulbs and flowers continue to be a small but steady item of value for export, cultivation and exports being as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Bulbs Planted</i>	<i>Bulbs exported</i>	<i>Value in £</i>	<i>Boxes of flowers exported</i>	<i>Value in £</i>
1955	26	1,404,000	36,204	1,863	7,724	22,609
1956	25	1,000,000	3,200	163	9,290	30,080

There is no compulsory control or organization of agriculture but through an arrangement of "Planned Production and Marketing," which was inaugurated in 1949, farmers are encouraged to grow on contract with the Department of Agriculture certain kinds of vegetables, which the department undertakes to purchase at guaranteed minimum prices. In conjunction with this arrangement there is a Government Cold Storage Plant and a Wholesale Marketing Board. Progress of the latter is shown by the amounts realized for crops sold between 2½ per cent and 5 per cent above cost to cover operating expenses, as follows :

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Total Receipts	£14,619	£23,907	£36,502	£43,065	£37,662	£33,737	£44,388	£59,631

Although there was some improvement in the manner in which farmers delivered their produce to the Marketing Centre, some of them continued to send inferior produce for which they expected to be paid full prices. The fault probably lies in insufficient supervision of farm helpers employed in harvesting and packing the produce.

Farmers continued to avail themselves of the mechanical equipment owned by the Department of Agriculture to prepare land for planting and to spray crops with a power sprayer. Members of the Department also made many visits in response to requests from the public for advice on pest control, citrus culture and general horticultural matters.

Apart from the unusually severe hail, rain and wind storms early in both years and the prolonged drought in the late Spring of 1956, no hurricanes affected the Colony in either year and the weather was generally favourable to agriculture. The rainfall for 1955 and 1956 was 63.38 and 50.02 inches respectively, fairly evenly distributed throughout both years, except for the periods of storms and drought.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry is mainly carried on by individuals, generally on small farms. Like agriculture, and for the same reasons, it is necessarily limited although intensive, but is quite inadequate to meet local requirements; large supplies of animal products have therefore to be imported.

The animal population during 1951-56 was :

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Cows . . .	1,000	1,300	1,275	1,220	1,244	1,249
Heifers . . .	136	120	150	170	127	130
Bulls . . .	55	20	22	21	20	21
Hogs . . .	2,240	1,800	1,600	1,500	1,950	1,400
Horses :	230	210	145	140	130	105
Farm . . .	100	80	65	60	50	40
Carriage . . .	70	70	30	30	30	25
Race . . .	60	60	50	50	50	40
Goats . . .	—	—	—	—	—	375

Of 1,244 head of cattle tested for tuberculosis in 1955, there were eight reactors all in one herd; but in 1956 there was only one reactor among 1,249 tested. In September, 1955, the import of a consignment of Argentine meat was prohibited under the control of Animal Diseases Regulations, 1947, to avoid the risk, however small, of introducing foot and mouth disease into the Colony. No case of hog cholera was reported in either 1955 or 1956. In 1956 the Agriculture (Control of Animal Diseases) Regulations, 1947, were amended to make it compulsory for all dogs and cats entering Bermuda to have been vaccinated against rabies within one year prior to arrival in the Colony.

One pure-bred Guernsey bull was imported in 1955 and another in 1956, under the Board of Agriculture's scheme for the improvement of livestock, and in the first of these years a pure-bred Jersey bull was

imported privately. In the same year another farmer imported 48 pure-bred Yorkshire pigs.

The local production and value of animal products during 1953-56 was :

Commodity	Unit	1953		1954		1955		1956	
		Quant'y	£	Quant'y	£	Quant'y	£	Quant'y	£
Beef & Veal . . .	lb.	152,300	11,422	136,000	10,149	149,500	11,819	128,600	9,675
Pork	lb.	381,980	31,831	390,000	34,000	287,400	28,740	304,600	30,460
Poultry	lb.	100,000	20,000	120,000	24,000	130,000	26,000	130,000	26,000
Milk	gal.	620,253	165,400	600,177	157,544	809,475	236,491	696,396	190,514
Eggs	doz.	320,000	96,000	340,000	102,000	300,000	90,000	400,000	100,000

Dairying is beginning to suffer from the shortage of suitable grazing land but is still one of the most important branches of agriculture in Bermuda. During 1956, 25 milk producers employing 51 labourers full-time on 718 acres of pasture land and 72 acres of arable land for fodder produced 550,796 gallons of raw milk, valued at £151,848. It is estimated that privately owned dairy cattle produced 145,000 additional gallons of raw milk valued at about £38,666 for family use.

Poultry farming, including egg production, continues to expand so that local poultrymen are now producing nearly two-thirds of the 52,250 dozen average monthly consumption of eggs in Bermuda. The birds of the owner of the largest local egg producing unit, much of which is accommodated in the former Royal Naval Hospital on Ireland Island, produced nearly half of all the hen's eggs laid in the Colony during 1956. Dressed poultry meat of high quality is another important branch of this thriving industry. Both in 1955 and 1956 members of the Poultry Fanciers Society imported new stock so that a very good class of poultry of many breeds is now well established.

FORESTRY AND MINING

Bermuda has neither forests nor mines.

FISHERIES

The Curator of the Government Aquarium is adviser to the Fisheries Committee consisting of three laymen, none of whom is financially interested in the fishing industry, which deals with specific problems affecting the industry as they arise. He assisted in the compilation of the Fishery Regulations, 1953, which regulate the industry.

Bermuda has a littoral fishing area of about 400 square miles with another 100 square miles on two banks about 10 and 20 miles respectively off-shore. The pelagic fishery is believed to be potentially considerable and is under investigation but has not yet been determined. Fishing is with handlines, wire fish-pots and an insignificant amount of seasonal seining. The rocky bottom makes trawling impracticable.

About 130 fishermen are employed whole-time in some 52 craft ranging from 16-foot rowing boats to motor boats of 50 feet or more in length, only one or two of which have diesel engines. The average

annual catch is not large, about 1,225,000 lb. of fish and 137,500 lb. of spiny lobster, but no exact record is either required or kept by the Government.

The estimated weights and values of the catches in 1953-56 were :

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Estimated total catch of fish in lb. . . .	950,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,250,000
Estimated total catch of lobster in lb. . . .	150,000	140,000	140,000	135,000
Retail price per lb. of fish at dock	3s.	2s. 9d. - 3s.	3s.	3s.
Average price of 3 lb. lobsters at dock	9s.	8s.	10s.	10s.
Estimated value of total catch in £	137,500	156,160	203,000	211,000

There was a decrease in the total catch of spiny lobsters during 1956. This is probably due to an unfavourable hatch in 1952-53. Another possible explanation is that more lobsters than usual were disposed of privately, resulting in no records being obtainable. The demand for these crustaceans has increased steadily so that the only way to increase the yield would seem to be for the fishermen to set their traps in deeper waters down to 40 fathoms. This is a risky procedure, however, usually resulting in heavy loss of traps due to the very unpredictable strong currents.

There is no organization of the fishing industry beyond regulation of closed seasons for, and minimum sizes of, certain species of fish. The demand for both fresh fish and lobsters exceeds the supply so that there is neither surplus for export nor present need for cold storage to conserve either; at least one retailer imports lobsters from abroad.

The programme of commercial fisheries research, sponsored by the Bermuda Government in 1952 and conducted by the Bermuda Biological Station for Research, Incorporated, is doing much useful work. It envisages improvements in the construction of fish traps, expansion of the deep-water red snapper (*Lutianus*) industry, and investigation of contemplated changes in the closed season for lobster fishery.

During 1955 certain modifications were made to the conventional type of fish trap entrance, from which it appears that the modified funnel is satisfactory for traps that can be hauled every few hours but loses its efficiency after eight hours. Experiments in the red snapper fishery have so far been inconclusive.

Also during 1955 experimental fishing with a modified version of the Japanese type tuna long-line was carried out by the staff of the Bermuda Government Aquarium and continued during 1956 by both institutions. Although insufficient sets were made to justify definite conclusions, it would seem that there probably is a fishery for yellow-fin tuna (*T. albacares*), black-fin tuna (*T. atlanticus*), albacore (*T. alalunga*) and blue marlin (*Makaira ampla*) off Bermuda. This might become of considerable commercial importance. It is probable that baits set at 100 fathoms below the surface will also catch swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).

During 1956 the Bermuda Biological Station also explored the potentialities of a flying-fishery and believe that a small fishery can be developed and maintained, at least seasonally. Due to weather conditions during January, February and March it is not usually practi-

cable to operate successfully in off-shore waters during these months. It seems logical to assume therefore that both long-line operations and flying-fish netting will be possible only from April to December.

The Bermuda Government sponsored programme of fisheries research is due to end in 1957. A plan for improving the type of boats and increasing the number engaged in the industry is being formulated. Under this plan it will probably be proposed that the fisherman supply the completed hull and the Government make a loan free of interest to cover the cost of an engine. Such an arrangement might well increase the size of the fishing fleet by 25 per cent.

Liaison continues to be maintained with the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute through representation at its annual meetings. This has resulted in considerable economy of effort, money and time, because close association with developments and personal contact between individual members has often obviated duplication of research on a common problem. Bermuda is expected to continue its association with the Institute. It is hoped that additional benefits may accrue from membership already acquired in the recently formed Association of Island Marine Laboratories.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Although industrial development and handicraft are increasing they are not yet sufficiently important to require a Government department to supervise their activities.

In addition to a considerable local use for carpentry, joinery, etc., of Bermuda cedar wood and a small handicraft production by individuals of cedar wood ornaments, souvenirs, etc., principally for sale to visitors, "Bermuda Cedar Decors, Limited" was formed in 1956 to manufacture, import, export and deal in products and by-products of wood, including the local cedar wood.

A small perfume factory, which employs 18 workers, distils from local flowers considerable quantities of various perfumes, most of which are sold to visitors. The production in 1955 and 1956 aggregated 15,153 and 11,288 ounces, valued at £29,742 and £24,969 respectively.

In addition to the two locally incorporated firms, which since 1951 have been manufacturing and exporting concentrated essences and pharmaceutical preparations respectively, a well-known United States firm also began the production in, and export from, the recently established Freeport of pharmaceutical preparations during the latter part of 1956. The gratifying progress of these three firms and of the one which since 1954 has been producing and exporting brass electrical contacts is shown in the value of these items exported.

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Concentrated Essences	11,410	20,477	60,230	85,083	101,351	158,436
Pharmaceutical products	984	3,347	7,864	10,301	3,956	213,348
Brass electrical contacts	—	—	—	82,933	79,193	108,541

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are no co-operative societies in Bermuda and efforts in the past to form them have received little support.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

UNDER the provisions of the Education Act, 1954, the general administration of education is vested in the Board of Education, who act as advisers to the Governor in matters relating to education; the Board consists of not less than seven nor more than 11 persons appointed by the Governor. During 1955 and 1956 there were a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and nine other members of the Board, of which the Director of Education is the chief executive officer. The Department of Education consists of the Director, an Inspector of Schools, two Supervisors, an Organizer of Physical Education, two Attendance Officers and clerical staff.

Schools

There are no local education authorities in Bermuda. Schools are divided into "vested" and "non-vested." Management of the former is vested in local committees or governing bodies, to whom the Board of Education makes annual grants under certain conditions. The non-vested schools are directly administered by the Board of Education. There are at present 14 vested and 17 non-vested schools (including a small school for the deaf). There is no general division of the schools into separate secondary and primary schools, and such a reorganization will not be practicable until there are better transport facilities and the school building programme is further advanced. The only denominational schools in Bermuda are two private ones, which receive no Government aid. All schools are co-educational except for two for boys and two for girls.

The Schools Act, 1949, which is now embodied in the Education Act, 1954, established the right of all children of compulsory school age, i.e., over 7 and under 13 years of age, to receive free primary education, and led to a further division of the schools into free schools and schools in which fees continued to be charged. Under authority of the Act the Board fixed special age limits of "over 5 and the end of the term in which the child reaches the age of 16" between which children attending a free school may receive free primary education. In consequence many children under or over compulsory school age are now receiving free primary education. The free schools include 4 vested and 15 non-vested schools, and the non-free schools, excluding the private schools, consist of 8 vested schools that provide secondary education (5 of these also provide primary education), 2 non-vested secondary

schools and 1 vested primary school. There is also one vested school which provides free education in its primary department and non-free education in its secondary department. In schools in which fees are still charged the rates vary according to the type of school and in some instances according to the position of the pupil in the school. The highest fee payable i.e., in the top form of one of the secondary schools, is about £45 per annum exclusive of the cost of books and stationery. Seven schools under the Board and 2 others provide secondary education up to School Certificate standard, and at several of these pupils are, or shortly will be, prepared for the Higher School Certificate examination.

In September, 1955, the first secondary modern school was opened and provides a three-year course for pupils who are normally transferred to it from the primary schools at the age of 13 years, although younger pupils, who have reached a certain standard, are also eligible for admission. During 1956 facilities for secondary education were provided at both St. George's Secondary School and Dellwood School. At the end of the year 125 pupils were enrolled at the former and 73 in the secondary department of the latter. A Technical Institute was opened in September, 1956, with an enrolment of 86 boys between the ages of 11 and 14. The full five-year course was restricted to the 22 who qualified through tests in intelligence and attainment whilst the remaining 64 applicants were admitted to a three-year trades course.

The numbers of pupils in secondary schools or departments increased from 932 in 1951 to 1,587 in 1956.

Commercial courses are provided at a number of schools, and there is one vocational school for girls at which the pupils receive instruction in dressmaking, tailoring, upholstery and home furnishing and also continue their general education in certain subjects. There are eight Home Economic Centres under the management of the School of Home Economics. Besides day classes for the school children, there are evening classes in cookery (including a chef's course), waiting and needlework. There are also five handicraft centres, all of which teach woodwork and one of them metalwork. There is a well-equipped free school for the deaf and a Children's Hospital for Handicapped Children, where appropriate cases receive tuition and training from a teacher employed by the Department of Education. There is also a training school for delinquent boys and another for delinquent girls up to the age of 17 years. Both are under the supervision of the Board of Education.

Higher Education

There is no university in Bermuda but one Rhodes Scholarship is allotted to the Colony every year and four scholarships (for boys, 1 general for three years, and 1 technical for four years, and for girls, 2 general each for three years) tenable at educational institutions abroad are given annually by the Bermuda Government. The three general scholarships are valued at £480 each and the technical scholarship at £360 per annum. No records are kept of students following

higher educational courses abroad but it is estimated that during 1955-56, about 236 and 191 young Bermudians of both sexes attended educational establishments in Canada and the United States of America respectively, and that about 25 attended similar institutions in the United Kingdom.

There are no teacher-training colleges in Bermuda, but since 1951 there has been an arrangement with Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, which sends lecturers to Bermuda every summer to give courses for teachers and prospective teachers who wish to qualify for a degree by attending the University for one winter session or for two summer schools in addition to taking the necessary extra-mural courses. It is gratifying that under this arrangement six teachers seem likely to qualify for a degree in 1957 or 1958. Besides this, scholarships have been offered every year since 1931 to enable prospective teachers to take training courses abroad; 15 and 13 such scholarships were awarded in 1955 and 1956 respectively. In addition a large number of trained teachers have been recruited from the United Kingdom so that at the end of 1956 about 67 per cent of the teachers, including the specialist teachers, in the Government-maintained and aided schools had university degrees, or had taken teacher-training courses abroad, or possessed both these qualifications.

School Attendance and Literacy

At the end of 1956 the enrolment of pupils was 8,400 in the maintained and aided schools and 1,084 in the private schools, making a total of 9,484 of whom 4,675 were boys and 4,809 were girls. The total enrolment at the end of 1955 was 9,149 so that there was an increase of 335 pupils in 1956. As attendance is only compulsory between 7 and 13 years of age it is interesting to note that of the totals of 9,149 and 9,484, 1,743 and 1,777 were under 7 and 1,879 and 2,147 were over 13 in 1955 and 1956 respectively. The percentage of average attendance to average enrolment during the same years was 90.4 and 91.8 respectively.

Expenditure

Expenditure on education by the Board of Education during 1955 and 1956 was as follows :

1955	Recurrent						Non- Recurrent (Total)	Grand Total
	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Teacher Training	Technical and Vocational	Other Education	Administrative (non-allocated)		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
By Education Department	214,001	102,638	11,179	9,705	18,587	13,098	369,208	393,650
By Public Works Department	5,128	—	—	—	—	—	5,128	119,946
TOTAL	219,129	102,638	11,179	9,705	18,587	13,098	374,336	513,596

1956	Recurrent							Non- Recur- rent Total	Grand Total
	Primary Educa- tion	Second- ary Educa- tion	Teach- er Train- ing	Techn- ical and Voca- tional	Other Educa- tion	Adminis- trative (non-alloc- ated)	Total		
By Education Department	£ 226,549	£ 107,146	£ 14,531	£ 14,581	£ 23,773	£ 15,092	£ 401,672	£ 15,961	£ 417,633
By Public Works Department	6,423	—	—	—	—	—	6,423	71,788	78,211
TOTAL	232,972	107,146	14,531	14,581	23,773	15,092	408,095	87,749	495,844

School Attendance and Literacy

The number of schools (maintained, aided and non-assisted) in Bermuda in 1955 and 1956 and of pupils and teachers in them as at 31st December, 1955 and 1956 respectively, were :

	Schools		Pupils		Teachers*	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
Government Maintained	20	20	6,021	6,090	245	256
Government Aided	20	22	2,061	2,310	121	134
Non-Assisted	17	18	1,067	1,084	43	47
TOTAL	57	60	9,149	9,484	409	437

NOTE. A school providing education at more than one level is considered to be a separate school for each level; thus a school providing both primary and secondary education is counted as a primary school and also as a secondary school.
* Excluding nine specialist teachers employed at the centres for handicrafts and home economics.

At the census of the resident civil population taken on the night of the 22nd-23rd October, 1950, only 779 persons out of a total of 37,403 were unable to read and write and another 558 persons omitted to state whether they could. Of the former 192 were under 13 and 423 were over 40 years of age. No literacy campaign, other than the existing educational routine, seems therefore to be necessary.

A number of schools have their own libraries and a considerable amount of material, including pamphlets and pictures, received from the Central Office of Information in England, and certain publications supplied by the British Council, were distributed to them.

During 1955 and 1956 substantial additions were made to the buildings at three schools and several school playing fields were constructed or improved, whilst to cope with the continued growth of the school population certain premises were adapted for school purposes and six wooden buildings were erected as temporary accommodation.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Public health is the responsibility of the Medical and Health Department. The establishment of the department consists of the Director of

Health Services, three Medical Officers, one Psychiatrist, one Tuberculosis Officer, two Dental Officers, one Chief Health Inspector, eight Health Inspectors, two Acting Health Inspectors, five Quarantine Inspectors, one Supervisor of Mosquito Control, one Supervisor of Garbage Services, ten Departmental Nurses, one Dental Hygienist, one Office Manager and two Clerks. The local authorities employ about 87 nurses in the hospitals and 12 district nurses. There are some 20 doctors in private practice.

There is a Board of Health consisting of non-officials appointed by the Governor and advised by the Director of Health Services. It supervises the Medical and Health Department.

Expenditure

Government expenditure on public health in 1955 and 1956 was :

<i>Departmental</i>	1955	1956
	£	£
Personal Emoluments	26,227	28,169
Garbage Collection and Disposal	22,588	23,074
Mosquito Control	10,634	10,438
Rodent Control	11,851	11,578
Medical and Clinical Services	13,696	16,891
Grant to Bermuda Nursing Home	8,750	9,500
Other Charges	16,992	24,485
TOTAL	£110,738	£124,135

<i>Mental Hospital</i>		
Personal Emoluments	12,846	18,295
Other Charges	22,138	22,150
TOTAL	£34,984	£40,445

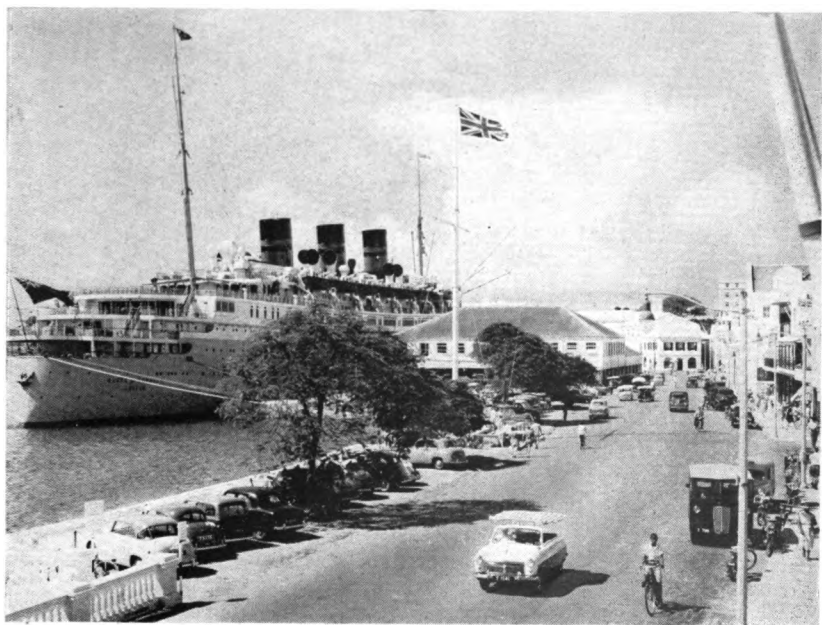
<i>Leprosarium</i>		
Personal Emoluments	1,378	1,397
Other Charges	603	662
TOTAL	£1,981	£2,059

<i>Grants from Treasury's Miscellaneous Vote</i>		
King Edward VII Memorial Hospital	110,000	123,000
Bermuda Social Welfare Board	29,138	30,738
TOTAL	£139,138	£153,738
Total Government Expenditure on health	£286,841	£320,377

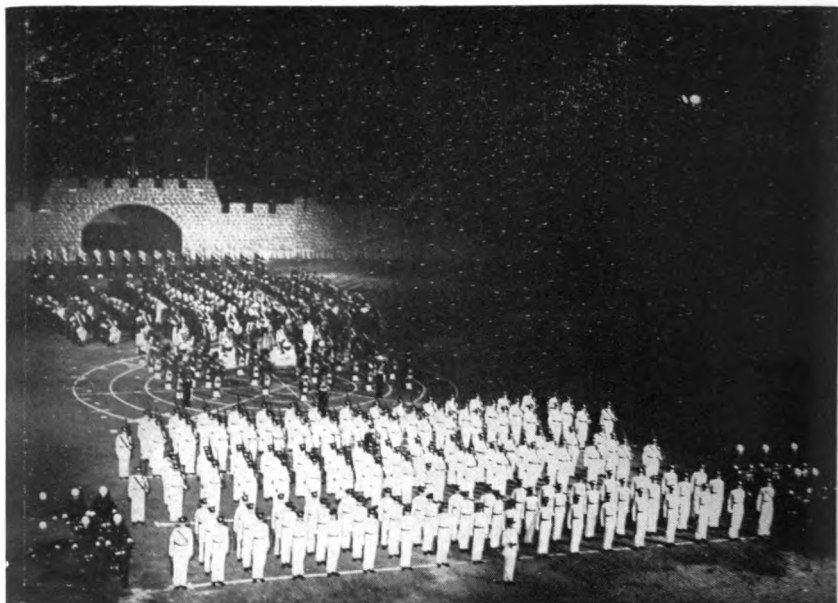
Several voluntary organizations are also actively engaged in social welfare, including health work, in the Colony but, as some of them receive Government grants, it is not feasible to assess their exact financial contributions to public health work.



Hamilton, Bermuda's Capital, with the Queen of Bermuda at dock alongside Front Street, the city's main thoroughfare.



A view of Front Street, Hamilton.



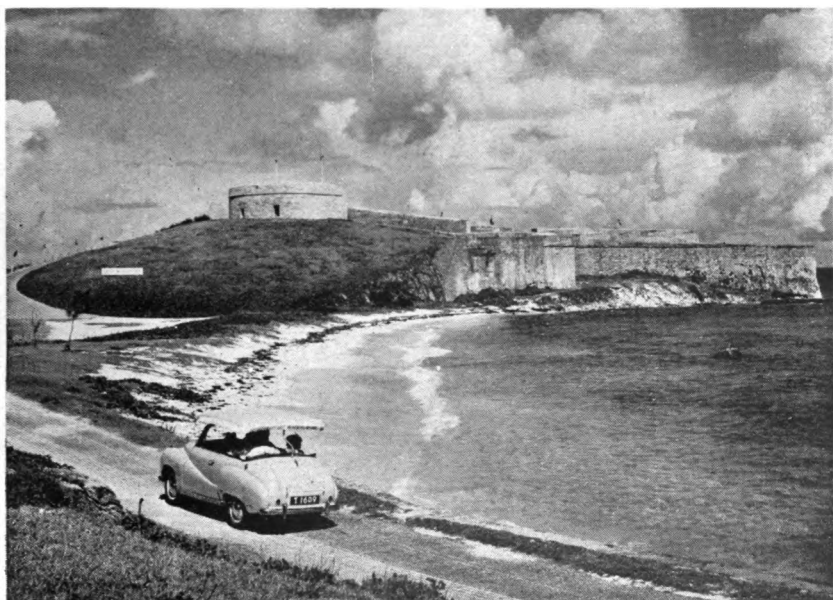
Finale of the Bermuda Searchlight Tattoo, 1956, in which 600 soldiers and sailors took part.



Aerial view of Bermuda's famed Mid-Ocean Club, Tucker's Town. In the foreground is the club's beach and surrounding the clubhouse part of its championship golf course.



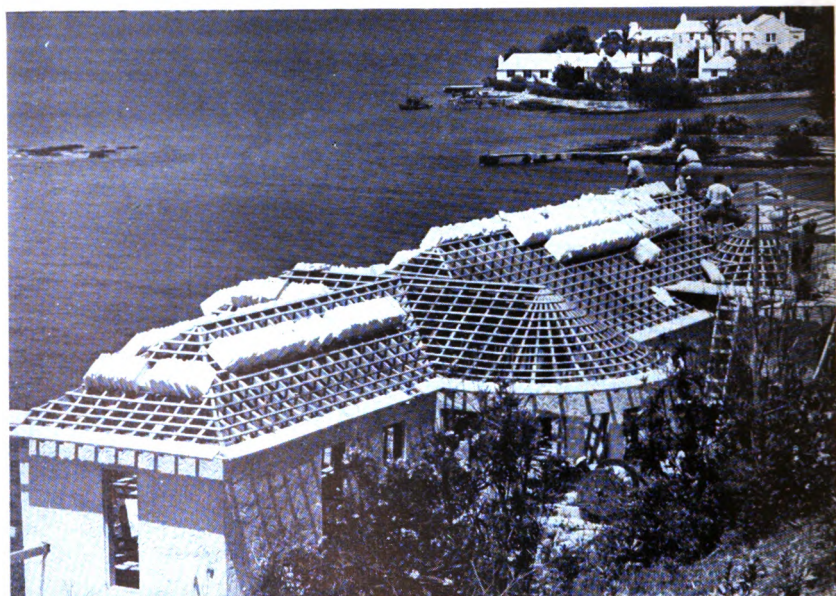
The Western Hemisphere Snipe Championships sailed in Great Sound, in October 1956, seven countries competing.



Fort St. Catherine. The original foundations of the massive mortar and stone structure, just outside the Old Town of St. George, were laid in 1619.



The Bermuda Aquarium, home of one of the finest collections of tropical marine life in the world, and the Government Museum. Behind is a zoological garden including Galapagos turtles, penguins, monkeys and flamingos.



The Bermuda roof is made of thin slices of limestone laid on lathes over timber beams in horizontal overlapping rows. Superimposed plaster gutters channel rain down a drain pipe to a tank beneath or beside every house.

Facilities

There are four hospitals: the King Edward VII Memorial, which is affiliated to the Montreal General Hospital; the Mental Hospital; the Leprosarium; and the Cottage Hospital which is now a branch of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital. All are supported by fees charged to patients, by voluntary contributions and by Government grants. There is a clinic supported jointly by the Department of Medical and Health Services, by the Bermuda Welfare Society and by the Parish Vestry in each of the nine Parishes. The King Edward VII Memorial Hospital is fully equipped with laboratory, operating theatre, X-ray department and all modern medical and surgical appliances and 140 beds (including 16 bassinets). The Cottage Hospital has 22 beds and a staff of seven and the Mental Hospital has a total of 170 beds for adults and children and 119 single rooms with an overseer and a staff of 34. The Leprosarium consists of eight cottages with accommodation for 11 patients, but for some years has housed only one arrested case.

Health of the Community

The general health of the community throughout 1955 and 1956 continued to be excellent. There were increasing numbers of requests for advice on health and sanitation problems. These are encouraged. They are a denial of often heard criticism of Government service as an officious and negative implement of legislation. With this public co-operation it is hoped that the health of the community will continue to improve.

The vital statistics for 1955 and 1956, summarized in Chapter 1, continue to emphasize the salubrity of climatic and living conditions in the Colony. In each of these years there were two maternity deaths among the resident civilians and a total of six motoring fatalities, of which five and two were among resident civilians in 1955 and 1956 respectively. The incidence of communicable diseases during those years was as follows :

<i>Communicable Diseases</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>Communicable Diseases</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
Rubella	7	88	Meningitis (Non-Menin-		
Chickenpox	65	79	gococcal).	2	1
Gonorrhoea	76	66	Scarlet Fever	1	1
Syphilis	71	53	Typhoid Fever	—	1
Mumps	8	37	Encephalitis	1	—
Infectious Hepatitis	17	29	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—
Measles	331	12	Trichiniasis.	1	—
Whooping Cough	46	6			
Tuberculosis	6	4			
			TOTAL	633	377

Ten years ago *Aedes Egypti* was the most numerous mosquito in Bermuda but, although the normal methods, such as a domestic campaign with the residual spraying, of reducing its numbers were not undertaken, it has disappeared from the Colony. It may be significant that its disappearance coincides with a period of severe hurricanes,

three in thirteen months (1947-48), and the rapid loss of most of the local cedars.

A wet summer and high tides made 1955 a bad year for other species of mosquitoes, but was compensated for by the prolonged drought of 1956.

Rodent control plans have progressed sufficiently to permit a reduction in the funds allocated for that purpose.

Main Causes of Death

Deaths of resident civilians resulted from the following principal causes :

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>1955</i>		<i>1956</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1	—	—	2
Syphilis and its sequelae	1	—	2	—
Other infective diseases (Tetanus)	2	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasms	20	17	29	26
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	1	4	—	2
Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system	24	19	23	34
Non-meningococcal meningitis	1	1	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	2	1	2
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	42	50	42	28
Other diseases of the heart	6	3	7	3
Hypertension with heart disease	3	6	7	6
Hypertension without mention of heart	1	6	2	2
Pneumonia	12	4	10	12
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	1
Appendicitis	—	3	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	3	—	2	2
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn	—	—	2	—
Cirrhosis of the liver	3	—	3	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	4	1	1
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	2	—	2
Congenital malformations	1	3	3	2
Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	6	4	2	6
Infections of the newborn	4	—	3	1
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity	9	6	6	8
Senility, ill-defined and unknown causes	9	8	11	11
All other diseases (Residual)	11	8	8	9
Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	1	1
All other accidents	10	6	3	—
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	1	—	1	—
Homicide	1	—	2	2
TOTAL	179	158	172	165

HOUSING

Due to the destruction by fire at the end of 1955 of most of the records of many of the Bermuda Government Departments, information is lacking as to the number of new houses built and additions made to others during that year. It is believed however, that about 211 new houses were built, 135 of which were for owner occupation. During 1956, 85 new houses were completed, of which 79 were for owner occupation, and additions were made to 131 others.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Government department responsible for social welfare is the Bermuda Social Welfare Board, established under the Bermuda Social Welfare Board Act, 1949, to promote "social welfare among the people of these Islands of any class, section or part thereof." The Board is appointed by the Governor and consists of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not less than 7 or more than 11 members to administer any social welfare undertaking, the expenses of the establishment and maintenance of which are defrayed wholly out of public funds.

Following are particulars of the budget of the Board for 1955 and 1956 :

	1955	1956
	£	£
Personal Emoluments	2,645	2,645
General Grant	5,475	4,575
Maintenance of auto-bicycle	50	50
Grant to Sunshine League Day Nursery	1,700	2,500
Grant to Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association for protection of children	5,000	6,000
Grant to Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association for Ridgway Home	3,000	3,000
Grant to Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association to assist poor persons requiring medical treatment abroad	4,000	4,000
Grant to Packwood Old Folks Home	800	400
Grant to Bermuda Welfare Society	4,540	4,590
Grant to the Haven	1,300	1,450
Grant to Hamilton Parish Nursing Association	100	100
Grant to Salvation Army for woman social worker	528	528
Grant to Bermuda Society for the Blind	—	300
Grant to Bermuda Boy Scouts Association	—	300
Grant to Bermuda Girl Guides Association	—	300
TOTAL	£ 29,138	30,738

The actual total expenditure was £28,037 in 1955 and £26,748 in 1956.

There is no provision for the training of either paid or voluntary workers.

The facilities of the clinics and the services of the district nurses maintained by each Parish are available at reasonable rates to expectant

mothers resident in the respective Parishes, and in cases where they are not able to afford those rates the Parish Vestries come to their assistance.

The protection and care of children is provided for in the Protection of Children Act, 1943, to which effect is given by a Committee of the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association, a voluntary organization and approved society which employs a children's officer.

Juvenile delinquents are dealt with by a juvenile panel and may be either placed on probation or sent to an approved school, of which there are two, one for boys and one for girls. There is also a senior training school operated on Borstal lines for boys.

There are relatively few destitute old people but, for such as there are, there exists a private institution, the Packwood Old Folks Home, which receives a grant from the Government and assistance from the Parish Vestries.

Because of the general prosperity in Bermuda no Government social insurance scheme exists, but some of the larger corporations, such as banks, the electricity company, retail stores, etc. have organized their own schemes, to which both employers and employees contribute, of insurance benefits for health, medical and surgical treatment in or out of hospital, and old age. The Bermuda Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Limited, and some insurance agents, also offer similar cover, as well as family health policies, to individual insurers.

According to the Report on the Census of Bermuda taken in 1950 there were 88 blind persons of various races, of whom 58 were coloured, in the Colony at that time. The Bermuda Society for the Blind which has been caring for and helping 38 of these cases, including 6 children, for a number of years was incorporated in 1955 and in 1956 became affiliated with the Empire Society for the Blind with its far-reaching interests. The purpose of the Bermuda Society is to care for all blind persons in the Islands, to help them with their various problems, to teach them occupational therapy and to help them to take their rightful place in the life of the community. Meetings at which occupational therapy is taught and tea is served by the public-spirited voluntary organizers and operators of the Society are held twice weekly. Within the Society is a social group, the Beacon Club, composed entirely of blind persons who organize and operate it. The present intention of the Society is to get an instructor from the United Kingdom to teach blind children and it is hoped to achieve this during 1957.

The 1950 Census Report also recorded a total of 60 deaf persons, of whom 30 were coloured, in the Colony at that time, but these were probably totally deaf persons because the incidence of defective hearing appears to be rather widely distributed among the community. A well-equipped free school for deaf and dumb children was opened in 1948 and the children attending it have made good progress.

No special measures are at present in force to prevent prostitution, but steps are being taken to implement some of the recommendations and suggestions made in 1951 by the Commission of Enquiry into the Growth of Population and Illegitimacy, which are related to prostitution.

Community welfare is undertaken by voluntary welfare organizations with Government aid made available through the Bermuda Social Welfare Board. This Board is also responsible for Youth Service in the Colony, the policy being to support existing voluntary organizations. Almost all its equipment and all its records were lost when the building in which it was housed was destroyed by fire on the night of the 22nd-23rd December, 1955. Since then a sustained effort has been made to replace the equipment lost and to compile another set of records. As a result information has been obtained on 92 youth organizations, but the Board is satisfied that this is far less than the total number of organizations engaged in youth work. It is known, however, that during 1955 two scout troops lost their leaders and no longer met, so that the total scout personnel decreased to 600; that there were 4 Rover Scout Crews, 13 Scout Troops and 11 Cub Packs; and that the total guide personnel was 671 divided between 3 Ranger Crews, 17 Guide Companies, and 20 Brownie Packs. There were approximately 30 youth groups for boys and girls aged from 12 to 20 years. The majority of youth groups operated through local churches of the different denominations. Most religious organizations sponsored youth groups, each group operating individually. There were in addition about a dozen unattached youth groups varying between about 20 and 30 members each. Many members belonged to more than one organization. At the end of 1956 there were 20 Groups of Rovers, Scouts and Cubs. The total membership of the Guides was 749 distributed between 4 Ranger Crews, 16 Guide Companies, and 20 Brownie Packs. During 1956 for the first time both the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides Associations received a grant of £300 each from the Government of Bermuda. There were also 3 cadet units operated through 3 of the schools and 2 companies of the Church Lads' Brigade. The adult sports organizations also had junior groups, and league and other competitions were organized in basketball, cricket, football and swimming. All leadership in the youth groups was voluntary and, with the exception of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations mentioned above, none of the groups received financial assistance from Government funds.

The Board's Youth Organizer resigned in July, 1956, since when the Board has employed a Youth Adviser on a part-time basis to ensure continuity of liaison between youth clubs and the Board pending appointment of another Youth Organizer.

As in previous years, during July and August the Board operated play-grounds for children on holiday from school, with supervised play under professional guidance. It also operated an island camp for groups of boys and girls on alternate weeks under their own leaders and with the help of a camp supervisor appointed by the Board.

Chapter 8: Legislation

1955

DURING 1955, 115 Acts were passed, of which 41 were Public Acts, and the remainder were Private Acts, mostly incorporating joint stock companies.

The more important of the Public Acts were :

No. 36, The Supreme Court (Records) Act, 1955

Prior to the passing of this Act, certain duties which properly fell to be dealt with by the Registrar-General were in fact dealt with by the Registrar of the Supreme Court. The Act, read with the Registrar-General (Recording of Documents) Act, 1955, (No. 35 of 1955), rationalises the position; makes better provision for the official custody of documents connected with the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and varies certain of the fees payable with respect thereto.

No. 38, The Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1955

This Act provides for the appointment of a Senior Coroner and a Coroner, for the Islands as a whole; previously there had been two Coroners, one for the Eastern District and one for the Western District. The Act also brings the law relating to Coroners' inquests more into line with U.K. practice.

No. 66, The Enemy Property Act, 1955

This Act is based on section 4 of the (U.K.) Enemy Property Act, 1953 and enacts in Bermuda similar provisions to those contained in that Act.

No. 77, The Films (Control of Exhibition) Act, 1955

This Act enables a measure of control to be exercised over the public exhibition of cinematograph feature films, both as regards the nature of the films themselves and the age-groups of the audiences. With the exception of shows specially catering for child audiences, the Act contains no provision for "censorship" in the ordinarily accepted sense of the term.

No. 114, The Television Aerials (Control) Act, 1955

This Act prohibited the erection of outside television aerials except under permit, the purpose being the better conservation of the amenities of these Islands.

Provision to repeal the Act was contained in the Television Aerials (Control) Act, 1956 (No. 109 of 1956, q.v.).

1956

During 1956, 143 Acts were passed, of which 42 were Public Acts, and the remainder were Private Acts, mostly incorporating joint stock companies. The more important of the Public Acts were:

No. 26, The Ireland Island Freeport Act, 1956

This Act establishes a Freeport, into which, or from which, goods, articles or things may, under licence, be imported or exported, or in which they may be manufactured, processed, assembled, packaged or stored, without payment of any taxes or duties.

The area comprising the Freeport is located in that part of the former Admiralty property on Ireland Island which is now under the administrative control of the Bermuda Crown Lands Corporation established under the Crown Lands (Management and Development) Act, 1954.

No. 30, The Bermuda Immigration and Protection Act, 1956

This Act, which repealed the Immigration Act, 1937, makes provision for the acquisition of "Bermudian Status" (a status corresponding to "Bermudian domicile" under the Act of 1937), by British subjects who are non-Bermudians. The acquisition of such status after a period of seven years ordinary residence in these Islands is now a matter of grant, whereas under the Act of 1937 the acquisition of Bermudian domicile was automatic, and several categories of non-Bermudians whose residence in these Islands did not, under the Act of 1937, count towards the acquisition of Bermudian domicile, may now count such residence towards the period of seven years required to qualify them to apply for the grant of Bermudian status.

The Act consolidates, with minor modifications, a number of earlier Acts dealing with the acquisition of land by British subjects who are non-Bermudians and by aliens, and also contains provisions relating to deportation.

No. 65, The Exempted Companies Tax Protection Act, 1956.

This Act authorises the Governor-in-Council, upon application to him being made, to give undertakings to exempted Companies that they will not be liable for certain taxes and duties during a period of thirty years from the date of the passing of the Act (16th June, 1956). (Note. An "exempted Company" is a Company which, by virtue of its incorporating Act, is exempted from the operation of certain provisions of the Companies Act, 1923).

No. 108, The Motor Car Act, 1951, Amendment Act, 1956

The more important provisions of this Act are those which relate to changing the method of assessing the rating of the engines of motor vehicles, for specification and licence duty purposes, from the old R.A.C. horse-power formula to a measurement of the cubic capacity of the engine.

No. 109, The Television Aerials (Control) Act, 1956

This Act contains provision for the repeal of the Television Aerials (Control) Act, 1955, and while embodying the same general principles as that Act, varies the method of their application. In particular, the Act varies the conditions under which a permit for the erection of an outside television aerial may be granted.

No. 129, The Prohibited Publications Act, 1956

This Act, with a view to the protection and preservation of public morals and decency, provides for the control of publications of an undesirable nature.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE systems of law in force in Bermuda are the common law, the doctrines of equity and all English Acts of general application which were in force on the 11th July, 1612. These systems are subject to any Acts passed in Bermuda since that date in any way altering, modifying or amending those laws or doctrines.

A revised edition, comprising four volumes of Public Acts, and Statutory Instruments made thereunder, and one volume of tables and indices, was issued in July, 1953. Supplements are issued annually to bring these Public Acts and Statutory Instruments up to date. A revised and re-arranged edition of Private Acts in two volumes was issued in January, 1954.

There are two courts in Bermuda. The Court of Summary Jurisdiction has jurisdiction over all petty offences as well as over some less serious criminal offences and has a limited civil jurisdiction. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over all serious criminal matters and has unlimited civil jurisdiction.

In addition the Supreme Court has conferred upon it by Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom certain admiralty and prize jurisdiction.

The commonest category of offences tried in the Supreme Court involves dishonesty, i.e. offences against property, chiefly theft.

Those conditionally discharged or sentenced to corrective training or imprisonment and caning are generally young offenders.

The Supreme Court tried 10 civil cases in 1955 and 15 in 1956.

There are two Magistrates who preside over Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, which are held daily in Hamilton and on specified days at St. George's at the eastern, and Somerset at the western, end of the Colony.

Owing to the continued rapid increase in the population and the corresponding increase in offences, especially traffic offences since the introduction of motor transport in 1946, the Courts are becoming ever more over-crowded and the Magistrates correspondingly over-worked.

The following table is a summary of discharges, convictions and punishment in all criminal cases before the Supreme Court during 1955 and 1956 :

Year	Cases			Sentences							Terms of Imprisonment					
	Criminal Cases	Discharges	Convictions	Preventive Detention	Imprisonment	Probation	Imprisonment and Caning	Corrective Training*	Imprisonment & Cat o nine tails	Fined	Conditionally Discharged	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months	over 12 months
1955	89	9	80	—	53	10	—	26†	—	2	9	5	4	4	4	36
1956	130	14	116	—	78	21	1	38†	1	1	10	2	10	1	10	57
																53
																80

*Bermuda equivalent of Borstal

†2 of these were also sentenced to be caned

1 offender was caned without any additional punishment in 1956.

The following table summarizes road traffic offences dealt with in the Magistrates Courts during 1955 and 1956 :

Road Traffic Offences	1955		1956	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Speeding	602	17.4	979	18.3
Lighting	145	4.2	455	8.5
Careless (without due consideration)	409	11.9	424	7.9
Dangerous driving	42	1.2	46	.9
Parking	398	11.5	892	16.7
Under the influence of drink	11	.3	23	.4
Licensing offences	383	11.1	599	11.2
Taking away without consent	45	1.3	60	1.1
Insurance Offences	143	4.2	188	3.5
Silencers	41	1.2	90	1.7
Miscellaneous Offences	509	14.7	840	15.7
Total Road Traffic Offences	2,728	79.0	4,596	85.9
Other Summary Offences	727	29.0	752	14.1
TOTAL OF ALL SUMMARY OFFENCES	3,455	100.0	5,348	100.0

Indictable charges inquired into in 1955 and 1956 were 135 and 148 respectively.

Total fines collected in 1955 and 1956 for traffic and other summary offences were £7,905 15s. and £12,134 5s. respectively.

The civil summonses issued and fees collected in 1955 and 1956 were 2,469 and £2,149 16s. and 2,756 and £2,345 10s. respectively.

In the Children's Courts 85 juveniles were charged in 1955 and 127 in 1956. No sentence of birching or caning was imposed in either years.

POLICE

Establishment

In 1955 the establishment of the Bermuda Police Department was 138 officers and men comprising an executive consisting of a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, a Chief Superintendent and a Superintendent; and a uniformed branch consisting of a Chief Inspector, 6 Inspectors,

13 Sergeants and 114 Constables. As from the 1st January, 1956, the establishment was increased by the addition of 3 Inspectors, 4 Sergeants and 18 Constables to a total of 163 officers and men. Included in this organization is a Criminal Investigation Department consisting in 1955 of the Chief Superintendent, a Detective Inspector, 3 Detective Sergeants, 12 Detective Constables, one of whom is a Dog Handler, and 4 dogs; and in 1956 of the Chief Superintendent, 3 Detective Inspectors, 2 Detective Sergeants, 11 Detective Constables and 3 dogs.

During 1955 the conditions of service did not attract men either to enter or to remain in the Force so that, although during that year 19 men were recruited in the United Kingdom and 6 locally, wastage exceeded replacements and the Force was 17 under strength. Improvement in conditions during 1956 resulted in a decrease in turnover and enlistment of 11 men locally so that, despite the increase of 25 in the establishment, the Force was only 16 under strength at the end of the year and at the present rate of recruiting should be at full strength by the middle of 1957.

For administrative purposes Bermuda is divided into three Police Districts, the Eastern, Central and Western, with Headquarters in the Central District. Each District is in charge of an Inspector and a Superintendent supervises all three.

The Force was equipped with 17 motor cars in 1955 and 20 in 1956, and 51 motor cycles in 1950 and 50 in 1956. These vehicles covered totals of approximately 479,384 and 581,202 miles in those years respectively. The cars were all fitted with radios and were controlled from Headquarters.

The dogs, in 1955 4 Alsations and in 1956 2 Alsations and 1 Doberman Pinscher, have justified their acquisition, particularly in patrolling beaches and isolated areas.

The Reserve Constabulary, formed in 1952, continued to render valuable service in co-operation with the regular Police Force, particularly on special occasions when without the Reserve the regulars might have been numerically insufficient for the duties involved.

The Officer in Charge of the Lancashire Police Training School was seconded to the Bermuda Police Force from the 3rd May to the 1st August, 1955. During this period he held six fortnightly courses. These were attended by all personnel below the rank of Superintendent and the Force derived great benefit from them.

Accommodation

Throughout both years the accommodation at Headquarters continued to be utterly inadequate, especially for the Criminal Investigation Department, and this lack of sufficient space was undoubtedly detrimental to efficiency. Blocks of rooms were rented from the Bermuda Crown Lands Corporation and well furnished in 1955 to accommodate six single men stationed in St. George's and in 1956 to accommodate nine single men on Watford Island in Sandys Parish. These measures proved very satisfactory.

Crime

The Criminal Investigation Department operates from Headquarters in Hamilton. It has a Finger Print Bureau containing at the end of 1956 2,292 finger print cards, 1,780 single prints and 390 palm prints. During 1955 and 1956, 70 and over 100 persons respectively were finger printed to enable them to obtain visas to enter either the United States of America or other foreign countries.

During the same years finger print evidence was given in 7 and 5 cases respectively and convictions were obtained in all of them.

There is a Photographic Department in which 71 prisoners were photographed in 1955 and 88 in 1956, whilst 40 and 20 sets of photographs were taken in those years respectively of the scenes of crimes or accidents for use in Court.

A special camera for photographing prisoners was purchased during 1956 but cannot be put to full use until a more adequate room becomes available.

The number of true cases was 1,000 in 1955 and 1,238 in 1956. The numbers of persons convicted during those years were: adult males 233 and 291; females 22 and 10; juvenile males 80 and 108 and females 1 and 7 respectively.

As in previous years larceny in its manifold forms continued to be the most prevalent form of crime in the Colony. The value of property lost or stolen was £24,853 in 1955 and £16,415 in 1956, and of that recovered £6,405 and £4,167 respectively. It is disappointing that, despite repeated warning and a campaign by the Police Department to educate and instruct the public in the protection of their property, so much of this crime could have been prevented had the victims taken even elementary precautions themselves to safeguard their interests.

Poverty is not a cause of crime in Bermuda. The criminals rob for money to spend on drinking, gambling and pleasure, and sometimes intimidate their victims so that there is often a complete lack of the expected evidence which would lead to prosecution.

Crimes of violence were second to larceny in prevalence and there was a marked increase in juvenile delinquency. Such crimes are largely attributable to the evil influence of decadent literature, films and radio broadcasts and, in the case of juvenile delinquency, lack of parental control.

The tables on page 50 summarize the cases known to the Police to have been committed during 1955 and 1956, and the sentences imposed on those found guilty.

PRISONS

THE Executive of the Prisons Department and the Senior Training School for young male offenders consists of a Warden of Prisons, a Deputy Warden, 4 Chief Officers, 5 Principal Officers or Training School Housemasters, 29 Prison or Training School Officers, 1 Hospital Officer, 1 Female Chief Officer, 1 Female Officer, 1 Female Relief Officer, 1 Female Night Officer, 2 part-time Chaplains and 2 part-time Medical Officers.

CASES REPORTED AND DEALT WITH, 1955

	Total Cases Reported	Cases Refused	Cases Ref. to Other Authorities	Total True Cases	No. of Cases Prosecuted	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Acquitted	No. of Persons Apprehended	No. of Persons Summoned	No. of Persons Prosecuted			No. of Persons Convicted			No. of Persons Acquitted			Fines Imposed		
										M	F	J							£	s.	d.
Summary Offences Act	350	15	8	327	314	303	11	225	116	314	11	16	325	16	370	0	0				
Hamilton City Ordinances	4	—	—	4	4	4	—	1	3	4	—	—	4	—	5	0	0				
Other offences	124	1	1	122	120	117	3	11	112	94	29	—	121	2	97	0	0				
TOTAL	478	16	9	453	438	424	14	237	231	412	40	16	450	18	472	0	0				

CASES REPORTED AND DEALT WITH, 1956

Summary Offences Act	336	8	4	324	312	305	7	238	89	310	12	5	319	8	386	0	0				
Hamilton City Ordinances	8	—	—	8	8	8	—	6	2	7	1	—	8	—	21	0	0				
Other Offences	149	1	—	148	134	131	3	5	129	91	42	1	131	3	53	0	0				
TOTAL	493	9	4	480	454	444	10	249	220	408	55	6	458	11	460	0	0				

During 1954 the state of morale among the Prison Officers was low and acts of indiscipline among prisoners increased, culminating in a serious disturbance at the Prison Farm at Christmas and an incipient riot in Hamilton Prison on the 8th-9th May, 1955. Following the Report of a Commission which was appointed to investigate the disturbance and the general administration of, and discipline within, the Prison, the Warden resigned on the 16th June. Thereafter, under the administration of two successive Acting Wardens and the subsequent substantive Warden of Prisons there was a steady improvement in the atmosphere in all three establishments.

Until July, 1956, when a higher salary scale and free medical attention by the Prison Medical Officers were introduced, conditions in the Prison Service were even less attractive than in the Police Force. It was consequently extremely difficult to find suitable recruits so that during 1955 and the first half of 1956, as in the immediately preceding years, the Service was always considerably understaffed. Since 1951 it had lost 57 on a nominal establishment of 39 Discipline Officers; of these, 1 died, 1 retired, 2 were transferred to other departments, the services of 5 terminated, 11 were dismissed and 37 resigned. Recruiting was so difficult that in one instance a 64-year-old candidate was accepted. Since the 1956 increase in salaries, the introduction of free medical attention, the transfer and appointment of Police Officers as Principal Prison Officers and the recruitment of good local men, there has been a considerable improvement in the staff situation.

There are still three penal institutions: the old enclosed prison, built in 1892 in Hamilton; an open prison farm beside Ferry Reach in St. George's Parish; and the former enclosed prison in the Town of St. George. The last-mentioned prison was converted in 1951 into a Senior Training School for youths sentenced to corrective training (the Bermuda equivalent of Borstal training in the United Kingdom) under the Young Offenders Act, 1950.

The present accommodation of these three establishments is :

		Males	Females
Hamilton Prison	46 cells with accommodation for	102	12
Prison Farm	1 dormitory with accommodation for	40	—
Senior Training School	36 cells with accommodation for	36	—
Totals 1 dormitory and	82 cells with accommodation for	178	12

The population of the Prisons and the Senior Training School during 1955 and 1956 were :

	Hamilton Prison Male Female	Prison Farm Male	Senior Training School Male	TOTAL Male Female
1st January, 1955 . . .	53 2	22	17	92 2
1st January, 1956 . . .	49 5	31	18	98 5
31st December, 1956 . .	63 1	39	29	131 1

The average daily population in the three institutions during 1953-56 was :

	<i>Hamilton Prison</i> <i>Males Females</i>		<i>Prison</i> <i>Farm</i> <i>Males</i>	<i>Senior</i> <i>Training</i> <i>School</i> <i>Males</i>	TOTAL <i>Males Both Sexes</i>	
1953 . .	36.34	1.63	28.85	28.74	93.93	95.56
1954 . .	46.79	1.53	31.67	17.22	95.68	97.21
1955 . .	56.76	4.35	29.51	15.88	102.15	106.50
1956 . .	54.65	2.04	36.26	24.72	115.63	117.67

Because both the male, and even more the female, quarters in Hamilton Prison are so unsuitable for their purpose, the provision of more suitable accommodation for the prisoners continued as in previous years to exercise the minds of all concerned with prison administration. In March, 1955, a Colonial Prison Adviser to the Secretary of State visited the Colony and discussed various aspects of prison administration. He recommended that the Casemates Building, a former Naval Barracks on Ireland Island, be converted into a maximum security prison but confirmed the opinion of both the Social Welfare Adviser to the Secretary of State and the General Secretary of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies, who visited Bermuda in 1952 and 1954 respectively, that the young offenders in the Senior Training School should not be included in the suggested new accommodation.

The Director of Works to the Prison Commission in the United Kingdom visited Bermuda twice during 1956 and prepared comprehensive and detailed plans for the conversion of the Casemates Building into a maximum security prison.

Meanwhile during 1955 two of the dark solitary confinement cells in Hamilton Prison were converted into a consultation room for the Medical Officers and a sick bay respectively; considerable accumulated rubbish was disposed of and the whole prison was cleaned and painted. The Senior Training School was also cleaned and colour-washed. Old sheds and other useless buildings at the Prison Farm were removed, their site cleaned and sown with grass, thereby enhancing the appearance of the Farm. Other repair and maintenance work at both Hamilton Prison and the Senior Training School remained in abeyance pending a decision as to the future of the three penal establishments. During 1956 maintenance of all three establishments continued; in Hamilton Prison a new sink unit was installed in the kitchen, a safety cage was built over the main window overlooking Church Street, new vision screens were fitted over cell windows where necessary and an alarm bell for use in communicating with the Senior Male Officer on duty in case of emergency was fitted in the female prisoners' quarters; at the Prison Farm the ablutions room was remodelled by the prisoners who also built with stone from the quarry on the Farm a new lodge by the entrance gate and colour-washed and painted the exteriors and interiors

of all the buildings ; at the Senior Training School the trainees built a new ablutions room with showers, lavatories, etc., doing the plastering of the walls and the tiling of the floors very creditably.

The physical limitations aggravated by the relatively large population of Hamilton Prison and the Senior Training School restricted constructive work in both establishments to that mentioned above, whilst inadequate prison staff precluded much use of working parties outside them. Some extra-mural work, such as cutting stone for the Public Works Department and washing certain Government motor cars, was undertaken by male prisoners, and the repair of Government flags and mail bags by female prisoners. Large numbers of cedar and white-wood articles, such as rubbish bins for public places, rustic seats for Government parks, items of cell equipment, quantities of toys for needy children at Christmas and articles for the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association, as the Prison Department's contribution through that Association towards the support of prisoners' wives and dependants, were also made by the prisoners from cedar ends and salvaged boxes and crates.

Despite the shortcomings of the Senior Training School the efforts and initiative of the staff, under the very able and understanding leadership of its Chief Officer who assumed his duties in August, 1956, produced a new spirit of co-operation in the School and resulted in marked progress in the development of good character among backward and wayward youths. The subsequent painstaking care by the Probation Officer and the Assistant Probation Officer of the total of 90 trainees who were released from the School under supervision during the six years ending on the 31st December, 1956, resulted in 65·5 per cent of satisfactory cases up to that time.

Conditions at the Prison Farm, which is used mainly for judgment debtors and similar short-term civil prisoners, were more satisfactory. The prisoners quarried stone, operated the lime kiln, produced crops, tended the piggery, gardens and lawns, worked in the carpenters' and machine shops and, outside the Farm, did work in the grounds of Government House and cleaned rubbish from selected sites. During 1956 a wooden shelter for ferry passengers was made in the carpenters' shop, taken out in sections and assembled in Cavello Bay. The men spend their evenings making useful articles in the hobbies shop. All these activities constitute constructive training, provide a reasonable day's work and have resulted in a good atmosphere and a co-operative spirit in the establishment. Although the period is too short to draw any definite conclusions, it is encouraging to note that of the mixed group of first offenders and recidivists released from the Farm during 1955 and 1956, 67·5 per cent had not been committed for further offences during that period.

During the same years Nonsuch Junior Training School for delinquent boys under 17 years of age and the Sarah Kempe Training School for delinquent girls also under 17 years of age, both of which are supervised by the Department of Education, continued the good work of previous years. The former, which is situated on Paget Island

and operated along the lines of Sea Scouts, had a fluctuating population of about 30 or more boys, whilst the population of the latter varied between 2 and its maximum complement of 6. As proof of the efficacy of the training at the former establishment, no less than 85.9 per cent of the 53 young trainees released under supervision during the six years ending on the 31st December, 1956, were satisfactory up to that time.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

PUBLIC UTILITIES

APART from one or two very small stand-by plants owned by private companies, but not normally operated, there is only one important power plant belonging to the Bermuda Electric Light Company, Limited. It is privately owned by approximately 600 shareholders, most of whom reside in Bermuda.

Electricity for heat, light, refrigeration, etc. is generated by diesel motors, there being no water power in the Islands. The principal electricity statistics for 1955 and 1956 were as follows :

	1955	1956
Kilowatt hours generated	56,714,289	60,145,244
Kilowatt hours sold	47,206,387	50,576,569
Number of consumers	12,503	12,755
Domestic consumption	28,084,724 kwh.	29,636,760 kwh.
Commercial consumption	19,121,663 kwh.	20,939,809 kwh.
Plant capacity (Name Plate Rating)	16,250 kw.	19,890 kw.*
Peak Load	13,200 kw.	13,200 kw.

*at .8 Power Factor

Voltage is supplied to consumers for lighting purposes at 115 volts and for power at 115-230 volts, the generating voltage is 2.3 kw. and power is transmitted at 2.3, 4 and 13.9 kw. The supply is A.C., 60 cycles, single phase and three phase. The tariff varies according to the category of consumption (commercial or residential) and service (light, power, etc.) but the following are representative tariffs as at the 27th February, 1957 :

10d. per kwh for first 20 kwhrs	4½d. per kwh for next 30 kwhrs
6½d. per kwh for next 60 kwhrs	2½d. per kwh for remainder.

Commercial all-in monthly rates vary with the capacity of the service entrance switch between the following extremes :

- (i) Capacity of service entrance switch: 30 amperes, two-wire; monthly minimum charge 7s. 6d.

First 30 kwh at 10d. per kwh	Next 50 kwh at 5d. per kwh
Next 50 kwh at 8d. per kwh	Remainder 3d per kwh

- (ii) Capacity of service entrance switch: 400 amperes, three wire, single phase; monthly minimum charge £10.

First 960 kw hrs at 10*d* per kw hr
Next 1,600 kw hrs at 8*d*. per kw hr

Next 1,600 kw hrs at 5*d*. per kw hr
Remainder at 3*d*. per kw hr

The actual monthly minimum charge will be determined by the capacity of the service entrance switch at the rate of 2*s*. 6*d*. per kilowatt.

Separate tariffs are applicable in specified circumstances to current consumption for such purposes as air conditioning, heating, road lighting, small motor, etc.

During 1955 and 1956 the 3,640 kilowatt Nordberg-Westinghouse diesel generating set was installed. Air Fin Fan Coolers for the cooling water and lubricating oil of the Company's two largest generating sets were also installed. Certain substations were rebuilt and enlarged to cope with increasing loads and a new 8" fuel pipe line from No. 1 dock in Hamilton to the Company's Power Station was completed. Further progress was made and will be continued to transfer the electricity distribution system from overhead to underground in the business district of the City of Hamilton.

The conversion of the Company's transmission system from 13·8 kw. to 23 kw. is planned for the near future, and the installation in 1959 of a new diesel generating set of approximately 4,000 kilowatt capacity.

There are no gas works in Bermuda and the only available gas, which is used mainly for cooking and was formerly imported in cylinders from Canada and the United States of America, has been made locally since 1955 from material imported in bulk.

As mentioned in Chapter 6, the Colony is dependent for its fresh water supply primarily upon rainfall, which in 1955 and 1956 amounted to 63·38 and 50·02 inches respectively. Less water than usual was, therefore, imported from abroad during the former year but much more had to be imported during the latter when for about three months there occurred the worst drought since records were kept and large quantities of water were brought from Britain, Canada and the United States of America. This was supplemented as always by slightly brackish local water, which is unsuitable for drinking, but is used in considerable quantities for hygienic, laundry and similar purposes.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department was fully occupied throughout 1955 and 1956 on a wide variety of improvements and repairs to, and maintenance of, bridges, buildings and roads, also plans and projects for the future. Due to the destruction by fire on the night of the 22nd—23rd December, 1955, of the former Hamilton Hotel with almost all its contents, including some 3,000 plans, all the Survey Office drawings and some surveying equipment, valued at £1,350, of the Public Works and other Government Departments, it is not possible to give statistics

of the amount of building done during 1955. It is known, however, that the construction of both new dwellings and additions to existing buildings declined sharply and steadily from about the month of June. By contrast the amount of land subdivided into building lots increased throughout the year and a considerable amount of this was arable land. Some 15 miles of public and private roads were repaired or surfaced by various methods and a number of other roads were graded, widened or otherwise improved; seven bridges were also improved, renewed, repaired or replaced. Plans were prepared for the projected Nurses' Residence and School at King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the Nurses' Home at "Montrose". Structural steel for the former was delivered from abroad, and the contract was awarded and the work started and 30 per cent completed on the latter. A new bicycle shed and store was built for the Nurses' Residence and School at "Abbotsford" and the Children's Wing of the Mental Hospital was completed. The Armouries at St. George's and Somerset were altered to accommodate dental and medical clinics with toilet facilities. A storey was added to the toilet block to provide sanitary facilities on the top floor at Hamilton Armoury and an existing room was extended over the stair well to provide a more adequate officers' mess. A wire fence was erected along the Eastern boundary of the Cottage Hospital and revised plans for the new central clinic and Public Health Offices were prepared and approved. During 1955 the conversion of "D" Block in St. George's Secondary Modern School was completed; a room in Nonsuch Training School was converted into a Sick Bay; part of the former Bermuda Volunteer Engineers hut at the Pilot Station was dismantled and re-erected to provide one additional temporary classroom for St. David's School; more of the same hut was dismantled and re-erected to provide two additional temporary classrooms at Purvis School, Warwick; second-hand wooden huts were purchased and dismantled for re-erection at the Secondary Modern School, Central District, at the Southampton Glebe School and at Sandys Secondary School; two other secondhand huts were purchased and dismantled for re-erection to provide two temporary additional classrooms each at Flat Top and West End Schools; the North end of the main corridor at Francis Patton School was partitioned off to form a library; draining, fencing and levelling of the playfields of the Central School, Southampton Glebe School, Harrington Sound School and St. John's Road was done; at Dellwood School extensions were completed for three classrooms, Medical Officer's rooms, store, toilets and changing rooms; and by the end of the year construction was well advanced on the new Technical School in Devonshire, comprising 4 classrooms, 1 science room, 1 drafting room, 1 wood-work shop, 1 metal-work shop, 1 mechanical engineering shop, 1 library, staff rooms, office, principal's office, ablutions, stores and science preparation room. Work was done at Government House, at the Colonial Secretary's residence, at the Sessions House, at the Public Library, at the Civil Air Terminal, at St. George's Bus Terminal, at the Agricultural Station, at Warwick Camp, and on Darrell's and Ports Islands.

During 1956 about as much work was done on public and private roads as in 1955 but only two bridges received attention, although a contract was let for the reconstruction in prestressed concrete of Watford Bridge. The introduction by B.O.A.C. of Viscount aircraft necessitated the construction of concrete hardstandings at the Civil Airport and the re-surfacing of a large area of the apron, also the construction of a drainage ditch and fences. A 120,000 gallon water tank with a roof strong enough to be used as a store was completed at the Government Quarry. Two large culverts were inserted under the railway right-of-way crossings of the Pembroke Drainage Canal. Flatts Wharf was repaired and extended and various roads at the former dockyard were patched, but no extensive repair work could be undertaken pending the reconstruction of Watford Bridge. Replacement work was done at the Aquarium, laundry equipment was installed at the Mental Hospital and the provision of electric lights and plugs in most of the patients' rooms was begun. The wooden buildings North-east of Pembroke Marsh were demolished to make room for a new school. At Warwick Camp a store room was enlarged and converted into living quarters containing living room, two bedrooms and bathroom, kitchen and utility room for the caretaker, and other minor improvements were made. Improvements were also made at Hamilton Prison, the Prison Farm and the Senior Training School, the inmates providing the labour. Clearance work was begun by prison labour preparatory to the conversion of the Casemates Building into a top security prison. The Nurses' Home at "Montrose" was completed and comprises 16 nurses' rooms, 1 house sister's suite, 1 living room, 1 common room, 1 central purpose room, kitchen, laundry and sanitary facilities. The Bermuda Library extension comprising Reference Department, Lending Library, Vault, Workshop and Reading Room for Colonial Archives was completed and the Library operations were transferred to the new building in December. To satisfy the ever-increasing need for school accommodation, construction of the new Technical School was completed and it was put into use; an Assembly Hall, changing rooms, shower and toilets were built over the water tank at Dellwood School; a Headmaster's room, staff room with lavatory, pupils' cloakrooms and sanitary facilities were added to the Gilbert Institute and a secondhand wooden hut was erected for temporary use as one large room for a kindergarten; second-hand wooden huts were also erected to provide 3 temporary classrooms at the Central School, 2 temporary classrooms with toilet facilities at Southampton Glebe School, a manual training room at West End (Flat Top) School, where the privies were converted to water closets and a 61-ft. well drilled for flushing water, and temporary classrooms and a Headmaster's room with toilet facilities for Howard Academy. Two classrooms and toilet facilities for a kindergarten were provided in the main Armoury building.

As noted in Chapter 3 (p. 121) the Corporations of Hamilton and St. George also undertook various public works.

Chapter 11: Communications

PERSONS entering or leaving the Colony are supervised by the Department of Immigration consisting of a Chief Immigration Officer assisted by six Immigration Officers, who are responsible to an Immigration Board consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and eight members.

SHIPPING

The control of merchandise entering or leaving the Colony is the responsibility of the Customs Division of the Treasury which includes a Collector of Customs, three Assistant Collectors of Customs, four Senior Customs Officers, 24 Customs Officers, 14 additional Customs Officers, a Keeper of the Queen's Warehouse and nine or more clerks.

The Colony has two ports, Hamilton, the present capital, centrally situated on a deep-water landlocked harbour and including the former Royal Naval dockyard and basin, and St. George, the former capital, also situated on a deep-water landlocked harbour at the east end of the Islands and including an oil dock at Murray's Anchorage on the north shore of St. George's Parish.

Three large modern two-storey covered wharves and one open wharf extend along the Hamilton water front. The three covered wharves accommodate ocean-going vessels drawing not more than 27 feet; the two eastern ones have a combined water frontage of 1,100 feet and the western one has a water frontage of 455 feet. The open wharf, which is between them, is 150 feet long with a depth of 17 feet of water alongside. There is also offshore anchorage for three ocean-going vessels in the harbour.

The fuelling depot of the Royal Navy is now managed on behalf of the Admiralty by the Shell Company of Bermuda, Limited, and is sometimes used to bunker commercial vessels. Because of the depth of water and crane facilities in the former Dockyard, it is occasionally used by commercial vessels to load or unload heavy cargoes, or by the Board of Trade for repairs.

In St. George's there are two wharves: Penno's, which is 1,200 feet long with a depth of 32 feet of water alongside, and Ordnance Island, which is 350 feet long with 24 feet of water alongside. There is also offshore anchorage for ocean-going vessels in the harbour.

The oil dock at Murray's Anchorage is operated by Esso Standard Oil, S.A. and has a depth of 33 feet of water alongside.

The berthing arrangements and supervision of shipping in the two ports is the responsibility of the Corporations of Hamilton and St. George respectively, but construction of harbour buildings, maintenance of wharves, dredging, etc. are the responsibility of the Public Works Department. During 1955 and 1956, a new cement shed was constructed at No. 7 wharf in Hamilton and a jetty was renewed at St. George's. Lighthouses, signal stations, pilotage, maintenance of an

eight-ton crane and a floating dock, and the operation of the ferry services, a tender and two tugs are the responsibility of the Board of Trade.

There are neither lakes nor rivers and there is no local shipping other than inland water transport operated by the Board of Trade with seven small diesel motor or steam ferries between the Islands on the Great Sound, and two small privately-owned but Government-subsidised motor ferry boats plying between the Town of St. George and the Islands around St. George's harbour. There is also a tender which conveys passengers and their luggage between the shore and visiting vessels anchored offshore, and which sometimes takes visitors on excursions to different parts of the Colony. In addition three privately-owned medium-sized motor yachts make similar excursions during the holiday season.

Direct or indirect seaborne passenger and cargo services are maintained with varying frequency and regularity with all parts of the world by the following lines: Booth; Canadian National; Cunard; Furness Bermuda; Holland America; Independent Gulf; Isbrandtsen; Lamport and Holt; Montreal, Australian and New Zealand; New Zealand Shipping Company; Pacific Steam Navigation Company; and Royal Mail. Vessels of other companies and nationalities also call occasionally.

The nationality, number and tonnage of vessels visiting the Colony during 1954-56 were:

Nationality	1954		1955		1956	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
British . . .	221	1,436,796	247	1,400,103	249	1,366,051
Norwegian . . .	33	100,581	28	81,009	34	93,276
Panamanian . . .	29	111,840	41	147,959	29	90,959
Liberian . . .	10	47,541	35	166,894	21	88,358
American . . .	19	83,083	31	120,852	19	83,614
Italian . . .	16	80,756	32	148,962	11	66,631
Netherlands . . .	57	70,736	47	94,608	49	61,245
Swedish . . .	6	51,105	12	41,880	12	41,241
Honduran . . .	—	—	4	12,492	14	34,666
German . . .	8	10,107	8	25,746	10	18,641
Greek . . .	13	56,871	7	29,125	3	13,172
Costa Rican . . .	1	4,380	3	11,925	4	10,691
French . . .	2	10,825	1	2,819	2	9,821
Portuguese . . .	1	3,136	1	2,507	3	9,717
Turkish . . .	—	—	1	5,110	2	7,550
Israeli . . .	—	—	1	4,323	2	6,900
Argentine . . .	—	—	1	2,506	1	4,865
Spanish . . .	1	2,780	3	9,365	1	2,829
Finnish . . .	2	6,170	3	12,187	1	2,800
Venezuelan . . .	—	—	—	—	1	2,502
Belgian . . .	3	7,699	1	1,480	1	1,480
Bermudian . . .	—	—	—	—	1	45
Yugoslavian . . .	1	3,555	3	11,117	—	—
Danish . . .	3	4,650	4	10,552	—	—
Japanese . . .	—	—	1	3,844	—	—
TOTAL	426	2,092,611	515	2,347,363	470	2,017,054

The unusually large number of vessels visiting Bermuda during 1955 was due to the severe gales, especially during the early part of that year, which caused many vessels to seek shelter, or to be brought in for repairs, in the Colony.

The inward and outward seaborne passengers during 1954-56 were:

	1954	1955	1956
Inward . . .	24,719	22,112	20,243
Outward . . .	20,502	19,302	17,077

ROADS AND VEHICLES

There are 127·81 miles of Bermuda and local Government roads, most of which are surfaced, including 3·55 miles reserved for cyclists and pedestrians. There are also considerable numbers of unsurfaced private roads. The Government roads are maintained by the Public Works Department and their use is regulated by the Transport Control Board, consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and eight members, all appointed by the Governor. The Board is responsible for organizing, improving and controlling means of road transport within the Colony. The staff consists of an executive officer and 17 others, road and traffic crews, etc. They examine drivers, vehicles, public garages, automobile mechanics, etc., license drivers, register cars, grant permits to operate public vehicles, erect road directions and signs and generally supervise road traffic.

The numbers of mechanized vehicles licensed in 1955 and 1956 were:

	1955	1956
Private Cars . . .	3,522	4,031
Taxicabs . . .	511	512
Motor Lorries or Trucks . . .	698	707
Omnibuses . . .	61	58
Auto-bicycles . . .	6,267	7,924
Miscellaneous (airport limousines, tanks, wagons, etc)	118	132
TOTALS	11,177	13,364

Following are comparative statistics of the passengers carried in, and the earnings of, the public omnibuses in 1950, 1955 and 1956 :

	<i>Passengers carried</i>	<i>Revenue earned</i>
1950	1,837,950	79,474
1955	2,536,812	147,033
1956	2,771,489	172,911

Although the strike of omnibus drivers in the middle of 1955, referred to on p. 16, resulted in an estimated gross loss of about £7,000 in revenue in that year, there was a compensating saving in operating costs while it lasted and the smallest annual turnover in personnel since its settlement. This represented a considerable saving to the Department because instruction of new drivers is always a heavy non-revenue earning expenditure. In consequence the Director reports that 1956 was the Department's most successful year and that this was largely due to the loyalty and co-operation of the entire staff.

AVIATION

The Board of Civil Aviation in Bermuda is responsible for carrying out the general policy of the Government towards civil aviation. The Board consists of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and nine other members. The Director of Civil Aviation is the executive officer of the Board and represents the Governor in the application of the Colonial Air Navigation Act in matters such as the registration of local aircraft, the issue of air crew licences, air navigation over the Colony, the investigation of accidents, etc. The Board is also the Civil Aviation Licensing Authority for air services under the Civil Aviation Licensing of Public Transport Act, 1950, and encourages and regulates the proper development of civil aviation and agencies associated with it in the Colony. It manages the civil land airport. The former civil marine airport at Darrell's Island in the Great Sound finally ceased to serve as such from the end of 1954. Bermuda Air Tours, Limited, suspended their operation about the same time and disposed of their fleet of small float planes.

During both 1955 and 1956 additions, alterations and improvements continued to be made at the Civil Air Terminal so as to render it as comfortable, convenient and efficient as possible compatible with the limitations of the site and space available.

On the 1st February, 1955, the United States Immigration Service established a pre-clearance at Bermuda for all outbound passengers to the United States of America.

During the same month British Overseas Airways Corporation inaugurated a daily service between New York and Bermuda and the following April improved it with the so-called "Bermudian" Service. On the 17th April K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines) operated their first flight through Bermuda between Amsterdam and Curaçao.

The first Vickers Viscount visited Bermuda on the 20th August, 1955, and was followed by others. After a series of proving flights with these aircraft, British Overseas Airways Corporation in conjunction with British West Indies Airways began on the 1st January, 1956, regular thrice-weekly flights in each direction between Trinidad and New York, with stops at Barbados, Puerto Rico and Bermuda. On the 1st May a daily shuttle service with these aircraft was added between New York and Bermuda.

The United States Air Force completed major reconstruction of the surface of the main runway at Kindley Field. In addition to lengthening the runway to 9,710 feet between thresholds, concrete over-runs and approach lighting have been added. A new major project is now under way to lengthen and re-surface the other two runways.

The Colony is now served by 10 scheduled international air carriers with direct flights to Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Venezuela, also either direct or via Newfoundland to the United Kingdom and Northern Europe, and via the Azores to France, Portugal, Spain and Southern Europe. Non-scheduled flights decreased still further during 1955 and 1956.

All branches of civil air traffic at the Bermuda Air Terminal increased in both 1955 and 1956 compared with 1954 (and earlier years) as follows :

<i>Type of Traffic</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
Aircraft, Scheduled	2,261	2,620	2,925
Aircraft, Non-scheduled . . .	106	165	152
Total Passengers Arriving . . .	101,256	120,962	128,943
Total Passengers Departing . .	105,017	123,138	132,147
Air Mail, In	41,378 kgs.	51,379 kgs.	64,856 kgs.
Air Mail, Out	34,321 kgs.	37,189 kgs.	43,234 kgs.
Local Commercial Cargo*, In . .	509,774 kgs.	520,584 kgs.	584,681 kgs.
Local Commercial Cargo*, Out . .	97,181 kgs.	110,065 kgs.	100,565 kgs.
Transit Commercial Cargo*, In . .	147,417 kgs.	140,970 kgs.	307,634 kgs.
Transit Commercial Cargo*, Out .	142,301 kgs.	138,721 kgs.	307,733 kgs.

*Commercial Cargo excludes excess baggage, diplomatic cargo, post office mail and diplomatic mail.

POST OFFICE

The postal service is the responsibility of a Colonial Postmaster, an Assistant Colonial Postmaster, 12 Postmasters or Sub-Postmasters, an Accountant, 33 clerks and 8 clerical or other office workers, and 49 postmen.

Both telegraph and telephone services are operated by private companies.

Bermuda has a head post office in Hamilton and 12 sub-post offices in the main centres of population throughout the Islands.

The usual air and surface, ordinary, insured or registered letter and parcel mail services are provided at all offices, but money order and savings bank business is transacted only at Hamilton, St. George's and Mangrove Bay in Somerset.

The total revenue from the sale of postage stamps, commissions on money orders, etc. was £197,279 in 1953, £180,458 in 1954, £164,365 in 1955 and £181,995 in 1956. The exceptionally high revenue in 1953 and the considerable increase of revenue in 1956 over that of 1955 is partly attributable to the unusually large sale of postage stamps resulting from four new or commemorative issues in 1953 and one in 1956.

Postal services rendered during the same four years were:

	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
Letters & Postcards handled,				
Ordinary	9,344,693	8,266,206	8,189,544	7,912,952
Registered	101,638	117,040	144,271	143,121
Total letters & postcards . . .	9,446,331	8,383,246	8,333,815	8,056,073
Printed matter, samples, etc. . .	1,491,474	1,432,134	1,316,880	1,357,836
Parcels	106,411	105,776	116,014	143,124
Total No. of items handled	11,044,216	9,921,156	9,766,709	9,557,033

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Overseas telegraph services are furnished by a private company, Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited, a subsidiary of Cable and Wireless Limited. A cable to Halifax, Nova Scotia, connects with the United Kingdom and thence with all parts of the world. Another cable connects with Turks Island, thence to Jamaica and Barbados for the West Indies and South America. The Company also operates wireless circuits with Canada, the United States of America and the Bahamas and maintains a coast station for ship-to-shore communication. Direction-finding facilities are also available, as is a photo-telegraph service with Europe and the United States of America on request.

The traffic trend during recent years was as follows:

	1953	1954	1955	1956
No. of cable and wireless messages received	66,046	66,142	63,769	67,348
No. of cable and wireless messages sent	84,731	74,120	74,192	75,574

A radio-telephone service from Bermuda to principal countries throughout the world is operated by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited, in conjunction with the Bermuda Telephone Company. This service is also available to the Furness Bermuda passenger vessels plying between Bermuda and New York and with certain other vessels by special arrangement. In 1955 the radiophone service to New York showed an increase of 25 per cent over the previous year and the service was expanded to five channels to meet the increased demand.

The Bermuda Telephone Company, Limited, operates the telephone service in the Colony by an automatic exchange system with a main exchange in Hamilton and satellite exchanges in St. George's, Harrington and Somerset. The numbers of exchange telephones in operation in 1955 and 1956 were 8,000 and 8,750 respectively. The traffic charges were on a flat rate.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

THERE are four newspapers: *The Royal Gazette* every weekday morning, *The Royal Gazette Weekly* on Saturday afternoons, with an audited circulation in September, 1956, of 6,388 and 6,425 respectively; the *Bermuda Mid-Ocean News and Colonial Government Gazette*, every weekday afternoon with an average daily circulation of 7,149, Saturdays 9,380; and *The Bermuda Recorder*, a bi-weekly, with average Wednesday and Saturday circulations of about 2,500 and 7,000 respectively. There is also a well-produced monthly publication, *The Bermud-*

ian, with a circulation of about 6,000, which caters to the tourist trade and specializes in articles about the Islands and the visitors to them. All these publications are in English.

BROADCASTING

Radio broadcasting is carried on by the Bermuda Broadcasting Company, Limited, which is responsible for its actions to the Government of Bermuda.

The Company has a staff of 25, consisting of a General Manager with 5 Administrative Assistants, 4 Engineers, 4 Programme and 2 Sales Promotion Assistants, 2 News Editors and 7 Announcers.

The Company now operates 2 stations, ZBM-1 and ZBM-2. ZBM-1 continues to operate on weekdays from 6 a.m. until midnight, and on Sundays from 8.30 a.m. until 11.00 p.m. on its assigned frequency of 1235 kc. ZBM-2 currently operates on weekdays from 7.35 a.m. until 7.30 p.m. and on Sundays from 9.00 a.m. until 11.00 p.m. on 1340 kc.

Both stations broadcast from the same antenna, with a power of 250 watts and a radius of 150 miles.

On ZBM-1 the average weekly programme consists of: popular music, $62\frac{1}{2}$ hours; drama, 20 hours; religious broadcasts, 14 hours; news, 12 hours; concert music, 12 hours; miscellaneous, $20\frac{3}{4}$ hours. ZBM-2's average weekly broadcasts consist of: popular music, $40\frac{3}{4}$ hours; concert music, 15 hours; news, 6 hours; drama, 2 hours; religious broadcasts, 3 hours; miscellaneous, 3 hours.

The studios of both stations are situated in a building known as Radio Centre, on the Western Boundary of the City of Hamilton. With the inauguration of ZBM-2 on a daily basis early in 1953, the Company was able to offer its listeners two contrasting programmes. Much of the broadcast material is received from the British Broadcasting Corporation Transcription Service and the Mutual Broadcasting System, but the Company also possesses a library of some 16,000 musical records. It also relays many major British and United States political, public, seasonal and sporting events, etc., as well as local, public and special events.

FILMS, THEATRE AND CINEMAS

During 1955 and 1956 there was intermittent production by a private company on Darrells' Island of short films for reproduction over television outside Bermuda. In each of those years the whole, or part, of a major film was made in the Colony by visiting British artists. Occasional documentary or publicity films were also made by, or under the auspices of, the Department of Education, the Trade Development Board, Pan American World Airways, Esso Standard Oil, S.A., and similar organizations. The only legitimate theatre in the Islands ceased operations for lack of financial support at the end of 1955. There are twelve commercial cinemas.

INFORMATION SERVICES

There are two Public Relations and Information Organizations in the Colony. The Bermuda Trade Development Board consists of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, nine members and a Secretary; the Board has its head office in Bermuda and branch offices in New York, Toronto and London. It also operates the Bermuda News Bureau with a Manager in Bermuda and representatives in New York, Toronto and London and supervises the Bermuda Government Aquarium and Museum as well as the historic Fort St. Catherine. The Board receives a Government grant and specializes in publicising Bermuda abroad and promoting the tourist business in the Islands. The Bermuda Chamber of Commerce operates the Visitors' Service Bureau adjoining the steamship passenger landing in Hamilton and also at Bermuda Air Terminal.

Chapter 13 : Local Forces

THE local Defence Forces of the Colony consist of the Bermuda Militia Artillery and the Bermuda Rifles. The former are still officially an Artillery Unit, but are now trained as infantry. They were formed in 1895, sent a contingent of gunners to serve in France in 1914-18 with the Royal Artillery and supplied a company of infantry, who formed part of the Caribbean Regiment, in 1939-45. The Bermuda Rifles are successors of the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps, which was also formed in 1895 and, after an honourable record of service in both World Wars with their allied regiment, the Royal Lincolnshire Regiment, all personnel, except the Commanding Officer and a small staff, were released to the Reserve after World War II. These units were reformed in 1951 under the Defence (Local Forces) Act, 1949, and the affiliation of the Bermuda Rifles to the Royal Lincolnshire Regiment was renewed in 1952 with the approval of His late Majesty King George VI. Both contingents rendered good service and received the commendation of the Commander-in-Chief and the Army Council.

Before the formation of the new units, the Imperial Treasury bore the entire cost of the Militia and also paid the cost of the permanent staff of the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps and made grants towards the operation of that unit. The local forces are now maintained by the Colonial Government. Should they be embodied in war time, they would come under the control of the War Office.

The strength of each unit is between 160 and 200 all ranks. The rank of the officer commanding each unit is Major, with a Captain as his second in command and three platoon commanders. The two units which together form the Local Forces are commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. Each unit has a band. The permanent staff consists of an adjutant, regimental sergeant-major (part-time), regimental quarter-

master sergeant, two company sergeant major instructors and two storemen. Much of the personnel is being trained for potential leadership with a view to possible rapid expansion in case of necessity. A signal platoon has been formed. Consideration is being given to the formation of a medium machine-gun section.

Under the Act the forces are administered by the Local Forces Board, which is appointed by the Governor, and which, like the Territorial Association in the United Kingdom, is responsible for policy, administration, recruiting, etc. All local male British subjects between 18 and 25 years of age are required to register for military service and machinery is provided for "calling up", "enlistment", "tribunals", etc. Hitherto "calling up" has been unnecessary as voluntary enlistments have been sufficient.

Training is that of an infantry company, the units being armed with rifle, bayonet, Bren and Sten guns, and 2-inch mortar,

Considerable field work has been done with both units during the annual 14 days camp and at other times.

In 1951 the Colonial Legislature, by special "Resolve", voted £33,675 to equip the local forces. The same year the Defence vote totalled £44,845 of which £20,805 was for Imperial Forces and the following year it was £41,761, of which £19,266 was for Imperial Forces. The votes in 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956 were £33,186, £43,896, £46,325 and £49,159 respectively.

Since the return of the British Garrison in 1954, Warwick Camp has been transferred to the Local Forces for training purposes.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE Bermudas or Somers Islands are a group of about 300 coralstone islands and islets, roughly in the form of a fish-hook, along the southern rim of the plateau summit of a steep-sided submarine volcanic mountain reputed to be between 14,000 and 15,000 feet in height. They are situated in the Western Atlantic Ocean in latitude 32° 15' North and longitude 64° 51' West about 570 miles East of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, which is the nearest point of the neighbouring American continent. Other distances are New York about 690 miles, Halifax, Nova Scotia, about 750 miles, Turk's Island, the nearest of the West Indies, also about 750 miles and Liverpool about 2,950 miles.

The fish-hook shaped chain of islands are connected by bridges, have an overall length of about 22 miles, generally vary between about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and one mile in width, and had an area of 18·83 miles until 1940 when the United States authorities, by uniting and extending some of the islands with material dredged from the surrounding sea, increased that area by 1·76 square miles to a total of 20·59 square miles. The islands enclose four considerable bodies of sea water; St. George's Harbour in the east; Castle Harbour, a large shallow area adjoining the latter and fringed with small islands on its south side; Harrington Sound, an almost completely landlocked body of water west of Castle Harbour; and Hamilton Harbour in the centre adjoining the Great and Little Sounds studded with islands at the west end of the group. The largest island, generally known as the main island, which is about 14 miles long, 1 mile in average width and 259·4 feet above sea level at its highest point, lies in the centre of the group and contains about 9,000 acres.

The capital City of Hamilton, approximately in the centre of the main island on a deep water landlocked inlet on the eastern side of the Great Sound, is the seat of Government and has a resident civil population of 2,186 (1950 census).

Next in importance to the main island, and at the eastern end of the group, is the island of St. George, on which stands the former capital town of St. George, named after Admiral Sir George Somers, whose heart is buried there. The town has a resident civil population of 1,506 (1950 census) and its sheltered deep-water harbour is much used by shipping in difficulties from bad weather or other cause.

The other principal islands are St. David's next to, and forming part of St. George's Parish, and now partly occupied by the United States Air Force Base, which included a large airfield used for both military and commercial air traffic; Somerset, west of the main island; Watford, Boaz and Ireland Islands, with the Dockyard and other former

Royal Naval establishments east of Somerset; Paget and Smith's islands in St. George's Harbour; Nonsuch to the south of Castle Harbour, and Darrell's, Hinson's, Marshall's, Port's, Long and Hawkin's islands in the Great Sound.

The climate is generally mild and rather humid. The average maximum Fahrenheit temperatures are; Spring 67°, Summer 79°, Autumn 73° and Winter 63°. In Summer it may occasionally rise to 90° and in Winter fall to 45° or even lower, but both are rare. The summer heat is invariably tempered by a sea breeze while winter visitors by air from North America may arrive in brilliant sunshine with flowers in bloom a very few hours after leaving the normally rigorous winter conditions on the mainland. The average annual rainfall is 58·1 inches, of which a large proportion falls during the night.

Chapter 2: History

THE exact date of Bermuda's discovery is undetermined, but there is every reason to believe that the islands were known prior to 1510, as "La Bermuda" is marked in approximately the correct position on a map contained in the first edition of Peter Martyr's *Legatio Babylonica* which was printed in 1511. A 17th century French cartographer gives the date of discovery as 1503.

According to the Spanish navigator and historian, Ferdinand d'Oviedo, who sailed close to the islands in 1515, they were discovered by Juan Bermudez, after whom they were named. It is not known whether Bermudez made a landing but in any case he took no steps to form a settlement and the islands remained uninhabited.

In 1527 Fernando Camelo obtained a grant of the Bermuda Islands from Philip II of Spain. It is supposed that Camelo visited the islands in 1543 as there is a monogram with a cross and the figures "1543" inscribed on a rock about 70 feet above sea-level on the south shore. If the inscription can be attributed to Camelo, he did not remain for long and there is a gap in the history of the Colony until 1587, when Pedro de Aspide, a native of Guipuzcoa, Spain, applied for permission to exploit the pearl fisheries which he said existed off Bermuda. The Spanish Board of Trade called for a report and advice as to whether to settle the islands or not, and that is all that is known until the first recorded visit of an Englishman, Henry May, in 1593. His description of the islands, written the following year after a stay of five months during which he and his companions, mostly Frenchmen, built themselves a small barque of cedarwood to replace the French vessel in which they had been wrecked on the reefs, appears to have aroused as little interest in England as did in Spain the description and map submitted to the Seville authorities by Captain Diego Ramirez, commander of a Spanish galleon driven onto and over the outer reefs in 1605 but so little damaged that she was able to resume her voyage in three weeks.

On the 2nd June, 1609, a fleet of seven ships and two pinnaces, under Admiral Sir George Somers in his flagship the *Sea Venture*, sailed from Plymouth with the object of taking a party of colonists to the new plantations in Virginia. During the voyage a storm arose, the vessels were scattered and the *Sea Venture*, which was also carrying Sir Thomas Gates, Governor Designate of Virginia, sprang a leak. Bailing continued day and night and on the fourth day, 28th July, land was seen and identified as Bermuda. Although the islands were marked on the charts, no information was given about the numerous sunken reefs, and the vessel struck on what is still known as Sea Venture Flat.

Without further mishap the crew and colonists were brought ashore, together with the remaining provisions and, shortly after their arrival, the long boat was refitted as a pinnace and in it one officer and six men set sail for Virginia, but were never heard of again. During the next few months two large pinnaces capable of transporting the whole company were built of cedar and named the *Deliverance* and the *Patience*, names which still live in the history of the Colony for which they sailed on the 10th May, 1610, leaving only two men behind. James Town was reached safely fourteen days later but the would-be settlers, who had taken nearly one year to cross the Atlantic, found the settlement reduced to three score starving persons. The arrival of three ships from England in the second week of June brought further relief, but Admiral Somers' company had given such glowing accounts of the abundance of fish and fresh meat to be had in the Islands of Bermuda that their leader agreed to return in the *Patience*, accompanied by Captain Argall in another pinnace to bring back much needed supplies. Bad weather separated the two little ships and only the Admiral's reached the islands. The sea-going days of the old gentleman, as Lord De La Warr called him, were however over and he died shortly afterwards on the island since called St. George's. Deprived of the Admiral's leadership, the party decided against returning to Virginia, so the *Patience* continued to England, leaving only three men behind.

The Somer or Summer Islands, as the Bermudas were now also called, lay outside the limits granted to the Virginia Company. Accordingly, while a small ship, the *Plough*, was being fitted out to convey a party of settlers to colonize the islands, an extension of the charter was sought. This was granted by King James I in a new charter dated 16th June, 1612. In the following July, the *Plough* arrived with 60 settlers under the command of the first Governor, Richard Moore, who at once put the people to work erecting forts in anticipation of attack by the Spaniards. The three men left behind in 1610 were found to be in good health so that the Islands have been in continuous occupation by the British since the 28th July, 1609. Later settlers brought out the first potatoes and these have been one of the staple crops ever since. The seat of government was first set up on Smith's Island, but was transferred not long afterwards to St. George's Island.

On the 25th November, 1612, the Virginia Company transferred its rights to a new body of adventurers, who in turn surrendered their claims to the Crown on the 23rd November, 1614, whereupon King

James incorporated the 118 members of the re-constituted company and granted them a new charter dated the 29th June, 1615, under the name of "The Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantacon of the Somer Islands." Among the rights granted in this charter was that of calling a General Assembly with power to make laws, provided that these were not contrary and repugnant to the laws of England.

In 1616, Daniel Tucker, who had proved himself in Virginia, became the first Governor under the new charter. The nine or ten forts which had been built in the first three years provided the needed security, so that he was able to carry out the Company's orders to divide the land into parishes or tribes and to develop them as a plantation, of which tobacco was soon to be the main crop.

By 1619 the population had increased to 1,500 persons. The following year, under Governor Nathaniel Butler, the first Assembly met on the 1st August and the first stone house was built of local coral rock to provide a meeting place for Courts of Assizes, Council and Assembly. This building, described and depicted by Captain John Smith in his history of Virginia, still stands, deprived by hurricanes of its two upper decks, and is the oldest State House in the Western hemisphere.

When in 1649 the Colonists learned of the execution of King Charles I, they refused to take orders from Cromwell's Commonwealth, proclaimed Charles II as their King and brought about the resignation of the Governor, whom they replaced by one of their own choice. In reprisal the Long Parliament prohibited trade between this and other rebellious colonies in the West, and England.

Although the settlement of the Islands had brought some return to the adventurers in its early years, their hopes of a prosperous undertaking soon faded and most of the original investors had parted with their shares by 1670 when the inhabitants, as owners of the greater part of the land, began sending petitions to King Charles II for redress against the Company in London. At last, in 1684, proceedings under a writ of *quo warranto* resulted in the forfeiture to the Crown of the Company's charter, so that the government of the Colony passed to the Crown, but the inherent rights of the inhabitants remained undisturbed and Bermuda did not become a Crown Colony.

One of the early royal Governors (so-called to distinguish them from the Bermuda Company appointees) brought with him the silver oar which, as an emblem of Admiralty jurisdiction, is always placed on the Registrar's table when the Supreme Court is called upon to adjudicate in Vice-Admiralty causes. The halberdier who preceded the Governor when he walked abroad was probably one of the small number of Chelsea men who appeared on the scene about that time, invalids embodied under the name of the Independent Company. The Commissioners of Customs in London sent out their own Collector of Customs (an office which they controlled until the middle of the 19th century) but the new administration as a whole afforded more scope for local initiative in furthering the trade of the Islands. Shipbuilding developed until a large fleet of fast small cedar craft was engaged in

carrying trade which took them to all ports on the Atlantic seaboard of North America and the islands to the south, often with grievous loss from storms, buccaneers and the enemies of England. Bermudians colonized the Turks Islands and established there and on neighbouring islands a salt industry which at one time made and transported 130,000 bushels to the American continent. With the outbreak of war between the Motherland and the American Colonies, Bermuda's trade suffered a major setback, especially in consequence of the embargo placed on all business with her principal customers. A serious situation developed locally because the production of essential foodstuffs had yielded first place in the Island's economy to shipbuilding and freighting. An arrangement was then made between certain Bermudians and the leaders of the rebelling Colonists whereby the trading embargo would be lifted in return for a supply of gunpowder. Hence it was that in August, 1775, the powder magazine at St. George's was broken into and 100 kegs of powder were stolen and placed on board vessels waiting off-shore to carry them North to the American forces. This powder, together with that stolen in lesser quantities from islands to the south, is said to have enabled Washington's army to gain its first important success, the evacuation of the British forces from Boston.

How this theft was carried out so easily is seen from a glance at the defence structure during the 1700s. The men of the Independent Company, despite their age, were able to man the forts and thus release the able-bodied for building and operating sloops and schooners, raking salt on distant islands, fishing off Newfoundland or for whaling in local waters. The repair or rebuilding of forts continued to be the responsibility of the Colonists, who also had to pay the soldiers, when the Treasury had a balance available. Despite some local recruitment, and fresh drafts from England, the Independent Company's service was spasmodic. At one time, for instance, in the early 1720s, the Assembly had to borrow money with which to buy slaves for the Governor to replace the soldiers who had drifted away. At another, the entire Company was sent to the Bahamas, but was found to be too old. Of their officers, scarcely anything is recorded. During Governor Hope's term of office he was the Captain. Some decades later, Governor William Popple held the same rank, supported by local gentlemen as lieutenants and ensigns.

A Militia Act had been passed by the first Assembly under the Crown, in 1690-1, and renewed at intervals during the next century, when emergencies arose, then allowed to lapse. In 1763, Bermuda was furnished with a Company of the 9th Regiment of Foot "in place of the Independent one lately reduced." Under the Imperial Act for the Quartering of His Majesty's Troops, the inhabitants were required to provide an allowance for the Commanding Officer's quarters and to defray the expenditure on "fire and candle" for the troops. The regiment was withdrawn in 1768 because, so it is said, General Gage was not pleased when the Governor proposed that certain local gentlemen who held rank in the Militia could very well sit with the General's officers on a court martial. It was not until 1778 that the Royal Garrison

Artillery was sent to the Islands from New York. Its arrival, followed in 1797 by the 47th Regiment from New Providence, marked the beginning of an era.

With the cessation of hostilities Bermuda's carrying trade increased by leaps and bounds; 40 new vessels were built in 1789 alone. Certain losses were caused by French privateers, but with the advent of the second war between Britain and the United States, from 1812 to 1815, Bermuda vessels were fully occupied in trading between the West Indies and Newfoundland. In 1815 the growth of business in the middle and western parishes resulted in the transfer of Parliament, the Courts and other offices of government to Hamilton, a commercial settlement approximately in the centre of the Colony, which, by Acts of the Colonial Parliament, was incorporated in 1793 and raised to the status of a City with effect from the 13th December, 1897.

As in the West Indies, slavery was permitted from the Colony's earliest days, but following William Wilberforce's crusade in England it was abolished in Bermuda in 1834 absolutely, the apprenticeship system being unacceptable to the Assembly.

Later in the nineteenth century and following the inauguration of steamship services, Bermuda, in addition to enjoying a profitable agricultural export trade in vegetables, gradually became noted for its climate and charm. Slowly the tourist trade grew, many visitors coming annually to escape the rigorous North American winters and, as larger and faster ships were built and hotels erected, it finally became the Colony's most important business.

Bermuda has, except between 1902 and 1913, been the headquarters of a British fleet since 1797, following the discovery of a passage through the reefs to a deep-water anchorage, and the realization of the strategic importance of the Islands.

In 1809 the Imperial Government purchased Ireland Island and the following year preliminary operations were begun for the establishment there of a Naval Dockyard. The work was first done by slave labour under the supervision of skilled artisans from England. In 1818 a Naval Hospital was built and in 1819 a detachment of Royal Engineers was sent out to assist in the work. Convict labour was substituted for slave labour in 1824 and continued to be used until the convict station was closed in 1864, some of the men being transferred to Australia and the rest returned to England.

The first floating dock arrived from England in 1869. It was 381 feet long, 124 feet broad and 74 feet deep and was the largest in the world. It weighed 8,200 tons and cost £250,000. This dock was replaced in 1902 by a much superior one, 545 feet long. During World War II it was of inestimable service. In 1944 alone, 142 ships were docked in it. In 1950 the Admiralty decided to close the dockyard in Bermuda. This was done on the 31st March, 1951, and the floating dock towed back to the United Kingdom. In 1956 Her Majesty's Government decided to withdraw the Commander-in-Chief of the American and West Indies Station from Bermuda and he left on the 30th October, thus ending an association which had extended over some 150 years. Thereafter

Bermuda became the Headquarters of the West Indies Station under the command of a Commodore with the title of Senior Naval Officer, West Indies.

In 1940, 1.08 square miles of the Colony were leased for naval and air bases to the Government of the United States of America which, as described in the immediately preceding chapter, increased the total area to 20.59 square miles, of which 2.84 square miles were leased to that Government, leaving 17.75 square miles available to the civil population.

After an occupation of some 174 years the British garrison was withdrawn on the 25th April, 1953, but returned less than eleven months later.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited Bermuda in November, 1953, and the Three Power Talks between the political leaders of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and France were held there during the following month. On the 2nd March, 1955, Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret visited the Colony, followed on the 16th October by Her Majesty Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and Prince Bernhard.

Chapter 3: Administration

THE laws of the Colony are enacted by a Legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of three official and four unofficial members appointed by the Crown. The Legislative Council consists of 11 members, three of whom are official and eight nominated unofficial, the Chief Justice being the President.

The House of Assembly consists of 36 members, elected for a term of five years. Each of the parishes is represented by four members. The franchise is limited to those who possess freehold property of not less than £60 in value. A number of persons own property in several parishes; these are entitled to vote in each. Prior to 1944 only males were permitted to vote or to seek election to the House of Assembly, but in that year with the passing of the Women's Suffrage Act, this discrimination was removed.

Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and of the House of Assembly are paid 24s. for each day's attendance.

A number of Government Departments are controlled by Executive Boards which consist of unofficials nominated by the Governor. The head of the Department acts in an advisory capacity. The Chairman of most of these Boards are members of the House of Assembly.

Hamilton was made a City by an Act of Legislature in 1897 and is governed by a Corporation. Charges for the water and dock facilities are the Corporation's main source of revenue, although municipal taxes are levied.

The town of St. George, one of the oldest settlements in the Western Hemisphere, was founded in 1612 and remained the capital of the Colony until 1815. As in Hamilton, municipal taxes are levied.

Each of the nine parishes appoints its own vestry annually. These vestries have power to levy taxes and manage local affairs.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

IMPERIAL standard weights and measures are used.

Chapter 5: Reading List

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- KERR, WILFRED BRENTON, *Bermuda and the American Revolution*. Princeton, University Press, 1936. An instructive account of its subject.
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- MCCALLAN, E. A., *Life on old St. David's, Bermuda*. Bermuda Historical Monuments Trust. Bermuda, 1948.
- NORWOOD, RICHARD, *Journal of Richard Norwood*. New York, Scholar's Facsimiles and Reprints, 1945. A diary kept by the famous surveyor which gives a vivid picture of life in the islands during the seventeenth century.
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- WILKINSON, HENRY C., *The Adventurers of Bermuda: a history of the island from its discovery until the dissolution of the Somers Island Company in 1684*. London, Oxford University Press, 1933.
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(Both Dr. Wilkinson's volumes contain useful bibliographies on the early history of Bermuda).
- WILLIAMS, RONALD J., *Bermudiana*. New York, Rhinehart, 1946. Excellent photographs of local life.
- ZUILL, W. E. S., *Bermuda Sampler*. Hamilton, Bermuda Book Stores, 1937. (A collection of newspaper items, extracts from books and private papers covering the period 1815-50).
- ZUILL, W. E. S., *Bermuda Journey*. New York, Coward-McCann, 1946. (A description of places of historical interest and of life in the Colony at the present time, with drawings).
- The Bermuda Churchman*, Magazine of the Church of England in Bermuda, published monthly.
- The Bermuda Historical Quarterly*. Published since 1944.
- The Bermudian*, an illustrated monthly magazine published by the Bermudian Publishing Company, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Some of the books listed above are out of print but are available for reference in the Bermuda Government Library, Hamilton, Bermuda, and possibly also in other reference libraries abroad or at dealers in second-hand books.

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COLONIAL OFFICE

A Selection of Publications

THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES
1956-1957

The Annual Report of the Secretary of State for the Colonies
to Parliament on Britain's dependent territories.
(Cmnd. 195) 7s. By post 7s. 7d.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION

The Report and Accounts for 1956 of the central body
responsible for administering financial aid for commercial
projects in the Colonial territories.
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Bermuda

1957 and 1958

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

FIVE SHILLINGS NET

BERMUDA

Report for the years
1957 and 1958

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1960

CONTENTS

page

PART I

Review of 1957 and 1958	3
-----------------------------------	---

PART II

<i>Chapter</i> 1 Population	7
2 Occupations, Wages, and Labour Organisation	8
3 Public Finance and Taxation	13
4 Currency and Banking	18
5 Commerce	19
6 Production:	
Land Utilisation and Tenure	24
Department of Agriculture	25
Agriculture	27
Animal Husbandry	29
Forestry and Mining	31
Fisheries	31
Manufacturing Industries	32
Co-operative Societies	33
7 Social Services:	
Education	33
Public Health	36
Housing	40
Social Welfare	40
8 Legislation	44
9 Justice, Police and Prisons	46
10 Public Utilities and Public Works	53
11 Communications	58
12 Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services	66
13 Local Forces	68

PART III

<i>Chapter</i> 1 Geography	70
2 History	72
3 Administration	78
4 Weights and Measures	79
5 Reading List	79

Map at end

317.299

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1957-58

PART I

Review of 1957 and 1958

General

THE years under review have been the two most prosperous years in the history of the colony. In presenting the 1959 budget to the House of Assembly the Chairman of the Finance Committee described 1958 as Bermuda's most prosperous year. The total estimated revenue for the whole year then was £3,160,408 and the expenditure £3,119,044. Actual figures were £3,861,226 and £3,835,320 respectively. The corresponding figures for 1957 were: estimated revenue £2,966,608 and expenditure £2,965,541; actual revenue £3,524,051 and actual expenditure £3,321,731.

In this period Bermudians have enjoyed full employment and high wages. The main industry, tourism, continued to expand and in 1958 nearly 130,000 visitors (including 22,000 cruise tourists) came to the colony. Much new building was undertaken, both public and private, and for this, together with construction work at the two United States bases, the local labour force proved insufficient and some labour had to be imported. The incorporation of yet more overseas companies (whose number at the end of 1958 exceeded 400) brought additional sources of wealth to the colony.

Bermuda was again the site chosen for an important international conference in March, 1957. The United Kingdom Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, conferred with President Eisenhower and the American Secretary of State, Mr. Foster Dulles, at the Mid-Ocean Club from the 20th to the 24th March. After the departure of the Americans, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, then Prime Minister of Canada, together with Mr. Lester Pearson, then Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. C. D. Howe, then Minister of Trade and Commerce, arrived for talks with Mr. Macmillan until the 26th March.

Administration

Lieutenant-General Sir John Woodall, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., continued as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, his term of office having been extended by one year until the 23rd October, 1959.

The Chief Justice, Sir Trounsell Gilbert, C.B.E., retired with effect from the 9th October, 1958, and was succeeded by Sir Newnham Worley, K.B.E., formerly President of the East Africa Court of Appeal.

The Attorney General, Mr. J. B. Pine, Q.C., left Bermuda on the 31st December, 1957, on transfer as Solicitor-General to Nyasaland, and was succeeded by Mr. J. C. Hooton, M.B.E., formerly Deputy Legal Secretary, East Africa High Commission.

The quinquennial general election for 36 members of the House of Assembly took place at the end of March, 1958, and resulted in nine new members being elected and in a reduction from nine to six of the number of coloured representatives in the new Parliament.

In December, 1957, the Legislature agreed to increase the non-pensionable bonus on Civil Service salaries as from the 1st December. The increase was from 10 per cent with a maximum of £150 to 25 per cent without limit. This decision was the culmination of a lengthy and detailed inquiry into the causes of dissatisfaction in the Civil Service and the difficulties of recruitment by a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Governor, and by the Civil Service Committee of the House of Assembly which examined the Commission's report.

The House of Assembly considered a recommendation that the numbers of police and prison officers be substantially increased. The recommendation for an increase of prison officers was approved but that for 65 extra policemen was reduced to 48, pending the report by a select committee on the need for additional traffic officers.

Her Majesty's Forces

It was announced on the 6th September, 1957, that as part of the United Kingdom defence reorganisation the British garrison would be withdrawn from the colony. The withdrawal began almost immediately and thus ended an historical association between the colony and the British Army going back for 200 years. The decision caused genuine and widespread regret among the whole community.

In January, 1958, H.M.S. *Bermuda* visited the colony for the first time and stayed for almost a week. In March some two dozen units of the Home Fleet and Royal Canadian Navy assembled in Bermuda waters and subsequently held exercises in the vicinity. While they were here they were inspected by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Selkirk,

Other Matters

In the early morning of the 8th July, 1957, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's 18,000 ton passenger liner *Reina del Pacifico* grounded on a coralstone reef some four miles to the north of the colony. She remained there for four days before being refloated by the combined efforts of her own engines and two tugs using salvage equipment flown from the United Kingdom for the purpose. It was fortunate that the weather was calm throughout the period and no apparent damage was done. The vessel continued her journey to the United Kingdom two days later.

On the 18th January, 1958, the Governor opened the Bermuda Broadcasting Company's new television station, the transmitting tower of which was blown down 24 hours later by gale-force winds. It was replaced by a much stronger tower, the top of which is 490 feet above sea-level and the highest point in the islands. Reception

in all parts of the colony is now excellent. As a result of the inauguration of a local television station, the United States Air Force decided to close down its own small transmitter at Kindley Air Force Base, which had been broadcasting television programmes primarily for the United States Armed Forces, but which had also been greatly appreciated by local residents.

On the 3rd February, 1958, work at last began on the construction of Hamilton's new City Hall, for which a public-spirited citizen, the late Miss Catherine Browne Tucker, who died on the 14th April, 1933, left a bequest of £40,000 as a memorial to her late father, George Somers Tucker. The matter had been under intermittent consideration ever since. The site finally chosen is east of that of the former Hamilton Hotel, which was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 22nd-23rd December, 1955. The successful tender was for £180,300 and the contract provides for completion within 21 months.

On the 1st May, 1958, Eagle Airways (Bermuda) Limited inaugurated a service between Bermuda and New York. In September they extended this service by direct flight to Montreal and at the end of the year requested permission to operate flights to the United Kingdom for £105 return, which would be less than half the present tourist fare.

The fifty-first biennial yacht race from Brenton Reef Lightship, Rhode Island, to Bermuda, took place in June, 1958. The total of 109 starters exceeded the record entry of 89 yachts in 1956. A mid-race calm resulted in very many of the competitors arriving almost simultaneously in the dark. Some of these failed to report their numbers and some crossed the finishing line more than once causing great confusion. It took the judges two days to reach a decision. The 1956 winner, the American 45-foot yawl *Finisterre*, with a 24-hour handicap crossed the finishing line only four hours after the first yacht and was again the winner.

On the 4th September, 1958, the colony sustained a major disaster in the complete destruction by fire of one of its major hotels, the Bermudiana, with accommodation for about 400 guests. There were no casualties, except for minor burns among the firefighters, but the material loss was considerable. The accident was additionally unfortunate in view of the expected increased demand for accommodation in 1959 by visitors to the celebrations in connection with the 350th anniversary of the colony's first settlement and in view of the existing heavy building programme and the acute shortage of labour.

A Select Committee, appointed in July to study the hospital situation, recommended the expenditure of £1 million on the expansion of King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and of £250,000 on the Mental Hospital. Suggestions for meeting this capital

expenditure and also increased running costs of the enlarged institution included a state lottery, a hospital stamp tax, hospital savings certificates and the establishment of compulsory hospital insurance. The Committee's report was to be debated in 1959.

The Bermuda Meteorological Office, which had rendered reliable service since the 23rd October, 1939, was closed on the 31st December after which date the weather office of the United States Air Force Base in Bermuda had generously agreed to provide the colony with all meteorological information.

Among the distinguished visitors to the colony were Countess Mountbatten of Burma, who inspected the St. John Ambulance Brigade in April, 1958, Mr. John Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, and Mrs. Diefenbaker, and the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, who came for a few days at the end of August and was guest speaker at the annual Speaker's Dinner on the 2nd September.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE rapid growth of the resident civil population is shown by the census returns in the following years:

1881	13,948	(5,384 white and 8,564 coloured)
1891	15,013	(5,690 white and 9,323 coloured)
1901	17,535	(6,383 white and 11,152 coloured)
1911	18,994	(6,691 white and 12,303 coloured)
1921	20,127	(7,006 white and 13,121 coloured)
1931	27,789	(11,353 white and 16,436 coloured)
1939	30,814	(11,481 white and 19,333 coloured)
1950	37,403	(14,724 white and 22,679 coloured)

Based on the excess of live births over deaths, the resident civil population at the end of 1950 and of each subsequent year was:

1950	37,556	(14,783 white and 22,773 coloured)
1951	38,227	(14,953 white and 23,274 coloured)
1952	39,006	(15,124 white and 23,882 coloured)
1953	39,699	(15,282 white and 24,417 coloured)
1954	40,493	(15,438 white and 25,055 coloured)
1955	41,208	(15,585 white and 25,623 coloured)
1956	42,040	(15,759 white and 26,281 coloured)
1957	42,780	(15,885 white and 26,895 coloured)
1958	43,480	(16,037 white and 27,443 coloured)

At the end of 1958 the density per square mile of the resident civil population on the 18,293 square miles available to it (after deduction of the 2,297 square miles leased to the Government of the United States of America) was 2,377. In 1958, 107,551 (in 1957, 102,569) visitors spent an average of about seven days each in the colony, thereby increasing the density of the total civil population to 2,490.

The numbers and rates of births, marriages and deaths per thousand of the civil population and of infantile mortality per thousand live births for the last five years were:

	1945		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Live Births	1,102	27.5	1,052	25.8	1,169	28.1	1,087	25.6	1,059	24.6
Marriages	374	9.2	445	10.8	431	10.2	409	9.6	453	10.4
Deaths	308	7.7	337	8.2	337	8.1	347	8.2	359	8.3
Infantile Mortality	42	38.1	40	38.0	39	33.4	45	41.4	37	34.9

During 1957 the Advisory Committee, appointed to implement the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into the problem of the rapidly increasing population of Bermuda, made a statistical analysis of that problem. During 1958 the same Committee undertook an active campaign to bring home to all sections of the local community the implications for the colony of a continued increase in the population.

The numbers of arrivals in, and departures from, the colony during each of the last five years were:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Arrivals	101,500	106,047	107,496	116,429	124,386
Departures	100,722	106,251	107,522	117,057	124,828

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

THERE was relatively little change in the economy of Bermuda during 1957 and 1958. Tourism, in which the majority of the adult population is directly or indirectly engaged, the provision of goods and services for the United States Forces stationed in the colony, the activities of locally established light industries and the revenue from the incorporation locally of companies with international ramifications, continue to be the mainstay of the Bermuda economy.

The demands for building labour for the U.S. Bases and for the unusually large number of major construction projects either in progress or in prospect caused such a severe scarcity of labour that some labour had to be imported from overseas. This scarcity encouraged demands for higher wages. There was further encouraging expansion of most of the locally established light industries.

Although agricultural labourers from the Azores, hotel employees from North America and Europe, and some other categories of workers are admitted to the colony for specific periods and purposes, immigration as such is not permitted. Because of the serious problem of over-population all admission to the islands is strictly controlled.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF LABOUR

The hours of work and rates of wages of various categories of workers during 1957 and 1958 were:

Occupation	Hours Weekly	Hourly Wages					
		1957		1958			
Manual Labourers		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Carpenter	44 to 53	6	7 to 9	5	7	8 to 11	3
Electrician	44 to 53	6	8 to 10	10	8	3 to 14	4
Helper	44 to 53	4	7 to 7	0	6	1 to 8	10
Janitor	44 to 53	4	3 to 6	5	4	2 to 7	3
Labourer	44 to 53	4	8 to 8	5	4	8 to 7	5
Lorry driver	44 to 53	4	11 to 9	2	5	7 to 9	7
Mason	44 to 53	5	9 to 9	0	6	8 to 12	6
Motor mechanic	44 to 53	7	2 to 10	8	8	1 to 11	4
Painter	44 to 53	5	5 to 9	0	6	4 to 11	0
Plumber	44 to 53	6	2 to 10	6	7	4 to 13	5
Welder, acetylene and electric	44 to 53	6	6 to 12	3	8	8 to 11	0
Office Workers							
Accountant, junior	33 to 40	13	9 to 29	8	13	8 to 24	7
Accountant, senior	33 to 40	19	3 to 37	1	25	5 to 30	10
Bookkeeper, junior	33 to 40	5	11 to 10	10	6	10 to 15	2
Bookkeeper, senior	33 to 40	8	6 to 11	11	8	9 to 15	3
Clerk, junior	33 to 40	4	2 to 8	10	4	11 to 11	3
Clerk	33 to 40	6	5 to 10	9	7	8 to 11	10
Clerk, senior	33 to 40	9	2 to 16	7	7	10 to 20	4
Messenger	33 to 40	2	6 to 5	10	3	4 to 7	0
Office boy	33 to 40	4	7 to 7	6	4	7 to 9	2
Secretary, private	33 to 40	9	2 to 15	6	10	1 to 18	3
Shorthand-typist, junior	33 to 40	5	5 to 9	3	7	2 to 11	9
Shorthand-typist, senior	33 to 40	7	1 to 12	1	10	1 to 14	1
Telephone operator	33 to 40	4	5 to 13	6	4	4 to 9	1
Typist, junior	33 to 40	4	7 to 7	6	6	9 to 9	2
Typist, senior	33 to 40	7	8 to 11	1	7	9 to 10	11
Watchman	48 to 60	4	3 to 8	6	4	5 to 9	2

Sundays, Thursday (for artisans, Saturday) afternoons and the following public holidays are rest days: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Empire Day, 24th May, the day appointed to be observed as Her Majesty's birthday, Cup Match Day (Thursday before the first Monday in August), Somers Day (Friday before the first Monday in August), Remembrance Day (11th November), Christmas Day and Boxing Day (next weekday after Christmas Day).

COST OF LIVING

The tendency, noted in the biennial report for 1953-54 and even more in that for 1955-56, for retailers to endeavour to stimulate business in an otherwise sluggish market by holding almost continuous sales persisted to a still greater degree and the practice has since spread to some foodstuffs. Recently-introduced variants of such sales were the offer of two items for the normal price of one or the offer of some additional commodity free to every purchaser of a specified minimum quantity of some commodity. Another factor

favourable to the purchaser was the price competition between the several self-service retailers of food and household sundries. Rent for living accommodation continued to rise, however, as the demand exceeded the supply and the cost of new construction increased with the upward trend of wages; the overall trend, therefore, was for the cost of living to rise. Average food prices were as follows:

Commodity	Unit	Price			
		Minimum		Maximum	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
Cocoa	lb.	4	6	5	6
Coffee	lb.	7	6	9	0
Tea	lb.	7	6	19	0
Butter	lb.	3	6	4	6
Cheese	lb.	5	6	7	6
Eggs, local	dozen	7	0	7	6
Eggs, imported	dozen	5	6	6	0
Lard	lb.	3	0	3	9
Margarine	lb.	2	6	2	9
Milk, fresh	U.S. quart	2	1	2	3
Milk, evaporated	13 oz. tin	1	0	1	3
Milk, condensed	14 oz. tin	1	4	1	6
Herring	14 oz. tin	2	0	2	6
Salmon, red	7½ oz. tin	4	6		
Sardines	3½ oz. tin	1	2	1	6
Tuna fish	6½ oz. tin	1	4	2	6
Baking powder	8 oz. tin	1	9	2	0
Bread, white or wholemeal	lb.	1	5		
Bread, hovis	lb.	1	4		
Flour	lb.		9		10
Macaroni	lb. pkt.	1	8	2	0
Puffed rice	4½ oz. pkt.	1	6	1	8
Rolled oats	lb.	2	0	2	4
Spaghetti	lb.	1	10	2	3
Sugar	lb.		10	1	0
Apples, cooking	lb.	1	3	1	6
Apples, dessert	lb.	2	0	2	6
Bananas	lb.	1	0	1	3
Lemons	each		4		6
Oranges	dozen	6	0	7	0
Grapefruit juice	16 oz. tin	1	6	2	0
Orange juice	16 oz. tin	1	6	2	0
Pineapple juice	16 oz. tin	1	10	2	0
Tomato juice	16 oz. tin	1	6	1	10
Beans, fresh (seasonal)	lb.	2	0	3	6
Beans, frozen	10 oz.	2	9	3	3
Beans, tinned	16 oz.	1	9	2	3
Beets, fresh	bunch	1	9	2	0
Beets, tinned	16 oz.	1	4	2	0
Cabbage, fresh	lb.		9		10
Carrots, fresh	bunch	1	3	1	9
Carrots, tinned	16 oz.	1	3	1	9
Cauliflower, fresh	lb.	2	0	2	9
Celery head (seasonal)	each	2	3	2	9
Lettuce, local (seasonal)	each	1	3	2	0
Lettuce, imported	each	3	6	4	6
Onions, fresh	lb.		7		9
Peas, frozen	10 oz.	1	10	2	6

Commodity	Unit	Price			
		Minimum		Maximum	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
Peas, tinned	16 oz.	2	0	3	3
Potatoes, Canadian	lb.		6		8
Potatoes, local	lb.		7		10
Spinach, fresh	lb.	2	0	2	6
Spinach, frozen	10 oz.	2	0	2	6
Spinach, tinned	16 oz.	1	9	2	3
Tomatoes, fresh	lb.	2	0	3	6
Tomatoes, tinned	16 oz.	1	4	1	8
Turnips, fresh	lb.		4		8
Bacon, sliced	lb.	7	6	8	6
Beef, corned	12 oz. tin	3	9	4	3
Beef, sirloin	lb.	6	0	7	3
Beef, fillet of	lb.	10	0	12	6
Ham, cooked	lb.	8	0	10	0
Ham, smoked	lb.			6	0
Lamb, leg	lb.	3	9	5	8
Lamb, loin	lb.	4	0	5	9
Lamb, shoulder	lb.	2	9	3	9
Liver, beef	lb.	3	0	3	9
Liver, calf	lb.	5	6	6	0
Pork, chops	lb.	5	0	6	0
Pork, legs	lb.	6	0	7	0
Pork, loin	lb.	5	6	6	0
Pork and beans, tinned	16 oz.	2	1	2	3
Sausage, fresh	lb.	3	4	5	0
Veal chops	lb.	4	6	6	0

The prices of representative items of clothing at the end of 1958 were:

Commodity	Unit	Price			
		Minimum		Maximum	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Flannel for dresses	yd. 54" wide	1	0 0	4	0 0
Tweed cloth	yd. 54" wide	1	0 0	2	0 0
Men's serge suiting	yd. 54" wide	1	10 0	2	5 0
Flanelette	yd. 36" wide		4 6		5 0
Broadcloth	yd. 36" wide		4 6		6 6
Print, percale	yd. 36" wide		4 6		5 6
Drill, white	yd. 36" wide		7 6		8 6
Cotton, bleached	yd. 36", 39" and 45" wide		3 0		4 6
Wool, knitting	lb.		3 0		
Dresses, women's, cotton	each	1	17 6	4	5 0
Dresses, women's, rayon	each	5	0 0	8	10 0
					and up
Stockings, nylon	pair		6 6		17 6
Suits, men's readymade	each	17	0 0	25	0 0
Raincoats, plastic	each	1	7 6	1	17 6
Sports, jackets	each	9	10 0	20	0 0
Socks, cotton	pair		3 3		7 6
Socks, wool	pair		5 6		1 0 0
Trousers, flannel	pair	4	10 0	8	0 0
Shirts	each	1	10 0	2	10 0
Handkerchiefs, ladies	each		2 6		12 6
Shoes, men's	pair	3	10 0	9	0 0
Shoes, women's	pair	2	10 0	6	0 0

The prices at the end of 1958 of household and other sundries were:

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Price</i>	
		<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Saucepans	each	9 6	3 15 0
Kettles	each	16 6	2 5 0
Frying pans	each	1 5 0	1 17 6
Cup and saucer	together	2 9	2 5 0
Plates	each	3 0	10 0
Tobacco, Capstan	2 oz. tin	4 0	
Cigarettes	20	2 0	
Matches	dozen boxes	1 0	
Paraffin	1 U.S. gallon	2 2	
Haircut, men		7 0	8 0
Inland postal rate	2 oz.	1½	

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

The Bermuda Government Board of Immigration operates a Labour Office which, under section 5 (1) of The Labour Act, 1953, provides free services to the public as an employment agency. The office is in the capital city of Hamilton and deals with every type of employee. The local hotels, Public Works Department, Electricity Company, United States Naval and Air Bases and Post Exchange, Bermuda Aviation Services and other employers use its facilities.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The Trade Union and Trade Disputes Act, 1946, regulates the status of employers' and workers' organisations, but trade unionism is not active in the colony. The existing unions and their approximate membership in 1958 were:

<i>Title</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Membership</i>
Bermuda Civil Service Association	34	Civil servants
Bermuda Industrial Union	13	Artisans
Bermuda Union of Teachers	154	School teachers
Teachers Association of Bermuda	38	School teachers

At the request of the Civil Service Association its certificate of registration was cancelled by the Registrar-General at the end of 1958.

During 1957-58 there were at least two disputes affecting stevedores. These were resolved by conciliators appointed by the Governor in Council.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

No legislation directly affecting labour was passed during 1957 and 1958.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Apart from building and stevedoring in which most of the manipulation is mechanical by ships' cranes and winches from, or into, well-designed, covered wharves equipped with safety devices, there are no local industries involving serious safety hazards.

The Social Security (Sickness and Workmen's Accident Benefit) Act, 1949, contains a clause suspending its operation, and the only current local legislation affecting social welfare is the Bermuda Social Welfare Board Act, 1949, to promote "social welfare among the people of these Islands of any class, section or part thereof."

Because of the general prosperity in Bermuda no Government social insurance scheme exists but some of the Government departments and larger corporations, such as banks, the Electricity Company, retail stores, etc. have organised in conjunction with local insurance companies their own health and retirement insurance schemes, to which both employers and employees contribute.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Evening classes are held at the Home Economics Centres in cookery (including a chef's course), waiting and needlework. At the handicraft centres provision is made for evening classes in woodwork and metalwork.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Following is a summary under main heads of revenue and expenditure in 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958:

REVENUE				
	1955 £	1956 £	1957 £	1958 £
Customs	2,013,662	1,972,435	2,260,229	2,548,643
Departmental	940,291	994,078	1,118,467	1,161,602
Miscellaneous	82,367	141,105	145,355	150,981
Total	3,036,320	3,107,618	3,524,051	3,861,226

EXPENDITURE				
	1955 £	1956 £	1957 £	1958 £
Administration of Justice	39,901	44,922	42,864	44,397
Agriculture	166,892	180,013	176,240	174,814
Audit	9,699	9,387	8,983	10,084
Bermuda Library	9,630	10,199	12,921	13,980

Bermuda: 1957 and 1958

	1955 £	1956 £	1957 £	1958 £
Bermuda Social Welfare Board	32,937	27,130	25,564	31,748
Board of Trade	200,851	201,225	275,088	224,388
Building Authority	—	2,011	4,594	5,748
Civil Aviation	42,458	35,994	36,119	42,198
Colonial Secretariat	15,605	17,276	19,651	22,862
Colonial Treasury	95,117	104,094	101,476	113,652
Debt, Public	61,753	58,583	96,050	94,400
Defence	47,942	69,552	66,883	43,643
Education	393,650	417,633	450,711	484,386
Executive	17,390	17,751	16,501	18,487
Hospital, King Edward VII Memorial	110,000	133,000	132,000	152,000
Immigration	11,898	12,657	13,985	14,260
Legislative	9,666	9,606	10,274	12,678
Miscellaneous	74,944	60,943	82,026	67,509
Police	136,202	166,160	188,925	216,967
Post Office	117,330	117,654	131,815	149,108
Prisons	58,302	61,183	66,847	90,684
Public Health Department	114,002	140,585	113,398	} 224,271
Isolation Hospital	1,979	2,058	2,188	
Mental Hospital	37,382	24,596	46,295	
Public Transportation	134,164	148,766	155,860	180,572
Public Works	326,680	315,774	264,839	458,497
Superannuation	57,911	55,240	58,865	67,240
Trade Development Board	409,642	436,625	444,148	493,907
Transport Control Board	21,401	25,658	25,641	28,936
War Pensions and Gratuities	15,255	11,788	13,534	14,399
Extraordinary Expenditure	11,712	11,061	12,446	14,505
Reserve and Special Fund Appropriations	300,000	100,000	225,000	325,000
Total	3,082,295	3,029,124	3,321,731	3,835,320

PUBLIC DEBT

On the 1st January, 1957, £250,000 was due on the purchase price of Crown Lands in Bermuda and £32,400 in respect of the purchase by the Bermuda Government of the Hamilton Hotel. On the 31st December, 1958, there remained outstanding £228,800, being balances of £200,000 for the purchase of Crown Lands and £28,800 for the purchase of the Hamilton Hotel.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The surplus on the 31st December, 1957, was £508,108, which increased to £534,013 on the 31st December, 1958. The General Reserve Fund was £560,610 on the 31st December, 1957, and on the 31st December, 1958, had increased to £578,665, of which £542,303 was invested in British Securities and £36,362 was on deposit in the Joint Consolidated Fund.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

The main heads of taxation in 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958 were:

	1955 £	1956 £	1957 £	1958 £
Customs duty	2,013,663	1,972,435	2,260,229	2,548,643
Stamp duties	142,800	111,342	193,535	192,671
Motor Car and Drivers' licences	133,088	155,683	158,533	184,585
Total	2,289,551	2,239,460	2,612,297	2,925,899

Customs receipts were 66.32, 63.47, 64.00 and 66.00 per cent of the total revenue in 1955, 1956, 1957, and 1958 respectively. The object of the customs tariff is to raise revenue, not to exclude imports.

Summary of the main features of the customs tariff, 1959.

The following items, irrespective of origin, are admitted free of duty: fresh fruit, margarine (containing not more than 10 per cent butter), canned milk and cream; sugar, tea, rice; salted, smoked and pickled fish; grain and animal feeds; agricultural implements; aircraft and accessories; apparatus for the production of fresh water by condensation or distillation; artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids and mechanical aids for crippled persons; box material for export of Bermuda produce; permanent containers of not less than one cubic metre internal content (and normal accessories and equipment thereof), specially designed for the transport of goods without intermediate reloading, if exported from the colony within 90 days of import; fertilizers and insecticides; paintings and photographs and reproductions thereof.

There is a Preferential Tariff applicable to imports produced in, and consigned directly from, the Commonwealth, Eire or Burma, and a General Tariff applicable to imports from any other source as follows:

Flour, Preferential: 100 lb.—9d. General: 100 lb.—9d. plus 2½% *ad valorem*.

Fruits, canned, bottled or frosted, Preferential: 15% *ad valorem*. General: 15% *ad valorem* plus 25% surtax.

Citrus fruits, Preferential: free. General: 5% *ad valorem* plus 25% surtax.

Butter, Preferential: 2d. per lb. General: 3½d. per lb.

Pork, fresh, Preferential: 20% *ad valorem*. General: 20% *ad valorem* plus 25% surtax.

Bacon and Ham, Preferential: 5% *ad valorem*. General: 5% *ad valorem* plus 1s. 2d. per lb.

Meats, canned or bottled, Preferential: 5% *ad valorem*. General: 5% *ad valorem* plus 25% surtax.

Pickled meats in bulk, Preferential: 5% *ad valorem*. General: 6% *ad valorem*.

Fish, canned, Preferential: 10% *ad valorem*. General: 11% *ad valorem*.

Whisky, Preferential: 72s. per proof gallon plus 25% surtax.
General: 72s. per proof gallon plus 27½% surtax.

Rum, Preferential: 36s. per proof gallon plus 25% surtax.
General: 36s. per proof gallon plus 27½% surtax.

Gin, Preferential: 45s. per proof gallon plus 25% surtax. General: 45s. per proof gallon plus 27½% surtax.

Beer, bottled, Preferential: 4s. 6d. per gallon. General: 4s. 6d. per gallon plus 2½% surtax.

Cordials, Preferential: 85s. per proof gallon plus 25% surtax.
General: 85s. per proof gallon plus 27½% surtax.

Wine, Preferential: 60% *ad valorem*. General: 60% *ad valorem* plus 2½% surtax.

Cigarettes (including paper, filter and tips, if any), Preferential: 3s. per lb., 10% *ad valorem*, 22½% surtax and 16s. 3d. per 1,000.
General 3s. per lb., 10% *ad valorem*, 25% surtax and 16s. 3d. per 1,000.

Cigars, Preferential: £1 per 1,000, 10% *ad valorem*, 22½% surtax.
General: £1 per 1,000, 10% *ad valorem*, 25% surtax.

Tobacco, Preferential: 1s. 6d. per lb., 10% *ad valorem*, 25% surtax.

Cinematograph films, Preferential: 1s. per 100 feet. General: 3s. per 100 feet plus 25% surtax.

Electrical appliances, Preferential: 10% *ad valorem*. General: 20% *ad valorem*.

Furniture, Preferential: 15% *ad valorem*. General: 25% *ad valorem*.

Gasoline, Preferential: 1s. per imperial gallon. General 1s. per imperial gallon plus 25% surtax.

Motor vehicles and parts, including tyres, Preferential: 15% *ad valorem*. General: 25% *ad valorem*.

Hardware, Preferential: 12½% *ad valorem*. General: 20% *ad valorem*.

Hardware, building materials, Preferential: 5% *ad valorem*. General: 12½% *ad valorem*.

Timber, millwork, Preferential: 5% *ad valorem*. General: 7½% *ad valorem*.

Pure woollen clothing, Preferential: 7½% *ad valorem*. General: 10% *ad valorem*.

All other goods not enumerated in the customs tariff, Preferential: 15% *ad valorem*. General: 17½% *ad valorem*.

Stamp Duties

A stamp duty of £1 was collected on the ticket of each passenger departing from the colony by air or surface craft.

Cheques and receipts issued for £1 or upwards were chargeable with a stamp tax of one penny each.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

There is neither income tax nor estate duty in Bermuda. The Corporations of Hamilton and St. George's derive their revenues from rents, taxes, wharfage, etc. for the use of the amenities and facilities provided by them; and the Vestries of the nine parishes into which the colony is divided derive theirs from rates collected by them and from fees for liquor licences issued under the provisions of the Liquor Licence Act, 1936.

The actual revenues and expenditures during 1957 and 1958 of the City of Hamilton and the Town of St. George were:

Corporation	1957			1957			1958			1958		
	Revenue			Expenditure			Revenue			Expenditure		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
City of Hamilton	140,727	8	10	143,658	14	11	166,610	0	0	174,202	0	0
Town of St. George	48,652	4	9	47,032	12	3	52,386	13	10	37,763	6	0

The main work undertaken by the Corporation of Hamilton during the period under review was the reconstruction of the wharf face at No. 6 dock; during 1958, work began on the new City Hall, estimated to cost about £100,000. The Corporation also completed one new road and continued work on two others. In connection with the 350th anniversary of the colony's settlement, the original Perot Post Office, where the first Bermuda postage stamp was issued in 1848, was restored.

The Corporation of St. George undertook no major work during 1957 but in 1958 effected extensive repairs to all its official buildings and plans in 1959 to rebuild number 1 and 2 jetties, to make extensive repairs to its sewerage system and to resurface eight of the town streets.

The actual revenue and expenditure of the nine parishes during the same years were:

Parish	1957			1957			1958			1958		
	Revenue			Expenditure			Revenue			Expenditure		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. George's	7,718	12	6	6,196	11	9	7,378	18	4	6,788	0	1
Hamilton	4,598	5	6	3,920	19	11	4,608	10	6	4,186	17	10
Smith's	4,192	6	1	3,710	2	3	4,607	19	0	4,136	12	10
Devonshire	5,705	15	2	5,467	15	6	6,888	2	0	9,312	11	2
Pembroke	28,670	11	6	20,647	10	4	29,570	13	10	21,428	4	9
Paget	5,259	14	1	4,459	7	0	5,379	5	1	5,983	17	2
Warwick	7,803	19	1	6,134	8	2	7,768	13	10	7,150	7	9
Southampton	3,938	3	3	3,080	5	3	4,398	10	11	3,403	7	4
Sandys	9,360	3	4	7,615	15	7	9,651	3	2	8,497	3	11

During 1957 only four parish vestries undertook work beyond their normal parochial routines: Hamilton and Smith's Parishes, which appropriated sums for parish nursing and for their arbour societies to beautify those parishes; Pembroke, which spent £24,405 on an extension to the Poor House; and Southampton, which improved

the lighting of the roads. St. George's Parish Vestry had the road-sides in the parish cleaned and planted; Hamilton and Smith's Parish Vestries spent large sums on parish nursing and their respective arbour societies; Devonshire added a new sitting room, double bedroom, kitchen and bath with clothes closet to the Parish Home; the additions to, and furnishing of the former Poor House, recently renamed the Pembroke Rest Home, were completed for a further £25,642; Paget experimented with improved lighting systems for the parish roads; the former hearse house in Warwick was converted into a Thrift Shop for the Welfare Society; the first third, costing £2,280, of an addition to the former Sandys Parish Poor House, recently re-named the Parish Home, was nearly completed, and a 500-gallon tank truck for use as a firefighting vehicle and for distributing water during droughts was ordered from England.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

THE currency consists of Bermuda Government notes in denominations of £5, £1, 10s. and 5s. and United Kingdom metal coinage. Although United Kingdom notes were still not legal tender in Bermuda, there was some relaxation of the wartime currency and exchange control regulations affecting them so that they were accepted in reasonable quantities by the banks and for purchases in some trading establishments.

The value of Bermuda currency notes in circulation on 31st December, 1957, was £1,085,395 10s. and on 31st December, 1958, was £1,229,395 10s. The note issue was covered by investments in the Note Security Fund, the market value of which, plus liquid funds, was on 31st December, 1957, £1,140,059, and on 31st December, 1958, £1,358,496 13s. 2d.

The same two local banks continued to operate in Bermuda: the Bank of Bermuda, Limited, with its head office in Hamilton and branches in St. George's and Somerset, and the Bank of N.T. Butterfield and Son, Limited, with its head office in Hamilton and a branch in St. George's. The Bank of Bermuda was established in 1889 and incorporated in 1890. For many years it was the sole depository in Bermuda of the Imperial Government and provided a wide range of banking and trust facilities. The Bank of N.T. Butterfield was incorporated in 1904 but has existed as a banking house since 1858. It provides a complete banking service and is a qualified depository of the United States Treasury. It has correspondents throughout Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the West Indies.

The Post Office also provided the usual savings bank facilities. The number of accounts with, and the amounts of deposits in, and withdrawals from, the Post Office Savings Bank during 1957 and 1958 were:

Year	No. of Accounts	Deposits			Withdrawals		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1957	8,931	283,049	5	11	288,510	18	9
1958	9,011	291,881	18	5	320,009	18	4

The rates of both local banks for sterling were:

on drafts of £2 10s. or less—6d; on next £2,000— $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1%; on first £500—1%; on excess over £2,000— $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%.

There was an additional charge of 2s. for telegraphic transfers.

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE value of trade during 1955-58 was as follows:

Year	Total Imports £	Imports for Local Use £	Recorded Re-exports £	Local Exports £	Total Exports £
1955	13,408,496	10,179,994	3,228,502	218,066	3,446,568
1956	13,159,853	9,005,510	4,159,146	506,778	4,665,924
1957	15,821,555	12,190,414	3,631,141	2,229,853	5,860,994
1958	17,146,958	12,418,533	4,728,425	2,944,766	7,673,191

Although the visible balance of trade continued to be adverse, there was substantial revenue in both 1957 and 1958 from invisible items, including the tourist business; repairs to shipping sustaining damage on the neighbouring seas; accommodation, goods and services supplied to the United States bases in Bermuda and estimated to have been worth several million pounds in each of those years; the production in the colony of films for cinematographic and television reproduction; considerable investments at generally low rates of interest of United Kingdom capital in Bermudian enterprises; the establishment in large numbers in Bermuda of international companies which, in addition to paying a Government fee of £200 each per annum, involved substantial legal, banking and accountants fees, and other expenses locally. The operation of the Ireland Island Freeport also earned revenue for the colony for rent, service, etc. so that the overall balance of trade was favourable.

The quantities and values of the principal imports and domestic exports during 1955-1958 are shown on pages 20-21.

Principal Imports, 1956-1958

Commodity	Unit	1955		1956		1957		1958	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Beef, fresh	tons	1,018	368,406	929	340,639	941	377,070	939	354,557
Poultry and game	tons	512	185,424	527	184,846	555	184,187	680	220,366
Butter	tons	301	108,341	335	105,285	328	95,100	324	77,637
Milk, evaporated & tinned	Cases	60,876	108,011	58,907	110,462	65,430	136,563	59,826	110,669
Flour	tons	2,055	87,330	2,349	89,072	2,227	86,280	2,272	87,828
Sugar	tons	1,455	61,683	2,047	83,114	1,345	80,448	2,061	84,538
Malt liquor	gal.	353,601	149,338	381,620	167,649	429,093	186,273	441,765	193,833
Whisky	gal.	114,576	241,632	117,493	261,725	110,127	251,553	137,987	313,055
Tobacco	—	—	147,714	—	144,154	—	146,608	—	167,958
Timber	'000 ft.	3,848	175,135	3,241	159,983	3,636	177,950	4,309	204,885
Footwear, leather	Cases	5,714	200,600	6,113	205,131	5,686	195,133	6,382	232,879
Cotton clothing	pkgs.	8,818	502,321	9,814	513,685	10,399	585,585	11,458	614,815
Woollen clothing	pkgs.	3,192	425,009	3,689	404,444	6,835	538,806	4,668	460,645
Rayon clothing	pkgs.	1,608	90,180	1,811	101,154	1,888	91,085	2,129	115,216
Hardware	cases	31,443	255,976	22,069	231,211	22,577	376,251	29,163	379,104
Furniture	cases	15,454	197,334	12,293	184,299	17,937	287,716	25,310	342,372
Electrical supplies	cases	20,283	453,672	19,748	400,045	33,727	613,293	25,633	822,992
Motor vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(passenger)	No.	1,006	332,109	989	336,745	1,166	407,277	1,144	450,248
Gasolene	'000 gal.	17,174	1,295,817	23,606	1,762,801	27,011	2,078,107	24,646	1,796,375
Diesel oil	tons	14,640	133,205	18,537	167,263	19,157	186,764	22,305	188,959
Diamonds	pkgs.	36	728,787	13	331,192	42	789,861	41	548,049

Principal Domestic Exports 1956-1958

Commodity	Unit	1955		1956		1957		1958	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Concentrated essences	pkgs.	3,202	101,351	5,758	158,436	8,093	183,473	13,739	526,280
Brass electrical contacts	pkgs.	151	71,952	218	103,738	99	47,354	—	—
Flavour straws	pkgs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,515	5,830
Flowers, cut	crates	7,724	22,610	9,290	30,080	9,709	34,679	5,838	16,674
Pharmaceuticals	pkgs.	397	3,956	1,555	213,348	4,293	1,963,586	4,070	2,395,265
Plants & bulbs	cases	217	10,226	46	163	15	84	2	1
Vegetables, fresh	crates	1,207	627	1,000	1,009	255	664	370	716

During 1957-58 the export of fresh vegetables continued to decline whilst that of plants and bulbs virtually ceased altogether. The place of these former staple exports was taken by cut flowers, particularly Easter lilies, the export of which increased steadily, except for a temporary setback due to unfavourable weather in 1958. The increase in both volume and value of concentrated essences and pharmaceuticals exported continued to be steady and spectacular respectively, although only part of the profit from both enterprises accrued to the direct benefit of the colony. The production locally and export of brass electrical contacts ceased in May, 1957.

The values of the principal re-exports during 1955-58 were:

<i>Commodity</i>	1955 £	1956 £	1957 £	1958 £
Aircraft supplies	97,134	102,008	65,176	172,761
Bunkers	1,451,341	3,153,145	2,152,613	2,295,059
Diamonds	1,013,866	368,326	538,595	734,998
Household effects	80,678	32,867	39,704	64,982
Liquor	108,786	100,899	132,275	136,587
Machinery	7,535	7,897	21,896	47,780
Motor vehicles and parts	74,554	28,563	58,615	41,997
Personal effects	121,963	128,546	124,188	109,063

The value of aircraft supplies re-exported fluctuated according to the volume of imported supplies and of local consumption. The generally upward trend in the value of bunkers re-exported was largely due to the progressive increase in the demand for aviation gasoline and jet fuel but was considerably offset by the corresponding decrease in the demand for fuel oil and coal during the four years under review and the complete cessation of demand for coal in the last of those years. As anticipated in the Report for 1955-56, the value of diamonds re-exported revived during the two following years. The value of motor vehicles and parts re-exported also increased considerably during 1957 and 1958 following the discontinuance of the tax imposed in 1956 to discourage the too frequent trading in of used cars for new ones. Most of the machinery re-exported came originally from the United States of America for use on that nation's bases in the colony and is now being returned to the former country for repair or replacement necessitated by wear and tear, hence the progressive increase with the passage of time in the volume and value of this re-export.

The fluctuations from year to year in the values of household and personal effects and of liquor re-exported between 1955 and 1958 may be attributed to temporary circumstances.

The value of imports by countries of origin during 1955-58 was:

Country	1955 £	1956 £	1957 £	1958 £
United States of America	6,785,866	6,986,737	8,123,451	8,534,908
United Kingdom	2,845,717	2,784,921	3,156,152	3,790,128
Canada	1,055,741	1,032,349	1,056,821	1,234,165
Netherlands West Indies	159,641	273,621	604,448	686,212
Netherlands	242,287	263,414	311,638	354,068
Federal German Republic	192,432	294,533	303,900	322,521
French Equatorial Africa	431,004	3,728	270,355	303,641
France	206,490	218,749	233,274	274,861
Venezuela	204,407	291,182	273,253	272,539
Australia	239,747	200,595	213,321	233,953
West Indies Federation	286,703	162,107	224,244	233,025
Belgium	50,732	22,574	52,695	191,166
All other countries	707,729	626,343	998,003	715,771
Totals	13,408,496	13,159,853	15,821,555	17,146,958

The value of domestic exports by countries of destination during 1955-58 was:

Country	1955 £	1956 £	1957 £	1958 £
United States of America	85,008	332,372	812,129	182,030
United Kingdom	93,033	108,344	95,528	147,211
West Indies Federation	39,576	26,452	114,112	109,751
Canada	449	1,157	4,789	28,435
All other countries	—	38,453	1,203,296	2,477,340
Totals	218,066	506,778	2,229,854	2,944,767

The value of imports from, and exports to, the United Kingdom and Canada tends to be higher, and those from and to the United States of America correspondingly lower, than indicated in the two immediately preceding tables because some of those imports and exports are trans-shipment cargo through the United States of America and, if the original source or ultimate destination of such cargo is not evident from the documents of the conveying vessel, the goods concerned are attributed by the Bermuda Customs to the United States of America. This tendency is evident in the immediately preceding table of values of domestic exports. Before June, 1958, most of such exports were recorded as destined to the

United States of America whereas the majority of them were in fact merely in transit through that country to world-wide destinations. Since June, 1958, shippers have indicated to the best of their knowledge the ultimate destinations of goods shipped by them, hence the remarkable decrease in 1958 in the value of domestic exports to the United States of America and the corresponding increases in the values of those exports to all other destinations, except The West Indies Federation. Exports to the United Kingdom would have increased still more had not the production of brass electrical contacts, all of which were formerly exported to the United Kingdom, ceased in May, 1957. The spectacular increase in the total value of domestic exports is mainly attributable to the rapidly expanding local production of concentrated essences and even more to that of pharmaceuticals in the Ireland Island Freeport, created in April, 1956.

The numbers of sojourning visitors, as distinct from transient and cruise tourists, who spent an average of about seven days each in Bermuda during 1955-58 were:

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number of Visitors	93,389	94,220	102,569	107,551

The estimated amount, exclusive of rents for houses occupied by long-term visitors, spent by them in the colony during 1955-58 was over £8 million.

There are no import restrictions, other than those of a temporary protective nature (e.g. if there were a glut of locally-grown citrus fruit or an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in an area from which meat is normally imported). Nor are there any export restrictions on goods grown or manufactured in the colony, but the re-export of goods imported from non-sterling areas is not permitted.

The Trade Development Board of the Bermuda Government maintains information and service offices at Rex House, 4-12 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1., England; at 111, Richmond Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada; and at 620 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, New York, U.S.A.

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

In 1957 and 1958 the ever-increasing density of the population and the corresponding increase in housing encroached still further on the steadily diminishing area of arable land, of which there remained only some 1,857 acres and 1,555 acres at the end of 1957 and 1958 respectively.

These acreages were used as follows:

	1957	1958
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Vegetables	605	540
Fruit	210	200
Flowers	32	30
Pasture	910	625
Fodder	70	60
Fallow	30	100
	<hr/> 1,857	<hr/> 1,555

In order to increase the total usable area of the colony, refuse, rubble from demolished buildings, and surplus from land excavated, levelled or otherwise removed, is used to fill coastal shallows and marshland.

Tenant farming continues to account for about 80 per cent of the land under cultivation, which consists principally of small holdings not exceeding 10 acres each. These are leased to farmers who normally pay their rents after their crops have been harvested.

Because of the abnormally heavy rainfall during 1957 and 1958 and the installation at the United States Air Force base and also at one of the largest local hotels of plant for the conversion of sea-water into fresh water, the colony was not inconvenienced by the usual intermittent droughts, and less water than usual was imported from abroad. No water conservation legislation exists, nor is it considered necessary because the resident civil population is extremely water conscious and sparing in its use of the available supply.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agriculture and animal husbandry are the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture, administered by a Board of Agriculture consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and nine other members who are appointed annually by the Governor. The Department consists of a Director, an Assistant Director and Plant Pathologist, a Government Veterinary Officer, a Horticulturist, an Agricultural Assistant, an Inspector of Produce, an Assistant Horticulturist, a Marketing Officer, an Assistant Marketing Officer, an Accountant, a Reafforestation Officer, two Reafforestation Superintendents and a Clerk to the Board.

The progressive ravages, first noticed in the early 1940's, of an infestation which destroyed almost all of the indigenous Bermuda cedars (*Juniperus Bermudiana L.*) in the islands resulted in an organised colony-wide corrective campaign by the Department. The reafforestation scheme began in January, 1949, by felling trees on Government property and on private estates at the expense of the property-owners. In 1952 the Reafforestation Compulsory Powers Act was passed and it was amended in 1955. Under the

authority of these Acts the Department felled dead trees on all property on both sides of the roads to a depth of 100 feet from them, and substituted suitable plants. The planting included many areas of Government land which were converted into small wayside parks, using a variety of ornamental trees, shrubs, palms and other plants. These wayside parks became the responsibility of the Parks Division, formed in 1956, of the Department. A contract for their maintenance was awarded as from the 1st April, 1957, to a local private firm, thereby releasing reafforestation workers from routine tasks. During 1957 and 1958 respectively some 14,133 and 13,890 dead trees were felled and more than 9,000 and 8,000 plants substituted for them. This completed the reafforestation of most Government land in St. George's in 1957 and on Ireland Island and much of the Prospect area in 1958.

The upkeep of roadside plantings and hedge trimming is another major commitment of the Division. Most of the hedges are of oleander planted in the era of horse-drawn vehicles and pedal bicycles, much too close to the edges of the narrow, winding, hilly roads and now a menace to the ever-increasing volume of motorised traffic. This necessitates frequent trimming which is difficult if the flowers, which are such an asset to the landscape, are to be spared.

During both the years under review the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control continued its activities to deal with the two scales, oleander scale, (*Pseudaulacapsis pentagona* Targ) and green shield scale (*Pulvinaria psidii* Shrank), which were attacking the local oleanders. Efforts were made to find both suitable parasites and predators to control the scales and also means to control the local lizard population which was believed to be responsible for the disappearance of many introduced parasites and predators. One hundred and twenty-four shipments of beneficial insects and birds, including 200 *Tyrannus sulphuratus*, or "Kiskadee," were received during 1957, and during 1958 the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control introduced six species of parasites and eight of predators. The Kiskadees were kept under careful study by a trained ornithologist but it is not yet clear whether they are having any appreciable effect on the lizard population; similarly none of the parasites and predators introduced appeared to have any appreciable effect on the oleander scale and green shield scale. This failure may have been due in part to weather conditions as the winter of 1957-58 was unusually severe.

Climatic and other conditions in Bermuda unfortunately favour the propagation of many insect pests, which constitute a perennial problem for the Department. The Mediterranean fruit fly has long been a major pest in the colony and has made the growing of peaches virtually impossible. Latterly it has become an increasing menace to the recently developed and otherwise flourishing local citrus industry. After gathering information early in 1957 on the methods successfully employed to deal with this pest in Florida, the Depart-

ment embarked on an intensive campaign of experiment, investigation and the use of baits, sprays and traps to control the fly in Bermuda. Thorough use of trapping with carefully timed bait sprays during the critical summer months appeared to provide a solution of the problem because no significant damage was recorded in any of the orchards which were sprayed regularly from the beginning of May.

Successful use was also made after long and detailed experiment and research by the Department with various herbicides to control such locally persistent and troublesome weeds as *Oxalis* spp., guinea grass (*Panicum maximum* Jacq.), wireweed (*Sida carpinifolia*), nut grass and *Cyperus rotundus*. A Government pamphlet, *Oxalis—How to Kill It*, was published in February, 1958, for the guidance of farmers and gardeners.

The two large mechanical sprayers operated by the Department were fully employed responding to the requests of farmers and citrus growers; during 1957 and 1958, 150,000 and 202,112 imperial gallons respectively of spray were applied to citrus, farm crops and ornamental plants.

During 1957 the Potters Field area of Devonshire Parish was developed as an arboretum and the former kitchen garden at Admiralty House was converted into a plant nursery. On the 17th April, 1958, the Agricultural Station was officially re-named The Bermuda Botanical Gardens.

AGRICULTURE

Owing to diminishing acreage and adverse weather the production of fruit and vegetables was slightly lower in 1957 than in 1956 and somewhat lower still in 1958. The acreage, yield and farm value of these crops in 1957 and 1958 was:

Crop	Acreage		Total yield		Farm value	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
Bananas	130	120	lb. 1,300,000	lb. 1,200,000	£ 45,000	£ 40,000
Beans	40	30	160,000	120,000	12,000	9,000
Beets	15	10	120,000	80,000	3,500	2,333
Broccoli	20	15	50,000	37,500	3,750	2,872
Cabbage	52	45	520,000	450,000	15,166	13,125
Carrots	60	50	720,000	600,000	24,000	20,000
Onions	15	15	150,000	150,000	5,000	5,000
Potatoes, Irish	260	240	2,600,000	1,920,000	54,166	48,000
Potatoes, Sweet	50	45	400,000	360,000	10,000	9,000
Tomatoes	43	40	360,000	360,000	25,800	24,000
Miscellaneous	50	50	400,000	400,000	11,606	11,606
	735	660	6,780,000	5,677,500	209,988	184,936

Citrus Culture

The development of the local citrus industry from 1956 to 1958 is indicated in the following table:

Acreage			No. of trees			Total yield (dozens)			Farm value		
1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
81	80	80	11,700	8,000	8,000	117,000	96,000	120,000	£29,250	£24,000	£30,000

The reduction in the number of trees in 1957 as compared with 1956 is due to the abandonment of two small orchards, to the elimination of diseased or dead trees and to the thinning out of trees originally planted too close together. Locally budded citrus trees continued to be in great demand and some 3,000 trees were budded during 1958. Variations from year to year in yield and price are due to weather conditions and their effect upon supply and demand.

In 1957 there were good crops of citrus fruit but the total yield was less than in 1956. There was an embargo from the 15th November, 1957, on the import of lemons and grapefruit. The former crop was exhausted by mid-January, 1958, but the latter sufficed until the spring. In 1958 the crops varied in different orchards but the yield of grapefruit was heavy and there was an embargo on imports from the 31st December, 1958, until the spring of 1959.

After seeking a satisfactory marketing scheme the Bermuda Citrus Growers' Association recommended that all citrus fruit be marketed co-operatively through the Government Wholesale Marketing Centre. The Department of Agriculture proposed that all fruit offered to the Centre be graded by the growers into four sizes for grapefruit, five for oranges and two for lemons, and that seeded, seedless, pink and white fleshed grapefruit be in separate categories. Several growers indicated their willingness to adopt this scheme.

Easter Lilies

The following table illustrates the continued decline in the cultivation and export of Easter bulbs and lilies:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Bulbs Planted</i>	<i>Bulbs exported</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Boxes of flowers exported</i>	<i>Value</i>
1956	25	1,000,000	3,200	£163	9,290	£30,080
1957	17	680,000	Nil	Nil	9,708	£34,678
1958	15	600,000	Nil	Nil	5,838	£16,674

Although the acreage and numbers of Easter lily bulbs planted in 1957 were substantially lower than in 1956, their value was 15.3 per cent greater. The further reduction in acreage and consequently in the number of bulbs planted in 1958 conformed to the general reduction in the area of arable land. The sharp decline in the quantity and value of flowers exported in that year is due to the unusually severe winter and spring weather, which caused the abandonment of the annual Floral Pageant.

To combat this rapid shrinkage in what was formerly the colony's major domestic export, the Department in 1955 initiated a lily improvement scheme with an original stock of 8,000, which by 1957 had increased to 25,000, disease-free bulbs. Each year the plots were regularly sprayed and all plants showing symptoms of virus disease were removed. It is anticipated that there will be 100,000 disease-free bulbs by about 1960 when it is hoped that the Department will be able to supply growers with clean stock.

There is no compulsory control or organisation of agriculture but the voluntary arrangement inaugurated in 1949 for "Planned Production and Marketing" in conjunction with the Government Cold Storage Plant and the Wholesale Marketing Board continued to function satisfactorily. The amounts realised during the ten years, 1949-58, for crops sold through the Board between 2½ and 5 per cent above cost to cover operating expenses, were:

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Total Receipts	£ 16,585	£ 24,392	£ 34,075	£ 38,644	£ 34,553	£ 33,726	£ 47,326	£ 59,630	£ 57,000	£ 49,000

The decreases in the amounts realised in 1957 and 1958 compared with the record high receipts in 1956 are mainly attributable to the further decrease in arable land and consequently in crops, aggravated by adverse weather in both years.

Unusually heavy rainfall, often accompanied by correspondingly high winds, characterised both years under review, the total recorded precipitation in 1957 and 1958 being 77.49 inches and 86.71 inches respectively, compared with a normal annual average of 58.1 inches. No hurricanes struck the islands in either year.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The recorded domestic animal population during the six years 1953-58 inclusive was:

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Cows	1,275	1,220	1,244	1,249	1,067	1,039
Heifers	150	170	127	130	120	223
Bulls	22	21	20	21	20	50
Hogs	1,600	1,500	1,950	1,400	2,650	2,355
Horses	145	140	130	105	112	200
Farm	65	60	50	40	60	94
Carriage	30	30	30	25	30	41
Race	50	50	50	40	22	65*
Goats	—	—	—	375	350	340

* Includes 20 saddle horses and 20 ponies.

During 1957 and 1958 the Government Veterinary Officer tested 1,068 and 1,224 head of dairy cattle respectively for tuberculosis but found no reactors.

During the same years 140 and 181 calves, and 15 and 16 adult animals respectively were inoculated with strain 19 *Brucella abortus* vaccine against Bang's disease.

In 1957 hog cholera was diagnosed on one farm where 10 pigs, which were being fed on uncooked swill, were lost, but the Government Veterinary Officer reports that none of the carcasses examined in the slaughter houses in 1957 and 1958 showed any symptoms of cholera. During 1957 and 1958 totals of 755 and 110 pigs respectively were vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum.

Infectious pododermatitis (foot rot) was observed in several dairy herds during both years. It is caused by a soil-borne organism and is indirectly due to overstocking land and to foot injuries. It is believed that the same organism may be responsible for the abscesses found in the heads of pigs in the slaughter houses.

Photosensitisation caused some concern among cattle owners. The cause is unknown. Feeding experiments conducted by the Government Veterinary Officer were inconclusive and further tests are being made.

The Board of Agriculture approved the import by a farmer in 1958 of a pedigree bull to improve stock and during 1957 and 1958 individual farmers imported 33 and 58 cows respectively to maintain the high standard of the cattle in the colony.

The local production and value of animal products during 1955-58 was:

Commodity	Unit	1955		1956		1957		1958	
		Quantity	£	Quantity	£	Quantity	£	Quantity	£
Beef & Veal	lb.	149,500	11,819	128,600	9,675	100,800	7,560	83,800	6,285
Pork	lb.	287,400	28,740	304,600	30,460	245,700	24,520	222,450	22,425
Poultry	lb.	130,000	26,000	130,000	26,000	150,000	20,000	100,000	15,000
Milk	gal.	809,475	236,491	696,396	190,514	596,400	159,040	611,424	173,236
Eggs	doz.	300,000	90,000	400,000	100,000	450,000	112,500	480,000	120,000

Apart from a slight recovery in 1958 the general trend of milk production since 1955 has been downward owing mainly to the continued sacrifice of pasture for building, playing fields, etc. In 1958 a survey of dairy farms by the Government Veterinary Officer revealed that 28 dairy farmers owned 1,028 head of cattle and, using 685 acres of land for pasture and fodder crops produced 611,424 gallons of milk. The capital invested in the dairy farms, exclusive of real estate, was estimated at £124,600. Dairying continues to be the major farming activity but the progressive sacrifice to building of land suitable for dairy farming renders it increasingly difficult to maintain dairy herds at their present strength.

Although local production of eggs increased still further in 1957 and 1958, that of poultry meat is beginning to decrease since during the latter year the largest producer transferred most of his capital and energy to the more lucrative building trade. According to a recent survey local poultry keepers have some £62,800 invested in birds and equipment.

FORESTRY AND MINING

Bermuda has neither forests nor mines.

FISHERIES

There is no organisation of the fishing industry beyond the regulation of closed seasons for, and minimum sizes of, certain species of fish. Although the fish potential is believed to be considerable, the 130 whole-time local fishermen with only 53 small fishing craft (of which only three were over 30 feet in length and only a few had Diesel engines), are quite inadequate to supply the fish requirements of the rapidly increasing population. As the rocky bottom makes trawling impracticable, fishing is with handlines, wire fish pots and an insignificant amount of seasonal seining. The average annual catches until 1958 remained fairly constant at about 1,225,000 lb. of fish and 137,500 lb. of spiny lobster, but no exact record was either required or kept by the Government.

The estimated weights and values of the catches in 1955-58 were:

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Estimated total catch of fish in lb.	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,260,000	1,405,000
Estimated total catch of lobster in lb.	140,000	135,000	140,000	135,000
Retail price per lb. of fish at dock	3s.	3s.	3s.	3s.-3s. 9d.
Average price of 3 lb. lobsters at dock	10s.	10s.	10s.	12s. 6d.-15s. 0d.
Estimated value of total catch	£203,000	£211,000	£214,160	£266,020

The catch in 1958 was increased by several thousands of pounds of tuna and still more by the seining of vast quantities of *Caranx crysos*, the blue runner, of the jack family. In July hundreds of schools of these small fish, each about 4 oz. in weight, arrived in Bermuda waters; by August they averaged about 12 oz. each in weight, and by December many of them weighed 2½ lb. to 3 lb. each.

Lobsters were sold almost invariably according to size and not necessarily at a fixed rate per lb. The demand so far exceeded supply that many were imported; there was little or no wholesaling, and hotels and restaurants paid the fishermen from 12s. 6d. to 15s. each for them.

The great influx of *Caranx* in 1958 so drastically depleted the stocks of bait fish known as fry (*Allanetta harringtonensis*) that none has been seen for months in areas where there were formerly millions of them. As these tiny fish were endemic not migratory, their disappearance may prove extremely serious for at least the next few fishing seasons because the small-boat fishermen rely on these tiny fry.

The Bermuda Fisheries Research Programme, sponsored by the Bermuda Government in 1952 and conducted by the Bermuda Biological Station for Research, Incorporated, was completed at the end of 1957. The third and Final Report, published in August, 1958, like the first and second Progress Reports published in 1955, contained interesting information on the research undertaken with critical commentary on the present operation of the industry and practical suggestions and recommendations for its improvement.

As a result of the Report commercial fishermen in 1958 for the first time devoted attention to catching yellow-fin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) by both trolling and chumming. The latter method was more successful and will certainly be further developed. The Report also aroused considerable interest in the potentiality of a fishery for flying fish (*Cypselurus heterurus*).

The Report strongly recommended:

1. an annual Government appropriation to the fishing industry for its management, etc.
2. the organisation of the fishery under the Department of Agriculture with a Fishery Officer, etc.;
3. the establishment of a Government deep-freeze for fish;
4. the establishment of fresh fish markets and cold chambers where there are concentrations of fishermen and fishing boats;
5. the institution of a Government scheme for loans to fishermen to assist in the mechanisation and modernisation of boats and gear;
6. the continuation of Government sponsored biological research on such problems as the Fishery Officer is able to undertake; and
7. the collection of reliable fishery statistics.

Close liaison was maintained with the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute and information on the scientific and commercial development of fisheries was exchanged.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industrial development and handicrafts continued to increase during 1957-58.

The local use for carpentry, joinery, etc. of Bermuda cedar wood and the small handicraft production by individuals of cedar wood ornaments, souvenirs, etc., principally for sale to visitors, continued but "Bermuda Cedar Decors, Limited," formed in 1956 to manufacture, import, export and deal in products and by-products of wood, including local cedar wood, had not begun production at the end of 1958.

The small perfume factory, now employing 16 workers and distilling from local flowers considerable quantities of various perfumes chiefly for sale to visitors, produced in 1957 and 1958 totals of 17,536 and 14,528 ounces, valued at £27,241 and £18,467 respectively.

The two local firms, which since 1951 have been manufacturing and exporting concentrated essences and pharmaceuticals respectively, and the United States firm producing pharmaceuticals in, and exporting them from, the Freeport since the latter part of 1956 have made steady, and, in the case of the last mentioned, spectacular progress. This progress is illustrated by the following table of the values of these products exported.

<i>Commodity</i>	1953 £	1954 £	1955 £	1956 £	1957 £	1958 £
Concentrated Essences	60,230	85,083	101,351	158,436	183,473	526,280
Pharmaceuticals	7,864	10,301	3,956	213,348	1,963,586	2,395,265

The benefit to Bermuda from the products of the Freeport is confined to rents for premises occupied by personnel both in and outside the Freeport, and to salaries and wages paid to that personnel and spent preponderantly in the colony.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are no co-operative societies in Bermuda.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

UNDER the provisions of the Education Act, 1954, the general administration of education is vested in the Board of Education, which advises the Governor in matters relating to education; the Board consists of not less than seven nor more than 11 persons appointed by the Governor. There are a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and nine other members of the Board, of which the Director of Education is the chief executive officer. The Department of Education consists of the Director, an Inspector of Schools, two Supervisors, an Organiser of Physical Education, two Attendance Officers and clerical staff.

Schools

There are no local education authorities in Bermuda. Schools are divided into "vested" and "non-vested." Management of the former is vested in local committees or governing bodies, to whom the Board of Education makes annual grants under certain con-

ditions. The non-vested schools are directly administered by the Board of Education. There were in 1958 14 vested and 17 non-vested schools (including a small school for the deaf). The only denominational schools in Bermuda are two private ones, which receive no Government aid. All schools are co-educational except for two for boys and two for girls.

The Schools Act, 1949, which is now embodied in the Education Act, 1954, established the right of all children of compulsory school age, i.e. over 7 and under 13 years of age, to receive free primary education, and led to a further division of the schools into free schools and schools in which fees continued to be charged. Under authority of the Act the Board fixed special age limits of "over five and the end of the term in which the child reaches the age of 16" between which children attending a free school may receive free primary education. In consequence many children under or over the compulsory school age are now receiving free primary education. The free schools include four vested and 15 non-vested schools, and the non-free schools, excluding the private schools, consist of eight vested schools that provide secondary education (five of these also provide primary education), two non-vested secondary schools and one vested primary school. There is also one vested school which provides free education in its primary department and non-free education in its secondary department. In schools in which fees are still charged the rates vary according to the type of school and in some instances according to the position of the pupil in the school. The highest fee payable, i.e. in the top form of one of the secondary schools, is about £60 per annum exclusive of the cost of books and stationery. Thirteen scholarships tenable at local secondary schools are awarded annually by the Board of Education and a number of others are provided by private individuals, by parent-teacher associations and from endowments.

Seven schools under the Board and two others provide secondary education up to School Certificate standard, and at four of these pupils are prepared for the Higher School Certificate examination. Commerical courses are provided at seven schools. At the Technical Institute one stream pursues a technical course while the other and more numerous group follows the trades course.

Until September, 1955, when the first secondary modern school was opened, there was no general division of the schools into primary and secondary schools but many of the schools had both primary and secondary departments. In 1957 secondary education was provided at 10 aided schools, at six of which primary education was also provided. At the end of that year 1,263 pupils were receiving secondary education (exclusive of those attending the Technical Institute) at these aided schools and 282 at four private schools. In 1958 the Board's policy of providing secondary education for all had advanced to the point where only the western parishes

were in need of further facilities. There were then 1,761 children in secondary schools or departments and it was anticipated that by 1961 it would be possible to accommodate all those over 13 years who wished to follow secondary courses, thus allowing the free schools to provide primary education only.

The average enrolment and average attendance during 1957 and 1958 were:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average Enrolment</i>	<i>Average Attendance</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1957	8,384	7,496	89.41
1958	8,600	7,989	92.9

These numbers included the pupils who were receiving secondary education, the majority of whom attended schools that provided both primary and secondary education. The low attendance for the year 1957 was due to an outbreak of influenza during the Christmas term. For a time this reduced attendance at some schools to a mere 25 per cent of the normal figure.

At the end of 1957 and of 1958 out of total enrolments of 9,578 and 10,068 pupils respectively, 4,745 and 5,022 were boys and 4,833 and 5,046 were girls. Although attendance is compulsory only for children over 7 and under 13, at the end of 1957 and of 1958, 1,872 and 2,070 pupils respectively were under 7, and 2,145 and 2,393 pupils respectively were over 13 years old.

The allocation to the Department of Education during 1957 of eight barrack blocks in the former British garrison area at Prospect provided for the resettlement of two primary schools and the establishment of a secondary practical school for girls, a total of 1,700 places. Apart from renovations to buildings already in existence, a new assembly hall and infants' department at Dellwood School came into full operation during the same year. Plans were drawn and funds voted for further additions and improvements to four other schools and only shortage of labour prevented an immediate start on these. The new primary school at Prospect permitted the closing of the six rented and separate buildings which were formerly occupied by the Pembroke Infants School. Additions to the Technical Institute and to Sandys Grammar School were started at the end of 1958 and were to be ready in September, 1959.

By 1959, all but five maintained or aided schools had either adequate playing field facilities or space for such facilities. The need remained, however, for a far more lavish provision of playing fields for a rapidly growing and sports-loving population.

There is a specialist teacher for the deaf. A trained teacher for the blind has organised a class for blind children in temporary quarters loaned by the Bermuda Society for the Blind. A teacher for physically handicapped children was to complete his training

in England in 1958. Plans for the conversion of the former Woodlands Building into a school for some 45 handicapped children were completed in 1958 and it was anticipated that the school would open in 1959.

The numbers of juvenile delinquents undergoing training in the Nonsuch Junior Training School for boys and the Sarah Kempe Training School for girls, both of which are under the supervision of the Board of Education, were 30 and four respectively at the end of 1957 and 24 and six respectively at the end of 1958.

Higher Education

There is no university in Bermuda but one Rhodes Scholarship is allotted to the colony every year and four scholarships (for boys, one general for three years, and one technical for four years, and for girls, two general each for three years) tenable at educational institutions abroad are given annually by the Bermuda Government.

There are no teacher-training colleges in Bermuda, but since 1951 there has been an arrangement with Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, which sends lecturers to Bermuda every summer to give courses for teachers and prospective teachers who wish to qualify for a degree by attending the university for one winter session or for two summer schools in addition to taking the necessary extra-mural courses. Besides this, scholarships have been offered every year since 1931 to enable prospective teachers to take training courses abroad. In addition a large number of trained teachers have been recruited in the United Kingdom so that at the end of 1958 about 69 per cent of the teachers in the Government-maintained and aided schools had university degrees or had taken teacher-training courses abroad or possessed both these qualifications.

The total Government expenditure on education was £475,032 in 1957 and £498,203 in 1958.

PUBLIC HEALTH

During 1957-58 the establishment of the Medical and Health Department remained substantially as it was during 1955-56. The new Health Centre was used for clinic services late in November, 1957, and all branches of the Department were transferred to that building in January, 1958. At the end of 1957 a Geriatric Unit was planned for the former Zymotic, later Children's Convalescent, Hospital on Ireland Island. In August, 1958, Lefroy House, with initial accommodation for 24 mentally and physically frail old persons not requiring full hospitalisation, opened with 16 residents. It is hoped that it may be expanded to accommodate 45.

Government expenditure on public health in 1957 and 1958 (excluding capital expenditure through the Board of Works) was:

<i>Departmental</i>	1957 £	1958 £
Personal Emoluments	25,641	31,954
Garbage Collection and Disposal	23,743	32,605
Mosquito Control	12,202	12,486
Rodent Control	10,000	10,267
Medical and Clinical Services	25,192	29,777
Other Charges	16,264	31,586
Total	£113,042	£148,675
<i>Mental Hospital</i>		
Personal Emoluments	20,836	27,770
Other Charges	25,165	25,983
Total	£46,001	£53,753
<i>Isolation Hospital No. 3</i>		
Personal Emoluments	1,397	1,588
Other Charges	776	498
Total	£2,173	£2,086
<i>Lefroy House</i>		
Personal Emoluments	—	2,814
Other Charges	—	10,379
Total	—	£13,193
<i>Grants from Treasury's Miscellaneous Vote</i>		
Bermuda Social Welfare Board	30,801	30,631
King Edward VII Memorial Hospital	132,000	132,000
Total	£162,801	£162,631
Total Government Expenditure on Health	£324,017	£380,338

Facilities

There are four hospitals: King Edward VII Memorial, which is affiliated to the Montreal General Hospital; the Mental Hospital; the Leprosarium; and the Cottage Hospital, which since the 1st January, 1957, is a branch of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital. All are still supported by fees charged to patients, by voluntary contributions and by Government grants. The Department of Medical and Health Services supports baby clinics and women's clinics, the former with financial assistance from the Bermuda Welfare Society and the Parish Vestries of the nine parishes.

Both in 1957 and 1958 the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital received from generous donors further valuable additions to its equipment but, pending completion of extensive additions and alterations to its building, it is increasingly handicapped by the

ever-growing demands on its accommodation. When "Abbotsford," which was reserved for patients suffering from contagious and infectious diseases, was demolished in 1957 to make room for the erection of the new Nurses' Home, patients were transferred to the main building; many beds have to be used by nurses pending completion of the Home. There are in consequence only 132 beds (including 26 bassinets) available for patients. The Cottage Hospital, which is now used for geriatrics and chronic cases, has 22 beds and a staff of nine while the Mental Hospital has a total of 170 beds for adults and children and 119 single rooms, with an overseer and a staff of 38. The Leprosarium now comprises only four cottages with accommodation for four patients, but continues to house only one arrested case. Enlargement of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital to accommodate 300 active cases and to provide for the care of convalescents and chronic cases is under consideration.

The general health of the community is good. During October, 1957, there was an epidemic of what was assumed to be Asian influenza, to which two deaths were attributed. Thanks to the immunisation of the majority of the population against diphtheria, there was not a single case for the sixth and seventh years in succession.

The incidence of communicable diseases notified during 1957 and 1958 was:

<i>Communicable Diseases</i>	1957	1958
Chickenpox	13	62
Gonorrhoea	50	30
Infectious hepatitis	16	1
Measles	6	35
Meningitis (non-meningococcal)	1	5
Mumps	117	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	—
Poliomyelitis (non-resident)	1	—
Rubella (German measles)	1	5
Scarlet fever	2	—
Syphilis	15	16
Tuberculosis	2	11
Whooping cough	—	10
	<hr/> 225 <hr/>	<hr/> 176 <hr/>

In 1957 for the first time examinations of 451 food handlers produced no new cases of syphilis but 806 examinations in 1958 yielded two new cases.

Main Causes of Death

During 1957 and 1958 the principal causes of death among resident civilians were:

<i>Cause of Death</i>	1957		1958	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	—	—	2	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	1	—	1	—
Other infective diseases (tetanus)	1	5	2	1
Malignant neoplasms	28	23	30	20
Benign neoplasms	—	—	1	—
Diabetes mellitus	—	2	1	1
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	18	25	22	27
Non-meningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	2	—	—
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	49	26	49	37
Other diseases of the heart	7	4	4	4
Hypertension with heart disease	—	8	6	3
Hypertension without mention of heart	—	1	2	3
Pneumonia	12	13	20	11
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	2	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	3	1	1
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis	1	—	1	—
Cirrhosis of liver	4	1	—	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	6	1	6	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	—	—
Complications of pregnancy, child-birth and the puerperium	—	3	—	2
Congenital malformations	2	4	3	1
Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	6	3	7	4
Infections of the newborn	1	1	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity	11	5	3	3
Senility, ill-defined and unknown causes	9	11	9	7
All other diseases (residual)	9	11	17	18
Motor vehicle accidents	3	—	5	—
All other accidents	14	5	7	4
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	1	—	2	—
Homicide	—	1	—	—
	188	159	203	156

The ratio of only three maternity deaths to 1,087 live and 40 still births (.266 per cent of all births) in 1957, and only two such deaths to 1,059 live and 32 still births (.183 per cent of all births) in 1958 reflects credit on the maternity service. In addition to the motor fatalities among the resident civil population during 1957 and 1958, there were three such fatalities in 1957 and two in 1958 among non-Bermudians in the colony.

Throughout both years under review the Department continued preventive measures to safeguard public health. There were 1,761 and 2,574 patient attendances at women's clinics in 1957 and 1958 respectively for planned parenthood advice and prenatal care

During the same years there were 5,159 and some 7,000 attendances in the baby and pre-school clinics involving 406 and some 500 new babies and 275 and 336 vaccinations respectively.

Despite shortage of personnel in 1957 there were 704 routine medical examinations of pupils, and in 1958, 2,863 complete examinations by the School Medical Service. There were also 4,760 and 7,030 attendances by school children in the School Dental Service during 1957 and 1958 respectively and 279 attendances from penal establishments and 50 from hospitals during the latter year.

Because of the grave potential hazard to the health and prosperity of this small, densely populated colony through the fortuitous introduction of serious disease or infestation a close and constant watch is kept on all arrivals by air and sea.

In 1957, 3,262, and in 1958 4,068 aircraft arrived and were met by the Health Inspector who, as soon as their passengers disembarked, closed the aircraft and carried out disinsectisation followed by a thorough inspection and count of the various insects found aboard. The Health Inspector inspects daily the Airport and surroundings, including the disposal plant, all rest rooms, the catering department, kitchen and restaurant.

In 1957, 341, and 1958, 335 arriving vessels were met and examined for rats and insects, and for the validity of deratting certificates and passengers' vaccination certificates.

A very wet summer in 1957 resulted in the discovery by mosquito control inspectors of 589 breeding places (344 in barrels and 22 in boats), but in 1958 only 476 were found, of which 252 were in barrels. In both years small swamps and larger marsh areas at the garbage dumps were filled, and Pembroke Canal and the various marshland ditches were cleaned six times.

Rodent control is estimated to have accounted for the death of 13,772 rats in 1957 and 14,647 in 1958. It is nevertheless believed that the rat population increased. During both years the City of Hamilton and the Town of St. George were free of rats, as were the Airport, the docks at Hamilton, St. George's and the former Royal Naval Dockyard in 1958.

HOUSING

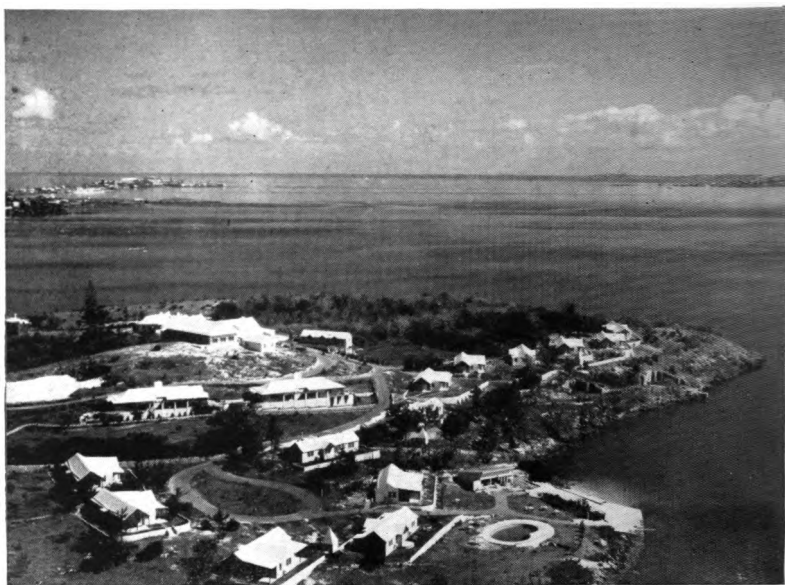
The Department of Public Health, which supervises the construction of, or alterations or additions to, housing units, reported that totals of 223 and 206 such units were completed in 1957 and 1958 respectively. The majority of these were built for coloured persons, and were for speculation rather than owner-occupation. The Department estimated nevertheless that there were at least 600 grossly overcrowded houses in 1957.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Bermuda Social Welfare Board was established in 1949 to promote "social welfare among the people of these Islands of any class, section or part thereof." The staff consists of the Secretary



Mr. Macmillan and President Eisenhower meet in Bermuda. The British Prime Minister and the American President are pictured with Bermuda's Governor, Sir John Woodall, at Albuoy's Point, the park where the Prime Minister welcomed President Eisenhower.



An aerial view of Lantana Colony Club, Bermuda's newest cottage colony, overlooking Great Sound in Sandys Parish



The Bermudiana Hotel was wrecked by fire in September, 1958 (photograph taken from the tower of the Cathedral when the fire was just over an hour old).



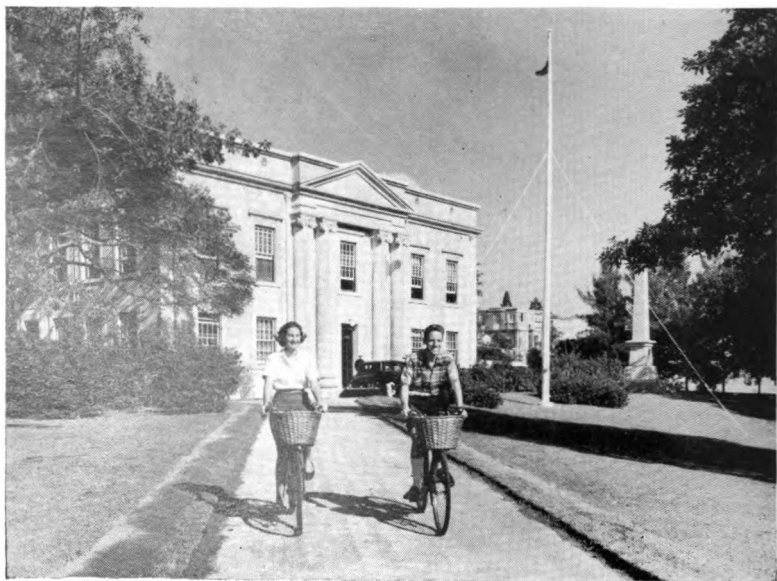
*A record 110-boat fleet moored in Hamilton Harbour at the end of the
1958 Newport-to-Bermuda Ocean Yacht Race*



Shopping centre, Hamilton



Cyclists stop to get acquainted with a carriage horse at the base of Gibb's Hill Lighthouse. The 245-foot high lighthouse was built in 1846.



The Bermuda Secretariat, Hamilton

to the Board, the Caretaker at Ports Island and the Supervisor of the Tennis Stadium. In 1957 there was also a part-time Youth Organiser. At the beginning of 1958 a local man who with the assistance of the Board had been trained in England as a Youth Leader, was engaged experimentally to assist with the camping programme during the summer, at the end of which in recognition of his enthusiasm and good work he was appointed Youth Adviser to the Board. During the year his office was opened at the Tennis Stadium where information, assistance and such equipment as the Board possessed was available to the Youth Leaders both for their own instruction and also for that of their groups.

The funds provided annually by the Government for social welfare work were appropriated in 1957 and 1958 by the Board among the charitable organisations whose activities it supervises and whose audited accounts and reports it examines as follows:

	1957 £	1958 £
<i>Personal Emoluments</i>		
Fees to Members of Board	200	200
Youth Organiser	1,275	1,275
Clerk, Bermuda Social Welfare Board and Treatment of Offenders Commissioners	740	740
Assistance to Youth Organiser	250	250
10% bonus to non-established officers with maximum of £150 payable to any officer	202	202
Total Personal Emoluments	£2,667	£2,667
<i>Other Charges</i>		
General Grant	3,830	2,580
Maintenance of auto-bicycle	50	—
Grant to Sunshine League Day Nursery	2,500	2,800
Grant to Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association for protection of children	6,500	7,000
Grant to Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association for Ridgeway Home (Home closed)	700	—
Grant to Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association to assist poor persons requiring medical treatment abroad	4,000	4,000
Grant to Packwood Old Folks Home	400	500
Grant to Bermuda Welfare Society	4,940	5,620
Grant to the Haven	1,450	1,500
Grant to Hamilton Parish Nursing Association	100	100
Grant to Salvation Army for woman social worker	764	764
Grant to Bermuda Society for the Blind	300	500
Grant to Bermuda Boy Scouts Association	300	300
Grant to Bermuda Girl Guides Association	300	300
Operation and Maintenance of Tennis Stadium	2,000	2,000
Supplementary Appropriation Vote 9, L.C.C.A.	—	3,000
Total Other Charges	28,134	30,964
Total Personal Emoluments	2,667	2,667
Total Government Expenditure for Social Welfare	£30,801	£33,631

All social welfare work continued to be done by voluntary organisations which for many years have done commendable work in this field. There was however an unfortunate lack of co-ordination in fund raising through social activities for charity which led to much duplication of effort and greatly reduced the success of these activities. There was also some duplication of the work actually done by the various charities although the Board did not regard this as a serious problem since there were very few fields in Bermuda which could be considered as adequately covered by any charitable organisation.

A more serious problem was the very expensive Tennis Stadium which was transferred to the control of the Board and has been operated by it since 1956. A groundsman was on duty daily throughout 1957 and 1958 and the courts were available at set fees, with substantial reductions for children. Only some 300 people, of whom but few were children, out of a total resident civil population of about 43,500, availed themselves of these facilities. The Board contemplates submitting a plan to the Legislature during 1959 to diversify the facilities at the Stadium so that the youth clubs may utilise these facilities, thereby stimulating their interest in, and strengthening the clubs through, these increased activities.

As for a number of years past, Ports Island was made available during 1957 and 1958 for summer camps and was found to be most beneficial to the hundreds of children who camp there every year. A caretaker was in attendance and extensive facilities were provided, including tents, sanitary facilities, stoves, refrigerators and other equipment. Groups of as many as 80 at one time enjoyed these facilities and the Board was investigating the possibility of extending them to meet the ever-increasing requests to use the island during the summer. During 1957 the Board allowed picnic parties to use the island on Thursday afternoons and in 1958 extended this permission to Sunday afternoons but were unable to allow this use during the summer months because it would seriously handicap the camping.

During 1958 the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association, as a result of their practical experience of the administration of the Protection of Children's Act, made recommendations to the Board. The latter considered these recommendations and also the question of amendments to the Adoption Act and appointed a Special Committee to investigate the matter.

Day nurseries and clinics for the pre-school children of working mothers were available during both years under review. The Sunshine League operated an excellent nursery and there were a number of private nursery schools but more lower cost nurseries are urgently needed.

Deprived and neglected children are cared for by the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association's Protection of Children's Officer who, under the Protection of Children's Act, investigates all cases brought

to her attention. When necessary legal action is taken and, if unavoidable, the children concerned are placed in either a foster home or the Sunshine League or The Haven. Both these organisations have rendered excellent service for many years and both, as well as the Lady Cubitt Compassionate Association, receive financial support from the Board. Owing to the growing population however the expansion of their facilities becomes increasingly urgent.

Blind children are cared for by the Committee for the Blind, and others physically handicapped by the Committee of 25.

Mentally handicapped children are cared for either by their families or in the schools whenever possible. A few receive treatment abroad, and where necessary, others are entrusted to the children's wing of the Mental Hospital.

There are a large number of youth clubs and organisations but these generally suffer from lack of recreational facilities. The Youth Adviser visited many of these organisations, loaned them equipment and suggested wider activities to assist and interest their members. It was hoped that during 1959 he would be able to inform the Board of the exact number of such organisations and to give it some idea of their membership. Meanwhile it is known that during 1957 there were 15 Scout Troops and 10 Cub Packs, with an aggregate membership of about 690, and four Ranger Crews, 16 Guide Companies and 20 Brownie Packs with an aggregate membership of about 750, besides two Companies, with about 200 Cadets and some 50 members, of the Church Lads Brigade, as well as approximately 90 other youth groups. In 1958, there were about 697 Scouts and Cubs, 576 Rangers, Guides and Brownies, 150 Cadets, and 70 members of the Church Lads Brigade.

The problem of moral hazards for young persons continues to be a matter of grave concern to the Board who feel that the matter should be investigated, preferably by a Committee of the Legislature which would be in a strong position to secure the views of the other interests concerned.

Throughout 1957 and 1958, as for several years past, the Committee for the Blind did excellent teaching work. A trained worker taught handicrafts and other useful subjects.

Besides the facilities provided by the Vestries of each of the nine parishes for the care of their aged poor, there are two establishments, Westmeath and the Packwood Old Folks Home, the latter with financial assistance from the Board, which continued to operate satisfactorily. In 1958 a new home was opened on Boaz Island but facilities remain very limited so that it is hoped that there may be an extension of such facilities, to which the Board would contribute financially, at the Packwood Home, which performs a valuable function in this matter.

Chapter 8: Legislation

1957

DURING 1957, 161 Acts were passed, of which 34 were Public Acts, and the remainder were Private Acts, mostly incorporating joint stock companies.

The more important of the Public Acts were:

The Parliament Act, 1957 (No. 19)

This Act repeals and re-enacts, with certain modifications, the Members of the Legislature (Privilege in Civil Actions) Act, 1827, the Joint Committees of the Legislature (Witnesses) Act, 1948, and certain sections of the Criminal Code. Further provision is also made in relation to the powers, privileges and protection of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly and of the members and officers thereof.

The Consular Conventions Act, 1957 (No. 47)

This Act gives effect to certain consular conventions to which H.M. Government in the United Kingdom is a party and which relate to the administration, by consular officers, of the estates of deceased persons and to restrictions upon the powers of police officers to enter consular premises.

The Special Appropriations Act, 1957 (No. 150)

This Act makes provision for the payment, from the 1st December, 1957, of increased non-pensionable allowances to established and non-established civil servants and to certain categories of school teachers.

1958

During 1958, 111 Acts were passed, of which 34 were Public Acts, and the remainder were Private Acts, mostly incorporating joint stock companies.

The more important of the Public Acts were:

The Civil Service Commissioners Act, 1958 (No. 2)

This Act establishes a body of Commissioners charged with the duty of advising the Governor-in-Council towards the better organisation of the Civil Service and the achievement of efficiency and economy in the administration of Government services.

The Bermuda Government Scholarships Act, 1958 (No. 80)

This Act repeals and consolidates earlier Acts dealing with the annual award of Bermuda Government scholarships. Uniform conditions of eligibility are introduced and the legislation is given new flexibility by the provisions for the award of special additional scholarships where a particularly meritorious candidate has failed to gain a scholarship within the limited number.

The Navigation (Safety) Act, 1958 (No. 81)

This Act provides sanctions which apply to persons who navigate any craft within the territorial waters of Bermuda at a dangerous speed or in a dangerous manner. By definition a "craft" includes water-scooters, surf-boards, water-skis and similar contrivances.

The Special Coin (Commemorative) Act, 1958 (No. 87)

This Act reflects the approval of Her Majesty that a special crown piece should be issued to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the settlement of Bermuda. The coin so issued is legal tender within the colony.

The Exempted Partnerships Act, 1958 (No. 90)

This Act makes provision for the registration and control of certain partnerships, to be known as exempted partnerships. It confers upon such partnerships a status equivalent to that enjoyed by "exempted companies" under the provisions of the Exempted Companies Act, 1950. Such companies are absolved from certain requirements of the law relating to companies but, in general, are not permitted to engage in trade or commerce within these Islands.

The Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act, 1958 (No. 103)

This Act substantially reproduces (with changes suitable to local conditions) the provisions of the (U.K.) Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act, 1933, as modified by the (U.K.) Administration of Justice Act, 1956. The reciprocal effect of the measure is, however, limited to the judgments obtained within the Commonwealth.

The Pensions Act, 1938, Amendment Act, 1958 (No. 107)

Prior to the enactment of this measure a distinction was drawn between two groups of territories in which previous civil service would count for purposes of pensions. This distinction was believed to be an anachronism and is now abolished.

The Meteorologist (Abolition of Office) Act, 1958 (No. 110)

This Act is consequential to a decision to discontinue the maintenance of a Meteorological Station by the Government of Bermuda. The duties formerly performed at that station are now carried out by the United States Authorities at Kindley Air Force Base who have, for some time past, been responsible for the provision of meteorological information for aviation purposes.

Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE systems of law in force in Bermuda are the common law, the doctrines of equity, and all English Acts of general application which were in force on the 11th July, 1612. These systems are subject to any Acts passed in Bermuda since that date in any way altering, modifying or amending those laws or doctrines.

A revised edition, comprising four volumes, of Public Acts, and Statutory Instruments made thereunder, and one volume of tables and indices, was issued in July, 1953. Supplements have since been issued from time to time to bring these Public Acts and Statutory Instruments up to date. A revised and re-arranged edition of Private Acts in two volumes was issued in January, 1954.

Law Courts

There are two courts in Bermuda. The Court of Summary Jurisdiction has jurisdiction over all petty offences as well as over some less serious criminal offences and has a limited civil jurisdiction. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over all serious criminal matters and has unlimited civil jurisdiction.

In addition the Supreme Court has conferred upon it by Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom certain admiralty and prize jurisdiction.

There are two Magistrates who preside over Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, which are held in Hamilton and on specified days at St. George's at the eastern, and Somerset at the western, end of the colony.

Crime

The commonest categories of criminal offences tried in the Supreme Court during 1957 and 1958 were those against property (breaking, entering, stealing, etc.), of which there were 45 and 54 cases respectively, and against the person (assault in its many forms), of which there were 44 and 28 cases respectively.

Those conditionally discharged or sentenced to corrective training or imprisonment and caning are generally young offenders.

The Supreme Court tried 22 civil cases in 1957 and 15 in 1958.

Owing to the continued rapid increase in the population and the corresponding increase in offences, especially traffic offences since the introduction in 1946 of motor transport, the Courts have become ever more over-crowded and the Magistrates correspondingly over-worked.

Opposite is a summary of discharges, convictions and punishments in all criminal cases before the Supreme Court during 1957 and 1958:

	1957	1958
<i>Cases</i>		
Criminal cases	89	82
Discharges	11	7
Convictions	78	75
<i>Sentences</i>		
Preventive detention	1	1
Imprisonment	39	41
Probation	21	13
Imprisonment and caning	—	3
Corrective training*	17	14
Fined	4	3
Conditionally discharged	9	13
<i>Terms of imprisonment</i>		
3 months	—	1
6 months	4	5
9 months	4	—
12 months	8	17
Over 12 months	24	22
Total imprisoned	40	45

* Bermuda equivalent to Borstal.

The following table summarises road traffic and other summary offences dealt with in the Magistrates Courts during 1957 and 1958:

<i>Offence</i>	1957		1958	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of total</i>
Speeding	1,418	22.3	1,147	20.9
Lighting	429	6.7	380	6.9
Careless (without due consideration)	422	6.6	387	7.0
Dangerous driving	50	.8	56	1.0
Parking	916	14.4	924	16.9
Under the influence of drink	31	.5	32	.6
Licensing offences	811	12.8	679	12.4
Taking away without consent	97	1.5	81	1.5
Insurance offences	179	2.8	95	1.7
Silencers	62	.9	60	1.1
Miscellaneous offences	974	15.7	790	14.5
Total road traffic offences	5,389	85.0	4,631	84.5
Other summary offences	948	15.0	851	15.5
Total of all summary offences	6,337	100.0	5,482	100.0

Indictable charges inquired into in 1957 and 1958 were 149 and 167 respectively.

Total fines collected and paid into the Treasury during 1957 and 1958 for road traffic and other summary offences were: £15,890 5s. and £11,844 5s. respectively.

The numbers of civil summonses issued and fees collected in 1957 and 1958 were 2,667 and £2,175 4s., and 2,490 and £2,001 14s. respectively.

In the Children's Courts 103 juveniles (99 boys and 4 girls) were charged in 1957 and 88 (83 boys and 5 girls) in 1958. No sentence of birching or caning was imposed in either year.

POLICE

For administrative purposes Bermuda is divided into three Police Districts, the Eastern, Central and Western, with Headquarters in the Central District. Each District is in charge of an Inspector, and a Superintendent supervises all three.

Establishment

Lack of personnel to deal with the ever-increasing commitments, resulting in part at least from the corresponding increase in the numbers of both the resident civil population and the annual visitors from abroad, was the greatest problem with which the Bermuda Police Force had to cope during both 1957 and 1958.

The establishment and strength of the Force during both years was:

	1957		1958	
	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Commissioner	1	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	1	1	1
Chief Superintendent	1	1	1	1
Superintendent	1	1	1	1
Chief Inspector	1	1	1	1
Inspectors	9	9	9	9
Sergeants	17	16	17	17
Constables	132	127	132	125
	163	157	163	156

A recommendation has been submitted to the Government for an increase in establishment of one inspector, four sergeants and 49 constables.

Although the total establishment of the Force remained at 163 in each of the three years 1956, 1957 and 1958 their aggregate emoluments increased from £132,311 in 1956 to £141,843 in 1957 and £144,709 in 1958. These increases coupled with improved conditions of service and prospects facilitated recruiting abroad, but not locally where suitably qualified young men can obtain less arduous work yielding equal or superior remuneration.

During 1958 a Superintendent of the Lancashire Constabulary was seconded to Bermuda where he gave a series of fortnightly refresher courses which were attended by many members of the Force; a Bermuda detective-constable attended courses in forensic science at Nottingham and in photography and fingerprints at

Wakefield. Similarly a detective-sergeant was attached to Scotland Yard for ten days in July and to the Liverpool Police for twelve days in August. Another detective-constable was attached to the Criminal Investigation Department in Glasgow for six weeks in June-July.

In 1957 the Force was equipped with 20 motor cars and 51 motor bicycles and about the same numbers in 1958.

As in previous years the Reserve Constabulary rendered valuable assistance, not only by functioning at the various major annual events, but also by participating regularly in beat and patrol duty, including special beach patrols during the summer months.

Accommodation

After working for many years in cramped quarters and under otherwise unsatisfactory conditions, the Headquarters Office and the Criminal Investigation Department were transferred on the 18th March, 1958, to quarters vacated by the former garrison at Prospect, where there is adequate accommodation for records, photography, fingerprints, etc. The office of the Motor Traffic Unit was transferred to another part of Prospect, where quarters were also made available in another area for 34 married personnel and 13 bachelors.

Criminal Investigation Department

The Criminal Investigation Department's Finger Print Bureau contained at the end of 1958, 2,398 finger print cards, 2,122 single prints and 552 palm prints. The latter proved of great assistance when finger prints were not discovered at scenes of crime. During 1957 and 1958, 98 and 79 persons respectively were finger printed to enable them to obtain visas to enter the United States of America or to visit other countries.

Also during 1957 and 1958, 46 and 36 prisoners and 248 and 210 scenes of crime respectively were photographed for use in Court. A high standard of work was achieved. It is gratifying to note the improvement which followed a course in finger print and photography taken at New Scotland Yard in 1956 by one of the detective-sergeants of the Bureau.

Statistics of criminal offences during the years 1957 and 1958 follow:

	1957	1958
Number of cases reported	1,243	2,349
Number of cases refused	80	115
Number of cases transferred	41	66
Number of true cases	1,122	2,168
Numbers of persons accused		
Adult males	416	309
Adult females	15	11
Juvenile males	110	77
Juvenile females	1	8

	1957	1958
Numbers of persons convicted		
Adult males	259	234
Adult females	14	11
Juvenile males	102	58
Juvenile females	1	6
Value of property reported stolen	£28,080*	£51,322†
Value of property recovered	£3,807	£32,687

*Includes £10,100 stolen in a bank robbery; none was recovered.

†Includes value of 982 auto, auxiliary, and other bicycles removed, of which 852 were recovered but often damaged beyond repair.

There was little change in the pattern of crime other than a general tendency to an increase, during the years under review. The most serious and ever-increasing category was breaking, entering and stealing, particularly from visitors from overseas who, despite reiterated police warnings persisted in leaving their property unguarded. Assaults of varying gravity were another increasingly common offence. They included one murder, one case of manslaughter and many cases of stabbing in 1957, two cases of manslaughter in 1958 and a number of sexual offences in both years. Juvenile delinquency remained a problem and the many cases of larceny by gangs of young boys and individual boys caused growing concern. Four young boys arrested had committed no less than 41 cases of breaking and entering and spent the money that they stole on trivialities. Lack of parental control, disrupted family lives, bad example and suggestive films were all contributory factors to delinquency.

The catastrophic fire which gutted the Bermudiana Hotel on the 4th September, 1958, involved the use of 150 regular police and a large number of the Reserve Constabulary to control the very large crowd of spectators who gathered. No evidence of arson was found.

PRISONS

Establishment

The Warden of Prisons resigned and returned to the United Kingdom on the 12th July, 1957, and his successor arrived and assumed his duties on the 8th March, 1958. Two Principal Officers spent six months in 1958 visiting and working in many different types of prison and Borstal institutions in the United Kingdom. Otherwise the established personnel of the prisons was complete throughout most of the period under review. On the 28th January, 1958, nine Special Prison Officers, recruited in England, arrived to augment the local staff and eleven locally recruited officers were employed on a temporary basis as replacements for officers absent on leave or because of illness.

As for several years past there had been little settled administration or continuity of policy, it was arranged early in April, 1958, that the staff of each establishment should elect two officers to attend periodical meetings with the Warden. Many of the changes which have since been made resulted from these discussions.

It is hoped that representative staff meetings and a Training School, which is to begin in 1959 to teach new entrants as well as to refresh and train those who are already in the Service, may accelerate progress. The Warden's policy is that the aim of all members of the Bermuda Prison Service shall be "to establish in all prisoners the will to lead a good and useful life on discharge from prison, and to fit them to do so."

Penal Institutions

There are four penal institutions: the enclosed prison built in 1892 in Hamilton; a women's prison at Prospect; an open prison farm beside Ferry Reach in St. George's Parish, and the Senior Training School in the town of St. George for youths sentenced to corrective training. The prison population during 1958 was as follows:

	<i>Hamilton Prison</i>	<i>Women's Prison</i>	<i>Prison Farm</i>	<i>Senior Training School</i>	<i>Total</i>
1st January, 1958	45	2	36	28	111
31st December, 1958	46	2	27	23	98

During 1957 the quarters for women in Hamilton Prison were closed and their occupants were transferred to more suitable accommodation in a cottage outside the City of Hamilton. On the 4th October, 1958, the Women's Prison was transferred to an even more suitable site in an isolated area of the former Crown Lands at Prospect, where the Crown Lands Corporation designed and quickly built a prison which in an emergency could accommodate 30 prisoners.

The quarters formerly occupied by the women in Hamilton Prison were used for remand and invalid prisoners.

In July, 1958, fire of undetermined origin destroyed the stone dormitory at the farm. As this dormitory accommodated 44 men in double-tiered beds, discipline was difficult to maintain, particularly at nights when only two officers were on duty. The dormitory was accordingly replaced by a steel building comprising five separate rooms each capable of accommodating up to 10 men. Adequate light was provided throughout the night for the maintenance of security, so that the new building, although temporary, is a great improvement.

Under the experienced Chief Officer who assumed control of the Senior Training School in mid-August, 1956, and who is due to return to the United Kingdom towards the middle of 1959, the trainees there made increasingly satisfactory progress. The direction of the Headmaster of the Junior Training School for

delinquent boys was equally successful, while the Salvation Army continued its good work in the operation of the Sarah Kempe Remand Home for delinquent boys.

Employment of Prisoners

Lack of adequate facilities continued to limit industry in both Hamilton Prison and the Senior Training School although working parties from both establishments did much useful work outside. The Prison Farm, however, offered greater scope and, after its inmates had completed the construction of all essential buildings, they landscaped the farm, bred pigs and raised vegetables. In 1957 equipment was installed for the production, under the supervision of a qualified member of the staff, of concrete blocks, tiles, etc. Lime-burning and stone-cutting were continued and a track saw was added to the equipment.

During 1958 the inmates of the farm were engaged in five main activities, each under the direction of a competent instructor: farming (crops and pigs), stone-quarrying, carpentry, mechanics and gardening. Farm produce was consumed by inmates of the farm, any surplus being sold to other Government departments; the sale of pigs was very profitable; stone and lime were produced for both the prison and the Public Works Department. The carpenter's shop also produced a variety of articles for Government departments. During the latter part of the year all machinery for which the Prison Department was responsible was serviced and, where possible, repaired in the mechanics shop whilst the upkeep of the grounds occupied men throughout the year. Every effort was made to employ prisoners on that work at which they were most adept. If a long sentence man had no particular skill, trade or training on reception, he was given work where, by industry and practice, and attention to his instructor, he might be better equipped when discharged to compete for work for which he had hitherto been unqualified.

After-care and Probation

A board of officers, including the Probation Officer, interviewed each man or boy, approximately six weeks before his discharge, to ascertain whether he required any assistance after release. This arrangement enabled the Probation Officer to find work for an offender and, if necessary, to visit his home to discuss any difficulties which might have arisen since his conviction.

Of 113 offenders released on probation, and of 122 trainees released under supervision from the Senior and Junior Training Schools during 1957-58, only 19 persons on probation and 19 trainees broke the condition of their release.

One prisoner serving a life sentence was released on licence during 1958 from Hamilton Prison and during the six months and one week between his release and the end of the year his conduct was entirely satisfactory.

Disturbances

Early in 1957 there was a major disturbance in the Senior Training School but without serious property damage. The culprits were punished by the Treatment of Offenders Commissioners, after which there was considerable improvement in discipline at the school.

On the 10th September, 1958, a troublesome prisoner escaped from the punishment cells and went to the main prison block where he influenced the majority of the really unruly prisoners so successfully that there was a demonstration of mass disobedience. The Warden of Prisons addressed all the prisoners and ordered them back to their cells. As they were disinclined to obey, police intervention was sought; the prisoners were eventually returned to their cells and order was restored by the combined efforts of the police and prison staff.

After this incident the prisoners were segregated and, in the best interests of both the prison staff and the general public, their movements were restricted pending the reinforcement of staff.

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities and Public Works

PUBLIC UTILITIES

THE public supply of electricity is provided by the Bermuda Electric Light Company, Limited, most of the 600 shareholders in which reside in Bermuda.

There is no hydro-electric power; electricity for heat, light and refrigeration is generated by diesel motors. The principal statistics for 1957-58 are:

	1957	1958
Kilowatt hours generated	68,831,952	75,709,638
Kilowatt hours sold	57,628,622	63,106,811
Number of consumers	13,245	13,729
Domestic consumption	31,145,253 kwh.	35,324,840 kwh.
Commercial consumption	26,483,369 kwh.	27,781,971 kwh.
Plant capacity		
(Name Plate Rating)	19,890 kw.*	19,140 kw.*
Peak Load	13,900 kw.	15,700 kw.

* at .8 Power Factor

Voltage is supplied to consumers for lighting purposes at 115 volts and for power at 115-230 volts, the generating voltage is 2.5 kw. and power is transmitted at 2.3, 4 and 13.9 kw. The supply is A.C., 60 cycles, single phase and three phase. The tariff varies according to the category of consumption (commercial or residential) and service (light, power, etc.) but the following are representative tariffs as at the 26th February, 1957:

Residential all-in-monthly rate for single family taking service through one meter:

10d. a kwh. for first 20 kwhrs. 4½d. a kwh. for next 30 kwhrs.
6½d. a kwh. for next 60 kwhrs. 2½d. a kwh. for remainder.

Commercial all-in-monthly rates vary with the capacity of the service entrance switch between the following extremes:

(1) Capacity of service entrance switch: 30 amperes, two-wire;
10d. a kwh. for first 30 kwhrs. 5d. a kwh. for next 50 kwhrs.
8d. a kwh. for next 50 kwhrs. 3d. a kwh. for remainder.
Monthly minimum charge of 7s. 6d.

(2) Capacity of service entrance switch: 400 amperes, three wire, single phase;

10d. a kwh. for first 960 kwhrs. 8d. a kwh. for next 1,600 kwhrs.
5d. a kwh. for next 1,600 kwhrs. 3d. a kwh. for remainder.
Monthly minimum charge of £10.

The actual monthly minimum charge is determined by the capacity of the service entrance switch at the rate of 2s. 6d. a kilowatt. Separate tariffs are applicable in specified circumstances to current consumption for such purposes as air conditioning, heating, road lighting, small motor, etc.

During 1957 the company spent a considerable sum of money on extending its distributing system to cover all new business and residential areas as they were developed and to meet increased demands of existing customers. Progress was also made with the Hamilton underground distribution scheme and the transmission system to the eastern section of Bermuda was converted from 13.8 KV to 22 KV.

During 1958 new 22 KV switchgear, 4 KV switchgear, generator control desk, and associated equipment, including transformers, was installed and commissioned. A 3,200 kw. Harland and Wolff diesel generating set, which will increase the name plate capacity from 19,140 kw. to 22,340 kw., was installed towards the end of the year.

A second 3,200 kw. Harland and Wolff diesel generating set is under construction and should be commissioned by November, 1959, during which year part of the western section of the colony will be converted to 22 KV.

There is no gas works in Bermuda and the only available gas, used mainly for cooking, was produced and distributed locally from ingredients imported in bulk from abroad.

There is no waterworks and the colony is dependent for its fresh water supply primarily upon rainfall. In 1957 and 1958 this amounted to 77.49 and 86.71 inches respectively compared with an annual average of 58.1 inches. Little, if any, water had, therefore, to be imported from abroad. Slightly brackish local water, unsuitable for drinking, continued to be used extensively for hygienic, laundry and similar purposes.

PUBLIC WORKS

Throughout 1957 and 1958, the Public Works Department was again fully occupied on a wide variety of improvements and repairs to, and maintenance of, bridges, buildings and roads, and with plans for the future. It was however handicapped, as were private contractors, by a shortage of labour.

Government Stone Quarry

The Bermuda Government Quarry on Castle Harbour, opened about 35 years ago, has yielded nearly one million tons of aggregate for roads and building, and is estimated to contain sufficient material for another 10 years, if blasting operations continue to be permitted. As, however, no alternative source of supply is known in Bermuda, stone will presumably have to be imported at greatly increased cost when the present quarry is exhausted.

Roads and Bridges

During 1957 and 1958 the Department of Public Works surfaced 16 roads totalling 6.90 miles and 20 roads totalling 8.52 miles respectively. During the same years it surfaced in penetration 41,611, and 8,773 square yards of public roads and 15,544 and 28,450 square yards of private roads respectively. The Department made improvements (elimination of blind corners or other hazards, widening, etc.) to 12 roads in 1957 and to seven in 1958.

A major undertaking extending over much of both years under review was the construction of Trimmingham Road, connecting the road around the eastern extremity of Hamilton Harbour with the South Road in Paget East. The new road is 770 yards long, has a carriageway 20 feet wide and a path six feet wide for pedestrians along its eastern side. It follows the line of the former railway right-of-way, has attractively landscaped roundabouts at each end and has been extensively used since its completion.

Another major undertaking was the substitution of a modern serviceable bridge for the deteriorated bridge built in 1902-3 to unite Somers and Watford Islands. The contract was awarded in January, and demolition of the old bridge began on the 18th March,

1957. The old bridge consisted of five fixed spans, each 69 feet 6 inches long, with one swing span having two clear openings of 41 feet each. The width of the road was 13 feet 6 inches.

The new bridge is of prestressed concrete, consists of seven fixed spans using the original piers, has a carriageway 18 feet wide, with small galleries for anglers on the outer sides above the piers. The navigational clearance has been increased to 14 feet 6 inches under the bridge at mean tide level. The bridge was completed on the 4th February, 1958, and opened by the Governor on the 12th February, 1958.

During the same year the bridges between Boaz and Watford Islands and the bridges at Barker's Hill and Store Hill were cleaned and painted.

Government Buildings

Routine maintenance and repairs were carried out on all buildings, etc., including Admiralty House (of which the main building is at present used as a dormitory for the Police Force and the $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of garden as a nursery by the Department of Agriculture), the Aquarium, the official residences of the Chief Justice and the Colonial Secretary, the Civil Air Terminal, Government House, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, the Mental Hospital, etc.

In addition, the following major building works were undertaken, or sub-contracted:

The new Public Health Centre, begun in November, 1956, was completed in October, 1957. The building comprises administration offices, library and board room, offices for Health Inspection Officers, Mosquito and Rodent Control Officers, medical stores and mixing and dispensing store for pest control; examination and consulting rooms for Medical Officers, central waiting room, separate treatment rooms for school children, women and babies, psychiatry, skin diseases, alcoholism and X-ray, dental surgeries, dental laboratory and general laboratory. Staff facilities include a common room with kitchenette. Special medical equipment was installed during 1958.

The contract for the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital Nurses residence, "Abbotsford," was awarded in July, 1957. By the end of the year the old building had been demolished, the site excavation completed, and the stanchion bases prepared to receive the structural steel. Two tanks were provided with capacities of 53,000 and 45,750 imperial gallons respectively.

The residence will comprise 42 rooms for nurses and 14 for Sisters, three senior staff suites, three nurses' living rooms complete with kitchens; two Sisters' living rooms complete with kitchens, common room, games room and toilet facilities, laundry, sewing

rooms, etc. The building also includes a School of Nursing comprising demonstration room, classroom, dietetics and science laboratories, library, study and office. The original estimated total cost was £189,950.

Shortage of labour delayed work to such an extent during 1958 that by the 15th December only two-thirds of the work was completed and the finishing date had to be postponed six months.

In January, 1957, a contract was awarded for the demolition of the old Civil Air Terminal Building and for the erection of a ground floor warehouse block with an upper floor catering block, comprising stores, wash-up rooms, kitchens and meal set-up rooms for aircraft service, staff canteen and airline offices, and for the construction of the first section of a maintenance block. The groundfloor portion, estimated to cost £54,530 was 80 per cent complete by the end of 1957; the warehouse block was completed in March, 1958, at a cost of £49,200; the catering block was completed in July, 1958 at a cost of £17,562. Additional funds amounting to £4,500 were voted to meet the lowest tender for the completion of the maintenance block on which work was still in progress at the end of the year.

A contract, was awarded for the construction at the Civil Air Terminal of 5 Hardstandings, each 60 feet x 80 feet which were 70 per cent complete by the end of 1958.

On the 17th March, 1958, a contract was awarded for the construction at Prospect of a million-gallon rain-water storage tank which was 30 per cent complete by the end of December. A contract was awarded in 1957 and completed by the 25th August, 1958, for the construction at the Prison Farm of a 50,000-gallon rain-water storage tank.

During 1957 the Bermuda Crown Lands Corporation altered and renovated at a cost of £8,900 "C" Block of the former military barracks at St. George's to accommodate the East End School. The new school comprises an assembly hall, a headmaster's room, teachers' room, six classrooms, cloakrooms, and toilet facilities for staff and pupils. Improvements were also made to the Central School and Ord Road School.

During 1958 former military barrack blocks Nos. 7 and 8 at Prospect were converted under contract with the Bermuda Crown Lands Corporation to provide an assembly hall, 12 classrooms, gymnasium and toilet facilities for the Prospect Girls' Secondary School in time for its opening in September.

During the summer holidays work started on the conversion of Blocks Nos. 4, 5 and 6 to provide an assembly hall, gymnasium, 20 classrooms and toilet facilities for the new Prospect Primary School, which occupied them already in September, 1958 although the work will not be completed until September, 1961.

Former military barrack blocks Nos. 2 and 3 have been allotted to Elliott School which is due to move in in September, 1961.

Additions, alterations and improvements were approved and in some cases started during 1958 on the Woodlands School, Pembroke to provide one practical room, four classrooms and toilet facilities for blind, deaf and spastic children, for whom special equipment will be supplied; Bermuda Technical Institute, Devonshire, to provide two additional workshops, a classroom and a store; Sandys Grammar School to provide a new assembly hall, four additional classrooms, practical rooms and changing rooms; and the School of Home Economics to include a demonstration room equipped with six small kitchen units, needlework room and small demonstration apartment comprising bed-sitting room, kitchenette, bath and laundry.

As noted in Chapter 3 the Corporations of Hamilton and St. George also undertook various public works, notably the construction by the former of an imposing new City Hall in the centre of Hamilton.

Chapter 11 : Communications

PERSONS entering or leaving the colony are supervised by the Department of Immigration consisting of a Chief Immigration Officer assisted by six Immigration Officers, who are responsible to an Immigration Board consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and eight members.

SHIPPING

The control of merchandise entering or leaving the colony is the responsibility of the Customs Division of the Treasury which includes a Collector of Customs, three Assistant Collectors of Customs Officers, four Senior Customs Officers, 24 Customs Officers, 16 additional Customs Officers, a Keeper of the Queen's Warehouse and 11 clerks.

Ports

The colony has two ports, Hamilton, the present capital, centrally situated on a deep-water landlocked harbour and including the former Royal Naval dockyard and basin, and St. George, the former capital, also situated on a deep-water landlocked harbour at the east end of the Islands and including an oil dock at Murray's Anchorage on the north shore of St. George's Parish.

Three large, modern, two-storey covered wharves and one open wharf extend along the Hamilton water front. The three covered wharves accommodate ocean-going vessels drawing not more than 27 feet; the two eastern ones have a combined water frontage of

1,100 feet and the western one has a water frontage of 455 feet. The open wharf, which is between them is 150 feet long with a depth of 17 feet of water alongside. There is also offshore anchorage in the harbour for three ocean-going vessels. Despite these facilities, accommodation is becoming increasingly congested and inadequate to deal with the growing imports necessary to satisfy the requirements of the ever-expanding local population and the equally expanding numbers of visitors on whom the economy of the colony so largely depends.

The fuelling depot of the Royal Navy is now managed on behalf of the Admiralty by the Shell Company of Bermuda, Limited, and is sometimes used to bunker commercial vessels. Because of the depth of water and crane facilities in the former dockyard it is occasionally used by commercial vessels to load or unload heavy cargoes, or by the Board of Trade for repairs.

In St. George's there are two wharves: Penno's, which is 1,200 feet long with a depth of 32 feet of water alongside, and Ordnance Island, which is 350 feet long with 24 feet of water alongside. There is also off-shore anchorage in the harbour for ocean-going vessels.

The oil dock at Murray's Anchorage is operated by Esso Standard Oil, S.A. and has a depth of 33 feet of water alongside.

The berthing arrangements and supervision of shipping in the harbours, the construction and maintenance of harbour buildings, wharves, etc. and dredging within the harbours are the responsibilities of the Corporations of Hamilton and St. George's respectively.

During 1957 and 1958 the new Wharf Face at No. 6 Dock, Hamilton, was reconstructed and the work was almost completed by the end of 1958. The Corporation also completed the new Par-la-Ville Road, between Church Street West and Front Street, and continued the development of Court Street North and North Street.

Board of Trade

Lighthouses, signal stations, pilotage, maintenance of an eight-ton crane and a floating dock, the operation of the ferry service, a tender and two tugs as well as dredging of the ship channel are the responsibility of the Board of Trade.

There are neither lakes nor rivers and there is no local shipping other than inland water transport operated by the Board of Trade with six small diesel motor or steam ferries between the City of Hamilton and ten points along the shores and among the islands of the Great Sound, and two small privately-owned but Government-subsidized motor ferry boats plying between the town of St. George and the islands around St. George's harbour. There is also a tender which conveys passengers and their luggage between the

shore and visiting vessels anchored offshore, and which sometimes takes visitors on excursions to different parts of the colony. In addition three privately-owned, medium-sized motor yachts make similar excursions during the holiday season.

Direct or indirect seaborne passenger and cargo services are maintained with varying frequency and regularity with all parts of the world by the following shipping lines: Bermuda Shipping Company, Booth-Lamport, Furness Bermuda, Independent Gulf, Isbrandtsen, Manz, Pacific Steam Navigation, Royal Mail, and Saguenay. Vessels of other companies and nationalities also call occasionally.

The nationality, number and net registered tonnage of vessels visiting Bermuda during 1956, 1957 and 1958 were:

	1956		1957		1958	
	Number	Net reg. tonnage	Number	Net reg. tonnage	Number	Net reg. tonnage
British	249	1,366,051	231	2,364,938	178	1,173,927
Liberian	21	88,358	59	222,935	40	201,982
Norwegian	34	93,276	22	73,208	61	153,529
United States	19	83,614	37	153,954	32	139,928
Netherlands	49	61,245	58	129,235	58	138,037
Panamanian	29	90,959	37	142,248	24	118,770
Italian	11	66,631	24	86,739	19	72,312
Swedish	12	41,241	28	37,005	37	35,524
Honduran	14	34,666	3	9,058	12	25,861
Spanish	1	2,829	4	10,995	4	12,582
German	10	18,641	14	30,425	20	12,516
Irish Republican	—	—	—	—	2	11,600
Danish	—	—	4	3,343	7	10,288
French	2	9,821	5	20,797	2	8,392
Yugoslav	—	—	2	6,243	2	8,333
Polish	—	—	—	—	1	7,723
Finnish	1	2,800	2	4,457	2	6,852
Israeli	2	6,900	1	4,323	1	6,475
Turkish	2	7,550	2	8,047	1	4,550
Greek	3	13,172	14	60,577	1	3,727
Costa Rican	4	10,691	7	27,919	1	2,828
Swiss	—	—	1	2,666	1	2,651
Belgian	1	1,480	1	2,681	1	1,470
Cuban	—	—	1	2,155	1	1,090
Tunisian	—	—	8	21,163	—	—
Argentinian	1	4,865	2	7,036	—	—
Chinese	—	—	1	4,484	—	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	1	3,015	—	—
Portuguese	3	9,717	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	1	2,502	—	—	—	—
Bermudian	1	45	—	—	—	—
Totals	470	2,017,054	569	3,439,646	508	2,160,947

The reduction in the number and tonnage of vessels visiting Bermuda during 1958 may be attributed to the worldwide recession in the international freight market.

The numbers of inward and outward seaborne passengers during 1956-58 were:

	1956	1957	1958
Inward	20,243	17,381	16,146
Outward	17,077	14,864	14,070
Totals	37,320	32,245	30,216

The decline in the numbers of seaborne passengers is more than compensated for by the corresponding increase in the numbers of those travelling to and from Bermuda by air.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

There are 131.64 miles of Bermuda and local Government roads, most of which are surfaced, including 3.55 miles reserved for cyclists and pedestrians. There is also a considerable number of unsurfaced private roads. The Government roads are maintained by the Public Works Department and their use is regulated by the Transport Control Board, consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and eight members, all appointed by the Governor. The Board is responsible for organising, improving and controlling means of transport within the colony. The staff consists of an executive officer and 24 others, road and traffic crews, etc. They examine drivers, vehicles, public garages, automobile mechanics, etc. license drivers, register cars, grant permits to operate public vehicles, erect road directions and signs and generally supervise road traffic.

The number of mechanised vehicles licensed in 1956, 1957 and 1958 was:

	1956	1957	1958
Private passenger automobiles	4,031	4,475	5,128
Public passenger automobiles (omnibuses, taxicabs, etc.)	599	604	615
Motor lorries or trucks	707	936	900
Miscellaneous (airport limousines, ambulances, fire engines, tanks, etc.)	467	480	501
Motor bicycles (auto and auxiliary)	7,924	7,760	8,060
Totals	13,728	14,255	15,204

The number of passengers carried in, and the earnings of, the public omnibuses in 1956, 1957 and 1958 were:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Passengers carried</i>	<i>Revenue earned</i> £
1956	2,771,489	172,911
1957	3,022,492	190,466
1958	3,455,057	198,645

The steady increase from year to year in the volume of business may be attributed to the correspondingly steady increase in the resident civil population and in visitors from abroad. Despite the acquisition of eight new omnibuses in 1958, travel continued to be uncomfortably congested but would, it was hoped, improve after the arrival early in 1959 of four further new omnibuses.

AVIATION

The Board of Civil Aviation in Bermuda is responsible for carrying out the general policy of the Government towards civil aviation. The Board consists of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and nine other members. The Director of Civil Aviation is the

executive officer of the Board and represents the Governor in the application of the Colonial Air Navigation Act, in matters such as the registration of local aircraft, the issue of air crew licences, air navigation over the colony, the investigation of accidents, etc. The Board is also the Civil Aviation Licensing Authority for air services under the Civil Aviation Licensing of Public Transport Act, 1950, and encourages and regulates the proper development of civil aviation and agencies associated with it in the colony. It manages the civil land airport. The former civil marine airport at Darrell's Island in the Great Sound finally ceased to serve as such from the end of 1954. Bermuda Air Tours, Limited, suspended their operation about the same time and disposed of their fleet of small float planes.

Throughout both years under review civil aviation in Bermuda continued to make great strides in the numbers both of aircraft and passengers as well as in the volume of air cargo dealt with. It was, however, increasingly handicapped by the rigid limitations of space at the Air Terminal, despite the ingenuity and resourcefulness of those concerned in using that space to the utmost advantage. The Department was additionally handicapped by the increasing effect on its activities of the "jet age."

Bermuda is faced with having to deal with at least 14 different types of aircraft with passenger capacities ranging from 50 to 150. Some of these are pure jets, others are propellor jets and still others are of the piston type. The older facilities must still be used, but new ones are also required in the extremely limited space available, and the problems of noise and blast remain to be solved. There is constant demand for expansion of existing terminal facilities. Compliance with this demand is however hampered by considerations of space and finance, and by the critical labour shortage in the building trades, which results in a mounting backlog of urgent work.

The United States Air Force, who built and control the airfield, have also progressively increased their activities on it and gained from heavy jet movements much military experience in local approach control, landing and take-off procedures which has since proved most valuable in handling equivalent civil aircraft. Bermuda is very fortunate that it does not have to bear the cost of runways and basic airfield services but benefits from these improvements which are even beyond the civil requirements for this area.

The colony has rapid and efficient air transport and continues to keep pace with the demand for facilities to service aircraft and deal with passengers, but cargo by air deserves more attention. The vehicles are available but facilities and handling methods are outmoded to an extent which requires joint action by airlines, agencies and Government.

Major modifications to deal with the larger jet aircraft began in 1958. Some £25,000 was appropriated for concrete on the ramp and a further similar sum will be required for the same purpose in 1959. The fuel companies carried out at a cost of about £50,000 major extensions to the hydrant fuel service. The aircraft parking area was enlarged by diversion of the main driveway to the Air Terminal and an extension of the Terminal Building is in prospect. A new catering building and accommodation block costing nearly £60,000 was finished and occupied by Bermuda Aviation Services Limited.

Some experience was gained in handling Pan American World Airways new 707-120 pure jet aircraft on delivery flights through Bermuda. It produces a very strong blast especially in starting and taxiing out so that for fuel and service this type of aircraft will have to be parked at either of the extreme ends of the ramp, where standings are being prepared for it.

On 1st June, 1957, the first de Havilland Comet arrived in Bermuda. From 15th to 22nd June the 20th Anniversary of the first commercial flights to Bermuda was celebrated and the occasion marked by the unveiling of a special plaque in the Air Terminal. On 2nd May, 1958, Eagle Airways (Bermuda), Limited, inaugurated their scheduled services between Bermuda and New York with a Viscount 805 aircraft and in September extended that service to Montreal. On 1st November British West Indies Airways increased their services through Bermuda to 12 flights weekly and British Overseas Airways Corporation introduced Britannia aircraft for their long distance routes through Bermuda between the United Kingdom and the Caribbean and extended their Barbados-Trinidad service to Caracas. They also routed a once-weekly service through New York and Bermuda between the United Kingdom and Nassau to Montego Bay. The combined British Overseas Airways Corporation and British West Indies Airways flights through Bermuda since 1st November aggregate 27 weekly. Throughout 1958 Pan American World Airways, Eastern Air Lines, Trans-Canada Airlines, Linea Aeropostal Venezolana, Koninklyke Luchtvaart Maatskappy, Compania Cubana de Aviacion and Lineas Aereas de Espana S.A. maintained the same services as hitherto and operated extra sections or additional flights to meet special requirements. At the end of March Avianca withdrew scheduled services through Bermuda and routed their aircraft from the Caribbean directly across the South Atlantic to the Azores and Europe.

The colony continued to be served by 10 scheduled international air carriers with direct flights to Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Venezuela, also either direct or via New York to the United Kingdom and Northern Europe, and via the Azores to Portugal, Spain and Southern Europe.

The progressive increase in all branches of civil air traffic at Bermuda Air Terminal was maintained in 1957 and 1958 as follows:

<i>Type of Traffic</i>	1956	1957	1958
Aircraft Scheduled	2,925	3,152	3,850
Aircraft, Unscheduled	152	236	212
Total Passengers Arriving	128,943	143,697	159,793
Total Passengers Departing	132,147	146,645	162,584
Air Mail, In	64,856 kg.	69,671 kg.	115,991 kg.
Air Mail, Out	43,234 kg.	49,712 kg.	81,278 kg.
Local Commercial Cargo, In	584,681 kg.	762,176 kg.	745,884 kg.
Local Commercial Cargo, Out	100,565 kg.	113,471 kg.	165,740 kg.
Transit Commercial Cargo, In	307,634 kg.	311,732 kg.	384,707 kg.
Transit Commercial Cargo, Out	307,733 kg.	311,732 kg.	384,707 kg.

Commercial cargo excludes excess luggage, diplomatic cargo, post office mail and diplomatic mail.

POST OFFICE

The postal service is the responsibility of a Colonial Postmaster, an Assistant Colonial Postmaster, a Post Office Accountant, two Supervisors, 11 postmasters or sub-postmasters, 31 clerks, three office workers and 50 postmen.

Both telegraph and telephone services are operated by private companies.

Bermuda has a head post office in Hamilton and 11 sub-post offices in the main centres of population throughout the Islands.

The usual air and surface, ordinary, insured or registered letter and parcel mail services are provided at all offices, but money order and savings bank business is transacted only at Hamilton, St. George's and Mangrove Bay in Somerset.

Postal items handled during the four years 1955 to 1958 inclusive were:

	1955	1956	1957	1958
<i>Letters and Postcards</i>				
Ordinary	8,189,544	7,912,952	8,729,624	8,810,477
Registered	144,271	143,121	148,679	132,216
Total letters and postcards	8,333,815	8,056,073	8,878,303	8,942,693
Printed matter, samples, etc.	1,316,880	1,357,836	1,329,367	1,028,618
Parcels	116,014	143,124	127,684	454,442
Total	9,766,709	9,557,033	10,335,354	10,425,753

The total revenue from the sale of postage stamps, commissions on money orders, etc. in 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958 was £164,365, £181,995, £184,879 and £217,292 respectively and the net profit in those years was £45,860, £63,143, £51,350 and £66,534 respectively. The last amount was second only to the record net profit of £85,494, in 1953 when there was the complete new issue of Queen Elizabeth II postage stamps and the special commemorative issues. The only

new stamp in 1958 was a ninepenny denomination so that the increased profit in that year reflects the general trend of increase in postal business in recent years. After years of delay the long discussed new accommodation for the present old and inadequate General Post Office was under active consideration during 1958.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Overseas telegraph services are furnished by a private company, Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited, a subsidiary of Cable and Wireless Limited. A cable to Halifax, Nova Scotia, connects with the United Kingdom and thence with all parts of the world. Another cable connects with Turks Island, thence to Jamaica and Barbados for the West Indies and South America. The Company also operates circuits with Canada, the United States of America and the Bahamas, and maintains a coast station for ship-to-shore communication. Direction-finding facilities are also available, as is on request a photo-telegraph service with Europe and the United States of America.

The number of cable and wireless messages received and sent during recent years was:

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Received	63,769	67,348	71,102	67,774
Sent	74,192	75,574	82,982	74,616

The higher figures for 1957 are attributable to the traffic for the Anglo-United States talks in Bermuda between President Eisenhower and Mr. Macmillan in March, 1957.

A radio-telephone service from Bermuda to principal countries throughout the world is operated by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited, in conjunction with the Bermuda Telephone Company. This service is also available to the Furness Bermuda passenger vessels plying between Bermuda and New York, and with certain other vessels by special arrangement. In 1958 the radiophone service to New York showed an increase of 18 per cent over 1957. This service, which at present employs five channels, will be expanded as the demand for it requires.

The Bermuda Telephone Company, Limited, operates the telephone service in the colony by an automatic exchange system with a main exchange in Hamilton and satellite exchanges in St. George's, Harrington Sound and Somerset. The number of exchange telephones in operation in 1957 and 1958 was 9,880 and 10,700 respectively. From the beginning of 1958 the tariff charges, which had previously been on a flat rate, were altered to a flat rate with a free allowance of 60 calls a month for party line subscribers and a higher flat rate with a free allowance of 75 calls a month for individual line subscribers. Both categories of subscribers are charged 3d. for each additional call.

Chapter 12 : Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

THERE are four newspapers: *The Royal Gazette* every weekday morning, *The Royal Gazette Weekly* on Saturday afternoons, with average circulations in December, 1958 of 6,893 and 6,734 respectively; the *Bermuda Mid-Ocean News and Colonial Government Gazette*, every weekday afternoon with an average daily circulation of 8,551, Saturdays 10,501; and *The Bermuda Recorder*, a bi-weekly, with average Wednesday and Saturday circulations of about 1,000 and 4,500 respectively. There is also a well-produced monthly publication, *The Bermudian*, with a circulation of about 6,500, which caters for the tourist trade and specialises in articles about the islands and the visitors to them. All these publications are in English.

BROADCASTING

Radio broadcasting is carried on by the Bermuda Broadcasting Company, Limited, which is responsible for its actions to the Government of Bermuda. The Company has a staff of 26, consisting of a Managing Director, Manager, five administrative assistants, four engineers, four programme assistants and two sales promotion assistants, two news editors and seven announcers.

The company operates two stations, ZBM-1 and ZBM-2. ZBM-1 operates Monday to Friday from 6.00 a.m. until 1.00 a.m., Saturdays from 6.00 a.m. until 2.00 a.m. and Sundays from 8.30 a.m. until 11.00 p.m. on its assigned frequency of 1235 kcs. ZBM-2 operates on weekdays from 7.45 a.m. until 7.30 p.m., Saturdays from 7.45 a.m. until 10.00 p.m. and Sundays from 9.00 a.m. until 11.00 p.m. on 1340 kcs. Both stations broadcast from the same antenna, with a power of 250 watts and a radius of 150 miles.

On ZBM-1 the average weekly programme consists of: popular music, 67½ hours; drama, 20 hours; religious broadcasts, 14 hours; news, 13 hours; concert music, 12 hours; miscellaneous, 3 hours; ZBM-2's average weekly broadcasts consist of: popular music, 60¾ hours; concert music, 15 hours; news, 6 hours; religious broadcasts, 3 hours; miscellaneous, 1¾ hours.

The studios of both stations are situated in a building known as Radio Centre, on the Western Boundary of the City of Hamilton. With the inauguration of ZBM-2 on a daily basis early in 1953, the company was able to offer listeners two contrasting programmes. Much of the broadcast material is received from the British Broad-

casting Corporation Transcription Service and the Mutual Broadcasting System, but the company also possesses a library of some 16,000 musical records. It also relays many major British and United States political and public, seasonal and sporting events, etc., as well as local, public and special events.

Television broadcasting is carried on by the Bermuda Radio and Television Company, Limited, which is responsible for its actions to the Government of Bermuda. The company has a staff of 14 consisting of Managing Director, Manager, six engineering assistants three production assistants, two administrative assistants and one film editor. Other services are provided by Bermuda Broadcasting Company Limited.

The corporate structure is as follows:

Bermuda Broadcasting Company Limited	55 %
Bermuda Press Limited	30 %
Mid-Ocean News Limited	15 %

The call letters of the station are: ZBM-TV., Channel 10, 192-198 Megacycles. The studios occupy the third floor of Radio Centre Building, Bermudian Road, Hamilton. The signal is fed from the studios to the transmitter at Prospect, Devonshire, by microwave length. The transmitter is 500 watts video output, 250 watts audio output, with ERP of 10. The tower is 270 feet above the ground and 492 feet above sea level.

At the end of 1958 there were 7,000 sets; the number of homes was approximately 11,000.

Transmission is from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. weekdays and 5.00 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. weekends.

The programmes are predominantly American. Twenty-five per cent of programming is live, incorporating children's programming, news and local talent. The source of programming is mainly American networks such as CBS, NBC and ABC on Kinescope. Syndicated film programming such as Screen Gems, ZIV, ABC and CBS is also used. Approximately one hour of British programming, from the Central Office of Information, is used each week. There is also $\frac{1}{4}$ hour of British Television Newsreel weekly.

FILMS AND CINEMAS

The private company which was formed in June, 1954, to produce films on Darrell's Island in the Great Sound for television reproduction outside Bermuda, suspended operations three months later owing to lack of funds, was reconstructed and intermittently produced some short films and the whole, or part, of a major film in each of the subsequent years but by 1958 appeared to be moribund. Occasional documentary or publicity films continued to be made by, or under the auspices of, the Department of Education, the Trade Development Board, Pan American World Airways, Esso Standard Oil, S.A. and similar organisations.

There is no permanent legitimate theatre in Bermuda, but amateur groups produce very creditable plays or shows from time to time.

During the period under review there were six indoor, and, during the summer season, two outdoor, commercial cinemas. A new cinema to accommodate some 1,200 patrons is under construction in Hamilton and is expected to be completed by the autumn of 1959.

INFORMATION SERVICE

There are two Public Relations and Information Organisations in the colony: the Bermuda Trade Development Board and the Visitors' Service Bureau. The former consists of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, nine members and a Secretary. It has its head office in Bermuda with branches in New York, Toronto and London. It also operates the Bermuda News Bureau with a Manager in Bermuda and a representative at each of its above-mentioned branches. It supervises the Bermuda Government Aquarium and Museum as well as historic Fort St. George. The Board receives a Government grant and specialises in publicising Bermuda abroad and promoting tourist business. The Visitors' Service Bureau adjoins the ferry and passenger steamship landing place in Hamilton and has also an office in the Bermuda Air Terminal. It is operated by the Bermuda Chamber of Commerce for the convenience of visitors and others seeking information about ferry, omnibus, etc. amenities and facilities in the colony.

Chapter 13 : Local Forces

THE Local Defence Forces of the colony consist of the Bermuda Militia Artillery and the Bermuda Rifles. The former are still officially an Artillery Unit, but are now trained as infantry. They were formed in 1895, sent a contingent of gunners to serve in France in 1914-18 with the Royal Artillery and supplied a company of infantry, who formed part of the Caribbean Regiment, in 1939-45. The Bermuda Rifles are successors of the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps, which was also formed in 1895 and, after an honourable record of service in both world wars with their allied regiment, the Royal Lincolnshire Regiment, all personnel, except the Commanding Officer and a small staff, were released to the reserve after the second world war. These units were reformed in 1951 under the Defence (Local Forces) Act, 1949, and the affiliation of the Bermuda Rifles to the Royal Lincolnshire Regiment was renewed in 1952 with the approval of His late Majesty King George VI. Both contingents rendered good service and received the commendation of the Commander-in-Chief and the Army Council.

Before the formation of the new units, the Imperial Treasury bore the entire cost of the militia and also paid the cost of the permanent staff of the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps and made grants towards the operation of that unit. The local forces are now maintained by the colonial Government. Should they be embodied in war time, they would come under the control of the War Office.

The strength of each unit is between 160 and 200 all ranks. The rank of the officer commanding each unit is Major, with a Captain as his second in command and three platoon commanders. The two units which together form the local forces are commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel. Each unit has a band. The permanent staff consists of an adjutant, regimental quartermaster sergeant, two company sergeant-major instructors, two storemen and an armourer, who is a Bermudian and was trained in Jamaica with the 1st Battalion The Worcestershire Regiment. A signal platoon has been formed and two medium machine guns have been acquired for the formation of a medium machine-gun section.

Under the Act the forces are administered by the Local Forces Board, which is appointed by the Governor, and which, like the Territorial Association in the United Kingdom, is responsible for policy, administration, recruiting, etc. All local male British subjects between 18 and 25 years of age are required to register for military service and machinery is provided for calling up, enlistment, tribunals, etc. Hitherto calling up has been unnecessary as voluntary enlistments have been sufficient.

Training is that of an infantry company, the units being armed with rifle, bayonet, Bren and Sten guns, and two-inch mortar in addition to the recently acquired two medium machine guns.

Considerable field work was done with both units during the annual 14 days camp and at other times.

In 1951 the Colonial Legislature, by special "Resolve," voted £33,675 to equip the local forces. The same year the Defence Vote totalled £44,845, of which £20 805 was for Imperial Forces, and the following year it was £41,761, of which £19,266 was for Imperial Forces. The votes in 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958 were £33,186, £43,896, £46,325, £49,159, £43,394 and £54,846 respectively.

After the return of the British garrison in 1954, Warwick Camp was transferred to the local forces for training purposes.

PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography

THE Bermudas or Somers Islands are an isolated group of small islands in the Western Atlantic Ocean in latitude $32^{\circ} 15'$ north and longitude $64^{\circ} 51'$ west. The nearest land is Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, 570 nautical miles west. The nearest British territory is Turks Island, 733 nautical miles south-west. New York is only 690 and London 3,160 nautical miles distant.

As a result of the warming effect of the Gulf Stream the group are the northernmost coral islands in the world. There are about 150 islands and islets, the eroded remnants of a layer of aeolian limestone several hundred feet thick extending from north-east to south-west somewhat in the form of a fish-hook along the south-eastern edge of a steep-sided, submarine extinct volcano between 14,000 and 15,000 feet in height.

The fish-hook shaped chain of islands encloses several considerable bodies of sea water with a total land and partially enclosed sea area of 41.4 square miles. Good sheltered anchorages have been a constant asset. The principal islands are connected by bridges or causeways and are about 22 miles long with an average width between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 mile, and had an area, including a little lake and a few small ponds aggregating about $\frac{1}{2}$ square mile, of 19.34 square miles until 1940 when the United States authorities, by uniting and enlarging some of the islands with material dredged from the surrounding sea, increased that area by 1.25 square miles to a total of 20.59 square miles. The islands are generally hilly with a maximum elevation of 259.4 feet above sea level and mostly fertile depressions some of which are solution hollows, but with a few marsh areas or brackish ponds between the hills. The largest island, usually known as the main island, is about 14 miles long with a maximum width of 2 miles, lies approximately in the centre of the group and contains about 9,000 acres. A fertile valley extends throughout most of its length between two chains of hills which respectively shelter it to a considerable extent from the cold north winds in winter and the strong, saline, moisture-laden south winds in summer. The average depth of soil throughout the islands is only about four inches, ranging from almost nothing on elevated areas to a few feet in lowland tracts. Soils consist mainly of shelly, coral sands of a red-brown colour. Although there are neither rivers nor fresh-water lakes or wells in the islands, the maximum, average and minimum annual rainfalls recorded over a period of 104 years were

89.64, 57.64 and 39.38 inches respectively. The precipitation is usually distributed fairly evenly throughout each year and occurs largely during the night. It is generally adequate for local agriculture, also for normal domestic and other purposes, for which the rain is collected from the roofs of, and stored in tanks under or near, almost every building in the islands. This fresh water is supplemented in the central part of the islands by the use for non-potable purposes of slightly brackish water distributed through water mains from a plant situated in Devonshire Marsh near the middle of the island chain. In times of drought water is imported.

The climate is generally mild, humid and equable and, in contrast to the adjacent North American mainland, is frost-free. The annual maximum, mean and minimum temperatures average 89.8°F., 70.2°F. and 47.0°F. respectively. Extremes of temperature are nearly always tempered physiologically by sea breezes. The annual (1936) highest, average and (1952) lowest mean recorded humidities were 79.7 per cent, 76.9 per cent and 71.9 per cent. respectively. The combination of these factors plus the generally well-distributed rainfall and the prevalent heavy dew, particularly in summer, favours a luxuriant growth of vegetation of every description everywhere despite the paucity of the soil so that as many as three crops of most garden vegetables are harvested annually. The roots of the indigenous Bermuda cedar, *Juniperus Bermudiana* L., which was formerly ubiquitous and is still widely distributed throughout the islands, penetrate deep into the porous coralstone subsoil. The housing needs of this dense and ever-increasing population are, however, encroaching so rapidly on the steadily diminishing arable land that, whereas formerly there was a sufficient surplus, after satisfying local requirements, of winter-grown Bermuda vegetables for a significant export to the North American market, not only is there no longer any such surplus, but upwards of four-fifths of all food consumed in Bermuda has now to be imported from overseas. The same factors have resulted in a similar progressive reduction in the available pasture land so that, although sufficient milk is still produced to allow one-third of a pint a day per head of the resident civil population, much of this is consumed by visitors from overseas and a majority of the resident civil population drink imported tinned milk. There has however been a significant increase since 1955 in egg production from intensive poultry farming.

The population of Bermuda comprises three groups; the resident civil population, subdivisible into a minority of Portuguese agricultural labourers and their descendants, some 15,000 (at the end of 1958) other whites, and almost double that number of coloured persons, mainly of African descent; nearly 108,000 (at the end of 1958) sojourning visitors, plus upwards of 22,000 transient tourists, on whom the local economy largely depends; and the personnel of the bases leased in 1940 to the Government of the United States of America for 99 years. The resident civil population, estimated to

aggregate 43,480 at the end of 1958, is fairly evenly distributed over the 18.3 square miles available to it, whilst the sojourning visitors, who annually spend an average of about one week in the colony, mostly reside in the hotels and guest houses either north and west of the capital city of Hamilton or along the southern side of the main island or on Somerset Island, adjacent to, and north-west of, the main island. Some visitors also stay in the former capital town of St. George on St. George's Island, the second largest and most important island, at the north-eastern end of the chain. The present capital city of Hamilton lies near the middle of the main island on the north shore of the deep-water landlocked harbour of the same name. When the 1950 census was taken the resident civil population of the city was 2,186; that of the town of St. George was 1,506.

As already indicated, the economy of Bermuda depends largely on the sale of goods and services to visitors and tourists, and to the personnel of the U.S. bases. In consequence a majority of the population is occupied in various capacities with the comfort, convenience and entertainment of the visitors and tourists, whilst another considerable number of the local community are engaged in the construction, maintenance and repair of accommodation for the increasing numbers of both the resident civil population and also the visitors and tourists. Other economic activities are repairs to shipping sustaining damage in the surrounding seas and modest revenue from light industries in the Free Port established in 1956 in the former Royal Naval Dockyard on Ireland Island. Since 1957 there has been an increasing tendency to over-employment rather than under-employment, particularly in building, and some labour has been recruited from overseas.

The principal external means of communication are by air for passengers and by sea for freight. Within the Colony communication, since the abandonment in 1946 of the former railway, is preponderantly by motor transport on 132 miles of narrow, winding, hilly roads. There is also a limited ferry service between points on Hamilton and St. George's Harbours.

Chapter 2: History

THE exact date of Bermuda's discovery is undetermined, but there is every reason to believe that the islands were known prior to 1510, as "La Bermuda" is marked in approximately the correct position on a map contained in the first edition of Peter Martyr's *Legatio Babylonica* which was printed in 1511. A 17th century French cartographer gives the date of discovery as 1503.

According to the Spanish navigator and historian, Ferdinand d'Oviedo, who sailed close to the islands in 1515, they were discovered by Juan Bermudez, after whom they were named. It is not known whether Bermudez made a landing but in any case he took no steps to form a settlement and the islands remained uninhabited.

In 1527 Fernando Camelo obtained a grant of the Bermuda Islands from Philip II of Spain. It is supposed that Camelo visited the islands in 1543 as there is a monogram with a cross and the figures "1543" inscribed on a rock about 70 feet above sea-level on the south shore. If the inscription can be attributed to Camelo, he did not remain for long and there is a gap in the history of the colony until 1587, when Pedro de Aspide, a native of Guipuzcoa, Spain, applied for permission to exploit the pearl fisheries which he said existed off Bermuda. The Spanish Board of Trade called for a report and advice as to whether to settle the islands or not, and that is all that is known until the first recorded visit of an Englishman, Henry May, in 1593. His description of the islands, written the following year after a stay of five months during which he and his companions, mostly Frenchmen, built themselves a small barque of cedarwood to replace the French vessel in which they had been wrecked on the reefs, appears to have aroused as little interest in England as did in Spain the description and map submitted to the Seville authorities by Captain Diego Ramirez, commander of a Spanish galleon driven onto and over the outer reefs in 1603 but so little damaged that she was able to resume her voyage in three weeks.

On the 2nd June, 1609, a fleet of seven ships and two pinnaces, under Admiral Sir George Somers in his flagship the *Sea Venture*, sailed from Plymouth with the object of taking a party of colonists to the new plantations in Virginia. During the voyage a storm arose, the vessels were scattered and the *Sea Venture*, which was also carrying Sir Thomas Gates, Governor Designate of Virginia, sprang a leak. Bailing continued day and night and on the fourth day, 28th July, land was seen and identified as Bermuda. Although the islands were marked on the charts, no information was given about the numerous sunken reefs, and the vessel struck on what is still known as Sea Venture Flat.

Without further mishap the crew and colonists were brought ashore together with the remaining provisions and, shortly after their arrival, the long boat was refitted as a pinnace and in it one officer and six men set sail for Virginia, but were never heard of again. During the next few months two large pinnaces capable of transporting the whole company were built of cedar and named the *Deliverance* and the *Patience*, names which still live in the history of the colony for which they sailed on the 10th May, 1610, leaving only two men behind. James Town was reached safely fourteen days later but the would-be settlers, who had taken nearly one year to cross the Atlantic, found the settlement reduced to three score starving persons. The arrival of three ships from England in the

second week of June brought further relief, but Admiral Somers' company had given such glowing accounts of the abundance of fish and fresh meat to be had in the islands of Bermuda that their leader agreed to return in the *Patience*, accompanied by Captain Argall in another pinnace to bring back much needed supplies. Bad weather separated the two little ships and only the Admiral's reached the islands. The sea-going days of the old gentleman, as Lord De La Warr called him, were however over and he died shortly afterwards on the island since called St. George's. Deprived of the Admiral's leadership, the party decided against returning to Virginia, so the *Patience* continued to England, leaving only three men behind.

The Somer or Summer Islands, as the Bermudas were now also called, lay outside the limits granted to the Virginia Company. Accordingly, while a small ship, *The Plough*, was being fitted out to convey a party of settlers to colonise the islands, an extension of the charter was sought. This was granted by King James I in a new charter dated 16th June, 1612. In the following July, *The Plough* arrived with 60 settlers under the command of the first Governor, Richard Moore, who at once put the people to work erecting forts in anticipation of attack by the Spaniards. The three men left behind in 1610 were found to be in good health so that the Islands have been in continuous occupation by the British since the 28th July, 1609. Later settlers brought out the first potatoes and these have been one of the staple crops ever since. The seat of Government was first set up on Smith's Island, but was transferred not long afterwards to St. George's Island.

On the 25th November, 1612, the Virginia Company transferred its rights to a new body of adventurers, who in turn surrendered their claims to the Crown on the 23rd November, 1614, whereupon King James incorporated the 118 members of the re-constituted company and granted them a new charter dated the 29th June, 1615, under the name of "The Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantacon of the Somer Islands." Among the rights granted in this charter was that of calling a General Assembly with power to make laws, provided that these were not contrary and repugnant to the laws of England.

In 1616, Daniel Tucker, who had proved himself in Virginia, became the first Governor under the new charter. The nine or ten forts which had been built in the first three years provided the needed security, so that he was able to carry out the Company's Orders to divide the land into parishes or tribes and to develop them as a plantation, of which tobacco was soon to be the main crop.

By 1619 the population had increased to 1,500 persons. The following year, under Governor Nathaniel Butler, the first Assembly met on the 1st August and the first stone house was built of local coral rock to provide a meeting place for Courts of Assizes, Council and Assembly. This building, described and depicted by Captain

John Smith in his history of Virginia, still stands, deprived by hurricanes of its two upper decks, and is the oldest State House in the Western Hemisphere.

When in 1649 the colonists learned of the execution of King Charles I, they refused to take orders from Cromwell's Commonwealth, proclaimed Charles II as their King and brought about the resignation of the Governor, whom they replaced by one of their own choice. In reprisal the Long Parliament prohibited trade between this and other rebellious colonies in the West, and England.

Although the settlement of the islands had brought some return to the adventurers in its early years, their hopes of a prosperous undertaking soon faded and most of the original investors had parted with their shares by 1670 when the inhabitants, as owners of the greater part of the land, began sending petitions to King Charles II for redress against the Company in London. At last, in 1684, proceedings under a writ of *quo warranto* resulted in the forfeiture to the Crown of the Company's charter, so that the government of the colony passed to the Crown, but the inherent rights of the inhabitants remained undisturbed and Bermuda did not become a Crown Colony.

One of the early royal Governors (so-called to distinguish them from the Bermuda Company appointees) brought with him the silver oar which, as an emblem of Admiralty jurisdiction, is always placed on the Registrar's table when the Supreme Court is called upon to adjudicate in Vice-Admiralty causes. The halberdier who preceded the Governor when he walked abroad was probably one of the small number of Chelsea men who appeared on the scene about that time, invalids embodied under the name of the Independent Company. The Commissioners of Customs in London sent out their own Collector of Customs (an office which they controlled until the middle of the 19th century), but the new administration as a whole afforded more scope for local initiative in furthering the trade of the islands. Shipbuilding developed until a large fleet of fast small cedar craft was engaged in carrying trade which took them to all ports on the Atlantic seaboard of North America and the islands to the south, often with grievous loss from storms, buccaneers and the enemies of England. Bermudians colonised the Turks Islands and established there and on neighbouring islands a salt industry which at one time made and transported 130,000 bushels to the American continent. With the outbreak of war between the Motherland and the American colonies, Bermuda's trade suffered a major setback, especially in consequence of the embargo placed on all business with her principal customers. A serious situation developed locally because the production of essential foodstuffs had yielded first place in the island's economy to shipbuilding and freighting. An arrangement was then made between certain Bermudians and the leaders of the rebelling colonists whereby the trading embargo would be lifted in return for a supply of gunpowder. Hence it was that in August,

1775, the powder magazine at St. George's was broken into and 100 kegs of powder were stolen and placed on board vessels waiting off-shore to carry them north to the American forces. This powder, together with that stolen in lesser quantities from islands to the south, is said to have enabled Washington's army to gain its first important success, the evacuation of the British forces from Boston.

How this theft was carried out so easily is seen from a glance at the defence structure during the 1700's. The men of the Independent Company, despite their age, were able to man the forts and thus release the able-bodied for building and operating sloops and schooners, raking salt on distant islands, fishing off Newfoundland or for whaling in local waters. The repair or rebuilding of forts continued to be the responsibility of the colonists, who also had to pay the soldiers, when the Treasury had a balance available. Despite some local recruitment, and fresh drafts from England, the Independent Company's service was spasmodic. At one time, for instance, in the early 1720's, the Assembly had to borrow money with which to buy slaves for the Governor to replace the soldiers who had drifted away. At another, the entire Company was sent to the Bahamas, but was found to be too old. Of their officers, scarcely anything is recorded. During Governor Hope's term of office he was the Captain. Some decades later, Governor William Popple held the same rank, supported by local gentlemen as lieutenants and ensigns.

A Militia Act had been passed by the first Assembly under the Crown, in 1690-1, and renewed at intervals during the next century, when emergencies arose, then allowed to lapse. In 1763, Bermuda was furnished with a Company of the 9th Regiment of Foot "in place of the Independent one lately reduced." Under the Imperial Act for the Quartering of His Majesty's Troops, the inhabitants were required to provide an allowance for the Commanding Officer's quarters and to defray the expenditure on "fire and candle" for the troops. The regiment was withdrawn in 1768 because, so it is said, General Gage was not pleased when the Governor proposed that certain local gentlemen who held rank in the Militia could very well sit with the General's officers on a court martial. It was not until 1778 that the Royal Garrison Artillery was sent to the Islands from New York. Its arrival, followed in 1797 by the 47th Regiment from New Providence, marked the beginning of an era.

With the cessation of hostilities Bermuda's carrying trade increased by leaps and bounds; 40 new vessels were built in 1789 alone. Certain losses were caused by French privateers, but with the advent of the second war between Britain and the United States, from 1812 to 1815, Bermuda vessels were fully occupied in trading between the West Indies and Newfoundland. In 1815 the growth of business in the middle and western parishes resulted in the transfer of Parliament, the Courts and other offices of government to Hamilton, a commercial settlement approximately in the centre of the colony,

which, by Acts of the Colonial Parliament, was incorporated in 1793 and raised to the status of a city with effect from the 13th December, 1897.

As in the West Indies, slavery was permitted from the colony's earliest days, but following William Wilberforce's crusade in England it was abolished in Bermuda in 1834 absolutely, the apprenticeship system being unacceptable to the Assembly.

Later in the nineteenth century and following the inauguration of steamship services, Bermuda, in addition to enjoying a profitable agricultural export trade in vegetables, gradually became noted for its climate and charm. Slowly the tourist trade grew, many visitors coming annually to escape the rigorous North American winters and, as larger and faster ships were built and hotels erected, it finally became the colony's most important business.

Bermuda has, except between 1902 and 1913, been the headquarters of a British fleet since 1797, following the discovery of a passage through the reefs to a deep-water anchorage, and the realisation of the strategic importance of the Islands.

In 1809 the Imperial Government purchased Ireland Island and the following year preliminary operations were begun for the establishment there of a Naval Dockyard. The work was first done by slave labour under the supervision of skilled artisans from England. In 1818 a Naval Hospital was built and in 1819 a detachment of Royal Engineers was sent out to assist in the work. Convict labour was substituted for slave labour in 1824 and continued to be used until the convict station was closed in 1864, some of the men being transferred to Australia and the rest returned to England.

The first floating dock arrived from England in 1869. It was 381 feet long, 124 feet broad and 74 feet deep and was the largest in the world. It weighed 8,200 tons and cost £250,000. This dock was replaced in 1902 by a far superior one, 545 feet long. During the second world war it was of inestimable service. In 1944 alone, 142 ships were docked in it. In 1950 the Admiralty decided to close the dockyard in Bermuda. This was done on the 31st March, 1951, and the floating dock was towed back to the United Kingdom. In 1956 Her Majesty's Government decided to withdraw the Commander-in-Chief of the American and West Indies Station from Bermuda and he left on the 30th October, thus ending an association which had extended over some 150 years. Thereafter Bermuda became the Headquarters of the West Indies Station under the command of a Commodore with the title of Senior Naval Officer, West Indies.

In 1940, 1.08 square miles of the colony were leased for naval and air bases to the Government of the United States of America which, as described in the immediately preceding chapter, increased the total area to 20.59 square miles, of which 2.3 square miles were leased to that Government, leaving 18.3 square miles available to the civil population.

After an occupation of some 174 years the British garrison was withdrawn on the 25th April, 1953, but returned less than eleven months later. The garrison was finally withdrawn in October, 1957.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited Bermuda in November, 1953, and the talks between the political leaders of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and France were held there during the following month. On the 2nd March, 1955, Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret visited the colony. In March, 1957, there was a conference in Bermuda between the political leaders of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, followed by a similar conference between the United Kingdom leaders and those of Canada.

The Bermuda Meteorological Office, which had rendered reliable service since the 23rd October, 1939, closed on the 31st December, 1958.

Chapter 3: Adminstration

THE laws of the colony are enacted by a Legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of three official and four unofficial members appointed by the Crown. The Legislative Council consists of 11 members, three of whom are official and eight nominated unofficial, the Chief Justice being the President.

The House of Assembly consists of 36 members, elected for a term of five years. Each of the parishes is represented by four members. The franchise is limited to those who possess freehold property of not less than £60 in value. A number of persons own property in several parishes; these are entitled to vote in each. Until 1944 only males were permitted to vote or to seek election to the House of Assembly, but in that year, with the passing of the Women's Suffrage Act, this discrimination was removed.

Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and of the House of Assembly are paid 24s. for each day's attendance.

A number of Government departments are controlled by Executive Boards which consist of unofficals nominated by the Governor. The head of the department acts in an advisory capacity. The chairmen of most of these Boards are members of the House of Assembly.

Hamilton was made a city by an Act of Legislature in 1897 and is governed by a corporation. Charges for the water and dock facilities are the corporation's main source of revenue, although municipal taxes are levied.

The Town of St. George, one of the oldest settlements in the Western Hemisphere, was founded in 1612 and remained the capital of the colony until 1815. As in Hamilton, municipal taxes are levied.

Each of the nine parishes appoints its own vestry annually. These vestries have power to levy taxes and manage local affairs.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

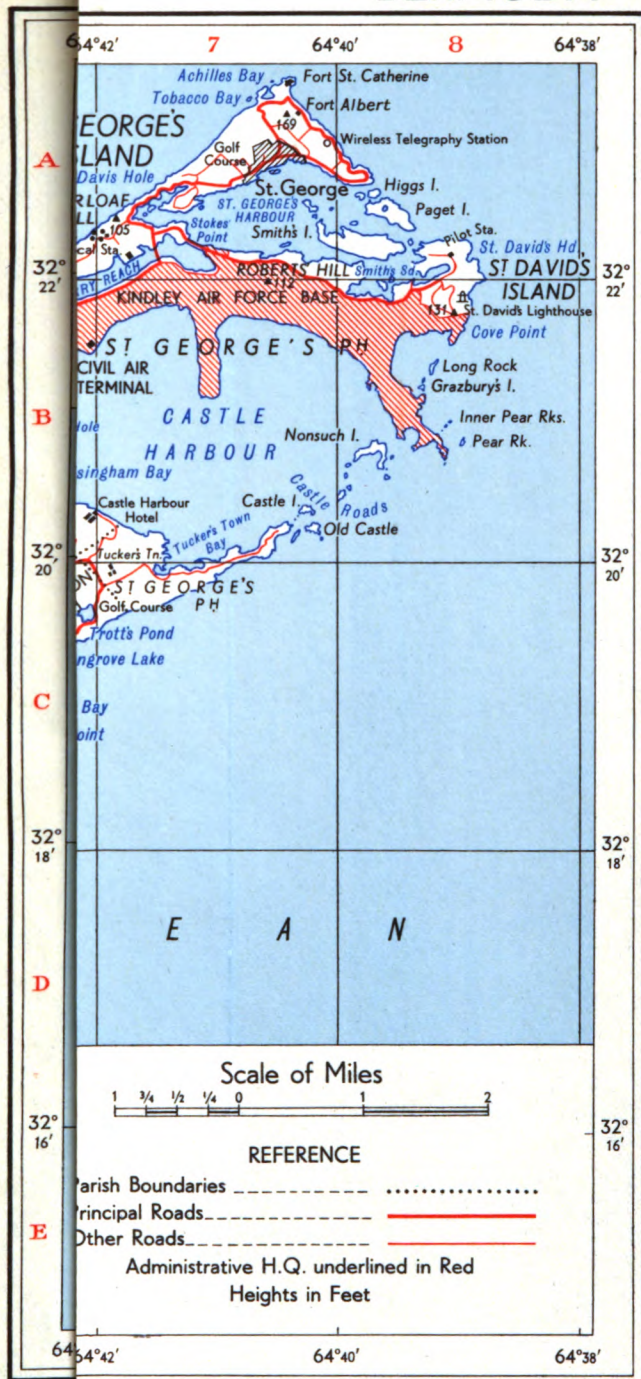
Imperial standard weights and measures are used.

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- Some of the books listed above are out of print but are available for reference in the Bermuda Government Library, Hamilton, Bermuda, and possibly also in other reference libraries abroad.

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